The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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HESING HAS BOLTED.

Withdraws His Name from Democratic Convention.

HARRISON THEN CHOSEN.

For Hours the Wildest Kind of Disorder Reigns.

WILL NOT HEAR SPEAKERS.

Gross Frauds Charged by the German Editor.

OTHER NAMES ON THE CITY TICKET

Mayor—CARTER H. HARRISON, Eleventh Ward.

City Treasurer—MICHAEL J. BRANSFIELD, Fifth Ward.

City Attorney—GEORGE A. TRUDE, Fourth Ward.

City Clerk—CHARLES GASTFELD, Fourteenth Ward.

This is the ticket presented to the voters of Chicago by the disgraceful mob called a Democratic convention assembled in Central Music Hall yesterday, after a series of the most scandalous rows ever witnessed in this city, and after Mr. Washington Hesing, one of the leading candidates for Mayor, had withdrawn his name and denounced the gathering as a packed mob of unprincipled men, brought together by corrupt and vicious methods and in defiance of the cardinal principles of the party and of the State law governing primary elections.

It was three hours after the time fixed for calling the convention to order when it settled down to the business of the day. The three hours were spent in trying to restore peace among the factions, and in the endeavor to get the more reasonable of the delegates to consider the wisdom of repudiating all the candidates spoken of before the primaries and taking up a new man. Carter H. Harrison and his henchmen, however, controlled the large majority of the delegates, and the appeals and the arguments addressed to them were in vain. There were contests from a dozen wards, but the Committee on Credentials was constituted so that it ignored the principal ones. The sitting delegates were declared the delegates to the convention. The contesting German delegates from the Fifth Ward were practically ignored. They were at first kept out of the hall. Their spokesmen were given scant hearing when they were admitted and the case was declared against them contrary to all principles of law and justice.

Hesing Saw His Case Was Hopeless.

Mr. Hesing at once concluded, on hearing the decision of the Committee on Credentials, that it was no use for him to appeal to the convention and concluded to withdraw his name from the consideration of the mob, which he did in the rather dramatic manner described elsewhere. The nomination of Harrison then was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Cregier's name was used to enable the anti-Harrison delegates to make their protest.

It was noticeable that the German delegates from the German Wards voted for Cregier, not because they cared especially for him but to mark more distinctly their opposition to Carter H. Harrison, who was formerly their political idol. Some of them who could not bring themselves to vote for Cregier voted for



SCENE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

Hesing, notwithstanding that he had withdrawn, and no attempt was made to make the nomination of Harrison unanimous because a fourth of the delegates of the convention, and those delegates the best men of the convention, will not support Mr. Harrison.

The Completion of the Ticket.

After the Mayoralty nomination was disposed of there was little interest in the proceedings. There was a scramble for the Treasurership nomination.

Ald. McGillen, who had been slated for it, made no special effort to get on the ticket. Daniel J. Corkery, one of the Harrison lieutenants, made a trade with the Town of Lake delegates in the interest of his friend Michael J. Bransfield, who got the nomination on the second ballot through sharp practice and a curious juggling with the returns, which evoked protests from the supporters of Mr. McGillen. Two Germans were named for this place, Ald. Henry Stuckart and E. S. Dreyer. Stuckart got half of the votes from his own ward, while the North Side banker got only two votes. The Germans were not in favor with the mob.

Charles Gastfeld was nominated for City Clerk. His brother-in-law, John G. Neumeister, is a German and it was supposed that his nomination of Clerk will satisfy the German element. Mr. Corkery, Michael McInerney, and other friends of Bransfield, the nominee for Treasurer, worked for Gastfeld and against James C. Strain, fearing that if another Irishman was put on the ticket would be loaded down. Strain was thus sacrificed for the twentieth time in order to appease some element. Thomas J. O'Neill withdrew from the contest as soon as Bransfield was nominated. He concluded that a nomination would be of little value after that.

Mr. George A. Trude was nominated for City Clerk by acclamation. The German delegates withdrew from the convention disgusted. The North Division has no representative on the ticket.

The Men on the Ticket.

Bransfield, the nominee for Treasurer, is an Irishman and is now an assistant in the office of City Treasurer Kiolbassa, who worked hard for his nomination. Bransfield was a candidate for City Clerk four years ago and was defeated by Franz Amberg. Bransfield was then the only candidate on his ticket who was defeated. Previous to entering political life he ran a cooper shop in the Fifth Ward. He is an amiable sort of man. His reputation is good. He has not the necessary business qualifications for so important an office as City Treasurer, and would be one of the first to admit it himself.

Charles Gastfeld is Chief Record Clerk in City Clerk Van Cleave's office. He is a son of the late Ald. Gastfeld of the Fourteenth Ward. He was put forward as a German, though neither he nor his father ever saw Germany.

George A. Trude, nominated for City Attorney, holds that office at the present time on the appointment of Mayor Washburne. He is a brother of A. S. Trude and is a modest, painstaking lawyer, who has successfully administered the affairs of the office.

After the nomination of Harrison half the delegates withdrew from the convention and the galleries had more to do with the nomination of the minor offices than the accredited delegates.

One of the peculiar features of the convention was thus put by a Hesing man last night: "That was the first convention I ever saw in which the fight was so hot that the victorious candidate would not show himself and thank the delegates for the nomination. His friends labored earnestly but Carter would not come out."

HESING WITHDRAWS HIS NAME.

Wild Scene When the Candidate Declares He Was Defrauded and Bolts.

Revenge and bitter wrath shook hands before 2,000 howling men at the Democratic convention yesterday afternoon, while above their heads a white-haired old man battled in vain for peace against a mob which he had brought together, but which he was powerless to control.

It was 4 o'clock. At the very center and front of the stage at Central Music Hall stood Washington Hesing and Dewitt C. Cregier with clasped hands. Behind them, mounted on a table, Carter H. Harrison waved his hands in the air and cried for silence. Before the three a huge mob of furious men hissed, shrieked, cursed, waved handkerchiefs and coats, leaped in the air, and climbed fiercely up on the stage. In the center of the house "Ed" Cullerton, standing on a chair, bellowed in vain against the storm which beat around him. From the galleries above a fury of sound fell upon the pandemonium below. Behind Hesing and Cregier the Chairman, A. W. Green, cracked his gavel upon the table in utter impotence.

Harrison is torn away from his high perch on the table. Two hundred men on the stage surge forward. Out of the wild tumult comes a partial lull.

With a gesture at once of despair and terrible anger Washington Hesing swings both arms into the air.

Hesing Shrieks Out His Defiance.

"For this infamous insult upon universal suffrage," he cries, "for the dishonesty and dishonor which have characterized the Democratic primaries, the citizens of Chicago will be revenged!"

Delegates close to the stage and upon it catch the speaker's words, and again breaks out the wild, discordant roar of disapproval. Delegates climb to their chairs and shake their fists at the bold speaker, hurling curses at him at the top of their hoarse voices. Men gather in the aisles and rush down toward the stage. At the end of the center aisle a dozen big policemen mass themselves, fearing violence to the man who dares brand the convention as a disreputable gathering of dishonest and venal men.

For half an hour, till 2,000 angry men had howled and shrieked and cursed until their breath was gone, Washington Hesing, with a red flower in his buttonhole, stood and faced the storm.

"I appeal," he screamed, "I appeal to all those in whose veins runs the same blood as mine—I appeal to them to stand with me in the fight against this awful mockery of manhood!—against methods which would disgrace the worst of blacklegs."

Then amidst new howls and screams and curses—with here and there a scattered cheer—Washington Hesing left the convention followed by the jibes and jeers of those who had compassed his defeat, closing the door behind him with the parting shout:

"Again I am the managing editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*—and nothing more."

So dramatic a scene has never been witnessed in a local convention.

The Scene of the Excitement.

It was 3:30 o'clock when Washington Hesing stepped out on the stage at Central Music Hall. The great crowd was tired and restless with waiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials. The band had just started the shrill air of the Polish national hymn and Stanley Kunz was leading his fellow-countrymen and statesmen in mild applause. A man in the upper gallery caught sight of Mr. Hesing as he stepped out of the ante-room.

"Hesing!" "Hesing!" he shouted. Ald. [illegible]ughlin and his fellows from the First Ward were on their feet at the cry. Up sprang delegates from the Twenty-fifth Ward. Scattered cheers came from all about the house, with a steady volume beating down from above. Mr. Hesing bowed repeatedly as he advanced toward the center of the stage. Before he was seated the cheers changed to wild cries for "Harrison!" and the older man came from behind the wings. He walked quickly forward and the two candidates stood for a moment together, bowing and waving their hands as cheers first for the one and then the other beat like the boom of twin guns upon the stage.

Both men were finally seated side by side, and William C. Asay, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, stepping forward announced that he was ready to report.

Mr. Asay, leaning over toward the reporters, called out:

"It's the same old report. The sitting del-

[Continued on sixth page.]

OUT OF THE WRECK.

BODIES OF THE YORK COLLAPSE ARE ALL RECOVERED.

Those of Mr. and Mrs. John Kunze Last Found in the Basement of Their Home Jammed Under a Bedstead—Dolly Schmidt Rescued Alive—Inquest Will Be Held Today—Building Commissioner O'Neill, Blamed for the Accident, Disclaims Responsibility for the Wind.

John Kunze's body and that of his wife were the last to be removed from the tangled pile of brick, mortar, and splintered timbers at Nos. 761-763 Halsted street yesterday, where the early morning catastrophe occurred. They were found at 2 p. m. The bed in which they were sleeping on the first floor of No. 763 was turned over on its way to the basement and the bodies were covered with the mattress and bedstead. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kunze had been killed by flying bricks and timbers. Their faces were bruised almost beyond recognition.

The first body removed was that of the bartender, George Masterle. It was found under a mass of loose débris near the front of the Schmidt House. A pile of brick had struck him on the head and had killed him instantly. After two hours' more work the firemen came upon the body of Lizzie Schmidt, which was carried to Charles Pfeiffer's place across the street. Another hour passed before the firemen had pushed their way far enough into the wreckage to uncover any more bodies. The first sight was that of a white arm and hand raised above a huge mass of wood and brick. When at last the body was uncovered it was found to be that of the servant girl, Pauline Martino, in the Schmidt household. A wide gash over the forehead indicated how death had come.

About noon the bodies of John Schmidt and his little child Hattie were found close to the south wall of the building. By some mysterious action of the wreckage the bodies had been forced directly against the wall. The child was cuddled close to her father, as if she had been frightened in her sleep and had turned for protection. Both bodies were covered with ruins and the flesh was somewhat burned. It was impossible to tell whether death had come instantaneously or they had lived long enough to realize what their fate was to be.

Dolly Schmidt Comes Out Alive.

But the most curious thing in the search occurred about 10 o'clock. As the firemen were tugging away at some broken timbers they heard a voice beneath.

"Hello," it said.

"Hello," the firemen answered, "who is there?"

"It's me."

"Who is me?"

"Dolly Schmidt. I fell into a deep hole."

Efforts were redoubled and the place where Dolly Smith lay was soon reached. It was found that her collar-bone was broken, but otherwise she was not badly hurt. Her remembrance of the previous night was slight. There was a crash which woke her up, and the next she knew, she said, was on being awakened when the firemen began to remove the timbers from around her. It was supposed that she had lain unconcious for eight or nine hours, and had not been smothered to death on account of the loose boards which surrounded her.

The bodies, as fast as removed, were taken to the morgue, where the inquest will begin today. Coroner McHale was present during most of the day, and probably will conduct the inquiry in person. He promised that the investigation would be a most rigid one, and the responsibility for the loss of seven lives would be fixed if possible.

That there were not seven more victims in the upper flat of the Kunze place was due to the fact that a family named Markham, who had lived there until two weeks ago, was frightened away by the talk about the dangerous wall and removed to Nineteenth street.

O'NEILL SAYS HE ISN'T TO BLAME.

But His Department Had Been Repeatedly Advised That the Wall Was Shaky.

Building Commissioner O'Neill is of the belief that the north wall of the York Building was safe and that Providence is alone to blame for its accidental tumbling over and the consequent killing of seven people. His secretary and the four inspectors who have from time to time examined the burned building and reported on it joined with the Commissioner yesterday in shifting the blame from the Building Commissioner's office to the hand of Providence. Some of the statements from the Commissioner are in conflict, however, with the official records of his office.

The morning following the fire which gutted the building, Jan. 11, four inspectors from the Building Commissioner's office were sent to examine the condition of the walls and to report. They were John Agnew, George Charles, George Benson, and William Ludewing. They reported the rear wall as being in a dangerous condition and recommended that the top two stories be torn down. The north and south walls were then considered in fairly good condition, and the report of the insurance adjusters, who refused to allow salvage for the north wall, added to the belief that it would stand, and under that idea O'Neill sent notice to York Jan. 19 to tear down all dangerous walls.

"Did you specify what walls were dangerous and order them down?" was asked.

"No. If I had said what walls were to be taken down and then another one had fallen this department would have been blamed. By ordering the walls down that were unsafe it covered all that might fall in future. Do you see?"

Inspector Agnew was not so certain about the safety of the north wall, however, and he called O'Neill's attention to it in the presence of the architects Furst & Rudolph. He said that while it was safe in ordinary winds, a heavy gale would make it dangerous. Nothing was done, however, by the Building Commissioner or the architects to avoid such a contingency. So the work of tearing out the burned joists and beams was continued and the little support the wall had was removed in the tearing away of the I beams. The result was to leave a dead wall 110 feet long and 70 feet high, without window openings, entirely unsupported. The condition was so grave as to attract the attention of Inspector Ludewing, who made the following report Feb. 21:

In taking down the dangerous walls of John York's building at Nos. 775 to 779 South Halsted street, two workmen fell from the scaffold about 35 feet, and were severely injured. The taking out of the burned floors from the building and leaving the north and front walls standing, and part of the south wall also, seems to make it more dangerous. The architects are Furst & Rudolph, owner John York.

No action was taken at this either, and neither the owner nor the architects were notified of its condition in an official manner. The architects had made application for a permit to reconstruct the burned building, using the north and south walls, the front and rear walls to the top of the third story. The permit was refused at first, but a second application was followed by a conference in O'Neill's office Monday morning and the permit was issued. Twelve hours later the wall had fallen and seven people had been killed and three others wounded.

"I was convinced of the soundness of that north wall," said Commissioner O'Neill, "and I am still of the opinion that but for the gale of Monday night the wall would still be standing. Providence does things that cannot be accounted for. This is one of them. Now it is easy enough to say that wall was in



RUINS OF THE WRECKED JOHN YORK BUILDING.

a dangerous condition, but no one could have known beforehand that it was going to fall. If I had owned that building and the city had ordered the wall torn down I certainly should have fought the order."

SWENIE WARNED O'NEILL OFTEN.

The Fire Marshal Says that the York Walls Were Repeatedly Reported Unsafe.

In Chief Swenie's office they have considered the York walls dangerous since the fire, and Chief Swenie has so reported on several occasions to the Building Department.

"I was not on duty at the time of the fire or for some time afterward," said Chief Swenie yesterday, "but Assistant Chief Musham was there, and he reported the next morning that during the fire the wall was at least a foot out of plumb and that it was dangerous. The wall settled back after the fire was out to its normal condition, but there was no doubt of its being unsafe, as the fire and water had softened the mortar. From time to time the people living in the vicinity of the building reported to this office that the wall was dangerous, as bricks kept falling from the top and the wall would sway perceptibly in a hard wind.

"I reported the matter at least a half-dozen times to the Building Commissioner and every time I was met with the statement that an inspector had gone out or was just going out and that the matter would be attended to. The result of this dilly-dallying policy is shown in the accident of last night. The south wall is dangerous, too, and it will be torn down by this department."

HE COULDN'T GET SPECIFICATIONS.

Architect Furst Says the Building and Fire Departments Were Negligent.

Furst & Rudolph, No. 70 La Salle street, were the architects of the York Building.

"The north wall," Mr. Furst said, "started at 26 inches and ran down to 16 inches in width at the top. On the report of the insurance appraisers we had accepted it as being in good condition. I still believe that any gale less than forty miles an hour would not have affected it. In fact, it lived through some pretty hard storms all night. I told people that the wall could not stand any wind pressure that might be put on it, but that it would stand a pretty heavy gale."

Mr. Furst said that he called on the Building Department three days after he received notice and asked for specifications of the walls which were to come down. The Building Department officials did not give them and Mr. Furst, with Mr. Loeber, York's son-in-law, called on Chief Swenie and made the same request. He declared that he would have the matter looked up and let them know in a few days.

"That was in January," said Mr. Furst, "and we have not heard from the department since. When I called at the office of Commissioner O'Neil for a permit Monday it was given me and I understood that the building inspectors had examined the walls and found them sound."

E. Iverson, who has been acting as appraiser for the fire insurance companies, said last night that the north wall was straight and practically all right. The appraisers had agreed upon the report.

"I think there was a risk in leaving a wall standing of a building whose interior had been burned away," said Mr. Iverson. "The wall was solid enough for building purposes. It would have been all right had the interior construction been there."

EXONERATES MR. YORK FROM BLAME

Secretary Chumasero of the John V. Farwell Company Writes a Letter.

The following communication has been received:

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. John York, No. 777 South Halsted street, who had the misfortune of losing his building by fire Jan. 11, 1893, has been known to us for many years as a very reputable merchant, a good citizen, and a man whose integrity has always been beyond question.

After the fire he made an adjustment with the insurance companies. The adjusters after thoroughly examining the ruins settled with him on the basis that the north and front wall which remained standing had incurred no damage from the fire and would do to build upon. He then employed an architect who made plans for a new building and who also examined this wall and pronounced it good. The builders to whom he let the contract on the plans made by the architect also examined the wall and coincided with both the insurance companies adjusters and the architect. These papers were then taken to the Building Department of the city and indorsed there and handed back to Mr. York, who intended to at once reconstruct the building at a cost of $125,000.

We make this explanation in view of the falling of this wall last night, demolishing several structures and causing loss of life. Mr. York has seen us in regard to the matter and feels keenly the loss of life caused by this accident. We write this in his interest that you may thoroughly understand the facts in any remarks you may make in your paper and treat the matter fairly and justly, as we believe you will under the circumstances as stated.

JOHN V. FARWELL CO.,
J. T. CHUMASERO, Sec'y.

BEATEN BY STRIKERS.

SWITCHTENDER ASSAULTED IN THIRTY-NINTH STREET YARDS.

Knocked Down with a Coupling Pin—When the Telegraph Operator Went to Call Assistance He Found Armed Men in the Tower, Who Drove Him Away—For an Hour the Striking Switchtenders Run the Yards, Driving Away Workmen—Police Disperse Them by Firing.

Striking employés of the Western Indiana railroad took possession of the Thirty-ninth street yards last night, drove a telegraph operator from his instrument, seriously injured a non-union switchtender, and terrorized officials and employés for over half an hour. It was not until a strong detail of police from the Thirty-fifth Street Station was called for that the company's trains were again able to be handled with safety. Several shots were fired in the direction of the police, and it is thought that at least one of the strikers was hit when the police fired in return.

Since the strike began the police force on duty at the various yards has been steadily increased until nearly 150 men had been detailed. The only trouble hitherto experienced was in the yards at Sixteenth and Clark streets, where non-union employés have several times been assaulted by the strikers. So strong was the police demonstration at this point that the malcontents appeared to be overawed and for the last three days everything has been quiet along the tracks of the Western Indiana railroad. The police had been stationed in the shanties alongside the track, but owing to the quietness of the strikers the force of police was much reduced, while the guard in the Thirty-ninth street yards, never large, was discontinued altogether.

Struck Where There Was No Guard.

This fact seems to have been well known to the leaders in last night's lawlessness, for a regularly organized attack was made on the non-union employés at work in the Thirty-ninth street yards at about 9 o'clock. E. F. Lechburg is the telegraph operator at that point and had orders to at once notify headquarters in the event of any trouble at the yards. He was lounging just outside the telegraph room last night idly watching a switchtender clear a switch which had been plugged. Just as the switchman swung his lantern for the train in waiting Lechburg saw the man suddenly stagger and fall. The clink of metal as it fell told the operator that a coupling-pin had struck and felled the switchtender. At the same time a couple of pistol shots sounded in a distant part of the yards; and, realizing that the strikers were out in force, Lechburg ran to his telegraph key to call for help. As he turned into the room he was confronted by three men armed with revolvers.

"O, no, you don't," exclaimed one of the men as he grabbed the operator. "Thought you'd call the cops down on us, didn't you? Now you just get out of here and get out quick."

"Let me alone, boys," pleaded Lechburg. "I'm only an operator, and I'm not in this strike, anyway."

"Let's do him up," was the cheerful suggestion of one of the men. "He'd have done us if we hadn't been too quick."

The Telegraph Operator Flys.

Lechburg saw a chance and promptly took it. Dashing through the door he rushed across the network of tracks and sought safety in a Thirty-ninth street saloon, one finding his pursuers close on his heels he ran from there and doubled back to the yard, where he hid under a freight-car. He found that he had neighbors in the shape of two switchtenders, who told him that they had been driven from their posts by the strikers, who, they said, had taken possession of the yards and assaulted every employé they could find. Lechburg again tried to reach the telegraph instrument, but finding the room still under guard turned back.

Finally Lechburg edged out of the yards on to Thirty-ninth street and searched until he found an officer of the Thirty-fifth Street Station, who pulled a box for help. A wagon-load of officers came on the jump, but the strikers had had timely warning and had scattered in all directions. The police gave chase, but they were under a disadvantage, for the yards were dark and full of switches and wires, over which the police stumbled, while the strikers knew every inch. Twice the police were fired upon from behind freight cars, but none of them was hit. An unknown striker was not so fortunate, for the answering fire of the police brought forth a scream of pain. The injured man could not be found.

Search was at once made for Jacob A. Wells, the switchtender whom Lechburg had seen knocked down. He was found lying where he fell, with the blood oozing from an ugly wound in the forehead. He was unconscious and it was at first feared that his skull was fractured. He revived somewhat, however, and was removed to the Thirty-fifth Street Station in the patrol wagon, where his head was dressed by the division surgeon. He will probably recover.

The police maintained a strong guard over the yards for the remainder of the night. Lechburg got a good view of his assailants and says he will be able easily to recognize them.

PIPE MANUFACTURERS DISCUSS TRADE.

Their Efforts to Secure Better Conditions May Lead to a Trust.

A number of sewer, gas, and water pipe manufacturers arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and spent the day in secret session, which may result in the formation of a national combination. The following were among those who attended: F. R. Barnes, E. O. Forney, and B. F. Crawford of the Humphries Manufacturing company of Mansfield, O.; L. C. Bignol, Medina, N. Y.; A. L. Swett of the Swett iron works of Medina; Mr. Beech of Bowen & Beech company of Medina; Mr. Reins of the Henry McShane company of Baltimore; Mr. Warren of the Hercules Manufacturing company of Pell City, Ala.; Mr. West of the Alabama Pipe company; and Mr. Bell of the Bell-Armstead company of Vincennes, Ind. One member admitted that the object of the meeting was to take such steps as are considered necessary for the improvement of the trade. These steps may culminate in the formation of a trust. The meeting will be continued today.

SHOWERED WITH BROKEN GLASS.

Passengers on a Milwaukee Avenue Grip Car Injured in an Accident.

Grip car No. 883 of the Milwaukee avenue line, M. Goldstean conductor, came to so sudden a stop at Leavitt street at 9:30 o'clock last night that it shot the passengers to the front of the car and showered them with glass from the broken windows. The grip had become stuck in the cable slot. William Smith, No. 1533 Milwaukee avenue, had his face severely cut, and Miss Groudale and W. Wall received like injuries. A short delay was caused on the line while the grip was being loosened.

Mackay's Assailant Will Live.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 28.—Wesley C. Rippey, the old man who shot John W. Mackay in the back last Friday and then shot himself, will live. Mr. Mackay passed a good night. His wound was in splendid condition with very little suppuration.

For Indoor Baseball Champions.

The directorate of the Evanston Country club gave a banquet last night at the club-house for the victorious indoor ball team of the club, which now holds the championship of the Midwinter League.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893.

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PANIC IN THE WESTERN UNION OFFICE.

One Young Woman Hurt by Her Companions Fleeing from a Small Fire.

Western Union operators were panic-stricken by the burning of a few baskets of paper yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. There is a well-organized system for the guidance of the employés in just such emergencies. Theoretically the employés should pass quietly out in three minutes without injuring themselves or each other. But it didn't work that way yesterday. The entire telegraph business was paralyzed. For twenty minutes not a message was received or dispatched. Alice Walsh, an operator, is confined to her home at No. 387 Oakley avenue on account of injuries received while attempting to escape what she thought to be a conflagration. Miss Walsh is one of seventy women who, with 200 men, work for the Western Union company in the daytime on the top floor of the building at No. 110 La Salle street. Several girls fainted from fright, but none were injured except Miss Walsh. About 2:30 o'clock flames were discovered in a small room in the center of the second floor of the Western Union Building. The room was used by janitors as a storehouse for wastepaper. When the department arrived the fire was extinguished with a chemical before $25 damage had been done. But the news of the fire had reached the operators' room of the Western Union company on the top floor and an exciting scene ensued. Manager W. R. Hollinger notified his employés to leave their positions quietly and get out of the building. They started for the stairways and fire-escapes to the roofs of adjacent buildings, but it was impossible to preserve order. The female operators became frantic and rushed for the outlets from the room. They crowded upon each other and pushed Miss Walsh headlong down the stairs to the third floor. Several fainted and were unable to reach the head of the stairs. A messenger had been dispatched to the second floor, and he returned above in time to meet the fleeing operators at the head of the third stairway and notify them that the danger was over. The cause of the fire is not known.

WOMEN FIGHT IN A SUBURBAN TRAIN.

Three Attack One, Severely Injuring Her, It Is Reported.

Four women fought in a Chicago and Eastern Illinois train bound toward the city at 8 o'clock yesterday morning between Auburn Park and Sixty-third street. The contestants were Mrs. James Smith, 19 years, who lives at No. 753 Eighty-third street, and Mrs. W. E. Williamson, 35 years old, who lives at No. 755 Eighty-third street, Mrs. Jamesina Williamson, and Miss Jessie Smith, relatives of Mrs. Smith. The women had high words in the Auburn Park depot before the train came. Mrs. Williamson denied certain charges, and was about sitting erect in her seat when Mrs. Smith, she alleges, shot her left hand into her face. The right followed on the side of her head. Mrs. Williamson fell against the window only to get up and clinch with her assailant. Then there was a general fight, three against one. The passengers made no effort to separate the four women until the conductor entered the car as the train reached Sixty-third street. Then women were disentangled and a physician was sent for. After his examination he said that Mrs. Williamson had been severely hurt by a kick she had received in the stomach. She was taken to her home and her husband was notified. Last night he went before Justice Caldwell and swore out a warrant for the three women on charges of assault.

TWO SAVAGE DOGS PUT TO SLEEP.

Several Persons on the West Side Bitten and Rabies Is Suspected.

The officers of the West Chicago Avenue Station had a lively time yesterday with a couple of dogs supposed to have been suffering from rabies.

The first one started at West Chicago avenue and Wood street. He was a large shaggy animal of doubtful pedigree. He attacked Michael Bonath and bit him savagely about the hands and legs. The animal then ran south to Erie street. At No. 532 Willie Kennedy, a 7-year-old boy, was knocked down and bitten in the left cheek. He then ran north and in front of No. 658 West Superior street he bit 9-year-old Martin Donaldson through the right leg. Officers Flynn and Farrell shot the animal.

The second dog was a large Newfoundland belonging to Gunda Anderson, No. 250 West Huron street. Anderson went out his back door and found the dog on the steps. As he attempted to pass the dog jumped for his throat, and so sudden and unexpected an attack threw Anderson down. The dog grabbed him by the right leg and tore out a large piece of flesh. The man's cries brought Ernest Jesperson to his assistance and the dog turned on him and bit him through the right hand. Officer Mat Regan of the Rawson Street Station shot the dog through the head.

PRIZES IN BLACK AND WHITE DRAWING.

They Are Awarded to Miss E. Benedict and Lawton G. Parker.

The jury of award for the Fifth Annual Black and White Exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists made the following disposition of the two prizes given to the best and second best exhibits: The Ferris prize of $50, offered by W. J. Ferris for the best work in black and white, was awarded to Miss E. Benedict for her charcoal drawing, "The Spinners," and the Mead prize of $25, offered for the second best by W. L. Mead, was awarded to Lawton G. Parker for his series of fifteen-minute sketches. The galleries of the society in the Athenæum Building will be opened to the public Thursday evenings during the present exhibition.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Silver King mining group in British Columbia has been sold to a Scotch syndicate. The price paid was $1,800,000.

William P. Johnson was killed by unknown men near Oakland, I. T. Joshua Hightown, who was with him, was seriously wounded.

Gov. McKinley, while expressing his gratitude, has refused contributions from his friends designed to relieve him of his financial distress.

Orangemen in Canada are preparing to send men and money to Ireland in case the home rule bill becomes a law. Members of the order in Australia are also to take part in the conflict.

LAST EDITION.

BLAINE THEIR IDOL.

Citizens Unite to Do Honor to the Dead Statesman.

AUDITORIUM IS CROWDED

Tributes Are Paid by Several Prominent Speakers.

CALL HIM UNCROWNED KING.

Committee Appointed to Arrange for a Monument.

MEETING IS A MEMORABLE ONE.

Eloquent words were spoken in memory of James Gillespie Blaine at the Auditorium last night. The reverent silence and the subdued expressions of enthusiasm which greeted the frequent mention of the name—ever magic to conjure with—were more eloquent than the wild storms of applause with which in his lifetime the name of the great commoner was always received. But partisanship and political strife did not fill the great hall last night. It was filled with the hearts of the people. The meeting was the tribute of the citizens of Chicago—regardless of politics—the offering of the fellow-citizens of the dead statesmen to the genius and virtues and patriotism which have passed into immortality.

There were in the audience men who were for years admirers of Blaine, men who placed their greatest ambitions at seeing their party leader at the head of the government. Others were there who had followed the standards of others in the same campaigns, and many who were in the ranks of the political enemy—all at last in one common cause—to honor the memory of the "first American."

The venerable Lyman Trumbull was President of the evening. John M. Thurston of Nebraska, the leader of many a gallant fight for Blaine, firm as ever in his admiration of the great genius of the dead statesman, was there to speak words of affection for his friend.

The meeting was under the management of the Blaine club of Chicago—the pioneer organization of the name in the country, and the members of that veteran body were fully represented, many of them occupying seats on the stage.

Those Who Were Present.

Among those present were: Arthur Dixon, Ald. Mann, Corporation Counsel J. S. Miller, William Vocke, Ald. Hepburn, Joel M. Longenecker, John A. Henry, Ald. William R. Kerr, C. F. Springer, E. A. Robinson, James Pardee, Harry Weidner, Harry Miller, Jesse B. Thompson, S. B. Weston, George McGregor, M. L. Childs, J. K. Bigelow, R. B. Fulmer, DeWitt C. Cregier, W. A. Meehan, P. H. McDermott, L. [illegible] Clarke, J. W. Hepburn, T. D. Wallace, Dr. [illegible] Gross, John [illegible] Miller, [illegible] Davis, C. A. Dibble, William Underwood, Richard J. Duggan, Joseph Casagrande, O. E. Little, Leo Levin, the Rev. H. A. White, F. D. Thomason, A. Batcheider, A. P. Upham, Edward Mitchell, John A. Henry, Ald. James R. Mann, J. H. Livingston, J. H. Norris, Robert Steele, D. Wachersheimer, Bailey Dawson, Col. P. W. McWhorter, Samuel W. Allerton, Judge Polley, H. W. Wells, N. T. Robertson, Nelson Bowerman, Charles S. Baker, Dr. John Edwin Rhoades, S. F. Adalia Satalecki, James B. Kelly, P. W. Holmes, Leon H. Prentice, E. A. Russell, Judge D. H. Pinney and wife, Judge George W. Brown, and J. H. Livingston.

Over the stage was looped a great American flag, one end of which fell in graceful profusion down to the floor at the left proscenium wall. Across its folds was stretched a heavy drapery of crêpe. For music Mr. Root touched from the great organ tones full of memory and sadness, which brought the audience to a full sense of the occasion.

Invokes a Blessing.

The meeting was opened by Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, who delivered the following invocation:

Let us invoke the divine blessing. O thou mighty ruler of nations, grant that thy spirit rest on this assembly. Let this hour, sacred to the memory of one dear to the hearts of our people, be duly profitable to us. Grant that we may learn the lesson of his life that we may honor and love the flag which he strove to uphold. Grant that this evening hour may give to each one new seal to uphold the honor of the Nation of the New World, so that it may become a beacon to hope and a rebuke to tyranny wherever found. Let each of us in his station, in public and in private life, contribute so that this Nation may grow in light and liberty. We ask it in thy name; thy name be blessed forever. Amen.

The Linden Quartet followed the prayer, rendering Rhoades' "Remember the Creator," and later sang with touching effect "The Vacant Chair."

Introduces the Chairman.

George H. Harlow then arose and introduced the Chairman of the meeting. He said:

Fellow-Citizens: This magnificent gathering of people representing all political parties, all creeds and sects, and every condition of life in this great city shows how deep and general is the desire to participate in a demonstration to honor and perpetuate the name of that leader of men, matchless statesman, and ideal American citizen, James Gillespie Blaine.

Upon the invitation of the Blaine club of Chicago, which was sent to every political, social, commercial, scientific, and religious club in this city, representatives from such clubs held a meeting. Committees were selected and assigned their several duties, the labors of which have resulted in this splendid demonstration by the people of Chicago. It was deemed meet, right, and proper by the Committee on Organization that this memorial gathering of the people should have as its presiding officer a personal friend of our dead statesman and a man of more than national reputation—like him a typical American and the peer of any who claim such a glorious birthright, a statesman who, by his wisdom and patriotism, while representing Illinois in the Senate, embodied in the Constitution of the United States civil and political rights to all citizens.

This distinguished Senator during the dark and fearful days of civil war and reconstruction proved the wisdom of his statesmanship, and, with the immortal Blaine, who as his coworker during those troublous times, guided the ship of State safely through the terrible storms which threatened her destruction and anchored her in the safe harbor where she now rests. This man's record is built upon a foundation of pure patriotism and unselfish love of country. Such in part is the record of the man whom the committee most wisely has selected as the Chairman of this meeting.

Fellow-citizens, I have the honor and great pleasure to present to you as the Chairman of this memorial meeting the Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

Gives Personal Reminiscences.

Lyman Trumbull then spoke briefly as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: Your assemblage here tonight in such vast numbers to do honor to the memory of James G. Blaine testifies more strongly than words can express the esteem in which he was held by his countrymen. I first knew Mr. Blaine when he came to Congress as a member of the House of Representatives in 1863. The country was then in the midst of the Civil War. Mr. Blaine was active in the support of all measures to sustain our armies in the field and bring the war to a successful conclusion and make the republic what our fathers intended—the land of the free. Such was the ability he displayed as a member of the House of Representatives that he was three times elected its Speaker. Subsequently

he was transferred to the Senate. His later career as a statesman and great, popular leader is known to his countrymen by heart.

No man of his generation had a stronger hold upon popular feeling than James G. Blaine. The mere mention of his name was sufficient to arouse the enthusiasm of his friends wherever he went. He was a leader among men, and, like all great statesmen who inaugurate policies about which there is contrariety of opinion, he had active opponents. It is easy for a public man to go along with the current of popular sentiment, for if in error the current which bears him along will sustain him; but to be a leader in great public measures necessarily raises antagonisms. Hence it is that few of the great orators and statesmen of this country who have inaugurated its policies and most ably upheld its honor have attained the distinction their ambition sought.

Mr. Blaine was bold, aggressive, and ready at all times to defend his own and his country's honor. In the last year of his life, when, in impaired health, he was called to mourn the loss of loving children, he had the sympathy of all our people, whether former friends or foes; but most of all our sympathies are now due to that devoted and faithful woman, the companion of all his mature years, who was the sharer of his fame and the partaker of all his joys and sorrows, upon whom he often leaned for support, and who is now left desolate, not alone to mourn the loss of children, but of him who was the pride of her life.

But I must not detain you. Others are here to speak in language far more eloquent than any poor words of mine of the virtues, the daring, the noble deeds, and the heroic acts of that great popular orator and statesman, the lamented Blaine.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of 100 representative men, whose duty it shall be to select the proper men to constitute a Board of Managers of a Blaine Monument Association, to be incorporated under the laws of Illinois, to take charge of the raising of funds, the procuring of a proper design, the erecting and maintaining of a monument to the late James G. Blaine, in the Lake Front Park, or some other appropriate place in this city.

The personnel of the committee appointed, in accordance with this resolution, was announced before the audience rose to join in "America," the singing of which marked the end of Chicago's memorial tribute to the memory of James G. Blaine, and after the addresses given below were delivered.

TRIBUTE OF LAWRENCE HARMON.

He Describes Blaine as First Among the Giants of His Time.

Lawrence Harmon was then introduced. His address was in substance as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Standing within these walls at the threshold of this great demonstration of the love and esteem the people of Chicago have for a great man dead, with our eyes still dazzled by the light of the life that has been so recently extinguished, I seem to hear from the spirit-land the voice of the God of our fathers saying to each of us ere we enter into an examination of that life: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground."

Mr. Blaine possessed all the vim and energy of the West, as well as the prudence and carefulness of the East. Born at a time when most of the region around us was a wilderness, when the ground on which this great city is built—now having 1,250,000 of people from all over the globe—was a nameless swamp, when the great Mississippi Valley was almost an unknown land, when our Pacific coast belonged to a foreign nation, his name and fame will ever be identified with the most prosperous period of our history.

His life proves there is no royal road to greatness and to fame. His opportunities in early life were of the usual kind open to boys of his day. He supplemented his early store of knowledge by a continuous course of reading kept up through his entire life. His position for so many years as the foremost man of his country required of him the utmost versatility of powers and the rare combination of the theoretical and practical. In public life he was the best example of the man of affairs ever honored by the American people. He belonged to neither the military nor the legal profession. He was not troubled by the martinetcy of the one nor the technical limitations of the other. He went forward as the great man of business does, to master all sides of the question presented and reached his conclusion, limited only by the best interests of his country.

In his writings and speeches upon public questions he had the rare faculty of summarizing and presenting in support of his position a marvelous array of historical facts and statistics. In each of his 670 speeches made in his great campaign in 1884 he gave correctly from memory figures and statistics running into the millions. Yet no opponent ever found a misstatement in any one of them. Is it not greatly to be regretted that a man possessing such a marvelous storehouse of knowledge and experience should not be permitted to live a decade or two longer?

He died as he lived, the great commoner, ever close to the common people of his country, who rank him with the immortals of every land. His life and services constitute some of the brightest chapters in our country's history. The notable events in the life just closed should therefore be remembered by his countrymen, and on the principal anniversary of the honors he has won will no doubt in due time be patriotically commemorated.

No man was personally loved so much by his associates who differed from him in political belief. He possessed not only the faith and trust, but the love of many millions of his countrymen who had never even seen or heard him. The great ones of earth vied with one another at his funeral to do him honor. Standing in spirit by his newly made grave let us drop a tear to the memory of this man, who was the transcendent presence amidst the giants of his time.

MEMORIAL OF THE COMMITTEE.

Words of Eulogy on Mr. Blaine Read by Lawrence Harmon.

At the close of his address Lawrence Harmon read the following report of the Memorial committee:

In memory of James Gillespie Blaine. Born the 31st day of January, 1830, at West Brownsville, Pa., of patriotic parentage, he was in early life left dependent upon himself. Graduating from college at the age of 17 years, he became a teacher; removing to Maine, he became a journalist, member of the Assembly, Speaker of the House; then a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for fourteen years and its Speaker three terms and the leader of his party; United States Senator from Maine; Secretary of State. In private life eight years, still the leader of his party, author and historian, publishing his "Twenty Years of Congress." Again Secretary of State and President of the Pan-American Congress, retiring finally to private life. Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1893, the first citizen of the republic, the greatest tribune of the people, the peerless statesman, the noblest American of his time.

Mr. Blaine's private life was characterized by simplicity itself—plain, unostentatious, kind, and loving with his family; true, genial, and social with his friends. Possessing a rare courtesy and charm of manner and conversation that made him the life of every company honored by his presence, he was not only the best of talkers but a listener who gave exclusive attention to the person who addressed him. Hence he never forgot the name or face of any person with whom he became acquainted. This personal charm and courtesy, so delightful to his close friends, he carried into public life, unconsciously winning the love and esteem of his fellow men, the admiration and respect of opponents, and securing for himself without effort on his part the most devoted band of ardent followers who ever followed the fortunes of a leader in sunshine or in storm, in defeat or in victory, who honored him in life and now honor him in death.

He knew not only how to talk well, but had that rarest of gifts—he knew how to write well. Did he not possess so many claims to greatness, the writing of his "Twenty Years of Congress" would fully entitle him to it. The care with which all the data were selected, digested, condensed, and presented by him, the purity of the diction, the plain simple style, make this great work a classic in our language. His estimate of his contemporaries, friend and foe, in that work was so true as to win praise from the characters he portrayed, and entitle him to a high rank as a historian.

Entered Many Fields.

When he entered upon his great Congressional career he had the training of the scholar, the teacher, the journalist, and member, and Speaker in the Legislature of his State of Maine. His fellow members of the House of Representatives during the latter years of the Civil War and during the reconstruction period were the ablest men of our country, men of great attainments, real intellectual giants in the arena. To take a front rank among such men and to surpass them all when called by them for three successive terms to act as their Speaker, proved their exalted estimate of his abilities. Posterity will pay tribute to his greatness as Speaker of the House, as the prince of parliamentarians, as long as parliamentary government exists on the earth, by quoting his just and well fortified decisions as precedents.

As a legislator he always took a broad and comprehensive view of affairs. As a debater in Congress or on the public rostrum he could instantly sustain himself and confound his opponents by drafts upon a memory that his indefatigable industry had filled with an infinite amount of facts, held ever ready for use. This storehouse of knowledge, his superhuman memory, and the rapidity with which he could select his facts enabled him with apparent ease to illumine any subject by bringing to bear upon it the marvelous searchlight of his knowledge.

This wondrous power enabled him in the discussion of any great question, whether it related to foreign or domestic affairs, whether it concerned the efforts of people in other lands struggling for liberty or the rights of our citizens at home or abroad, whether it concerned the honor of his country engaged in controversy with a foreign nation, or the natural or political rights of the humblest American, black or white, to present it in such a clear convincing manner as to make it plain to all minds.

His statesmanship and diplomacy concerned itself not only with the prosperity and honor of his own country, but, looking away and beyond its confines into futurity, it took into consideration all the nations of the American Continent.

Through him, the United States, the greatest and first-born child of liberty on this continent, extended the right hand of fellowship to all the other republics, inviting their representatives to partake of our hospitality, and to assemble in a general congress in its capital in order to form a peaceful union of independent American States for their common welfare, to cultivate friendly relations by the establishment on land and sea of new lines of communication and commerce, providing for the mutual interchange among themselves of such commodities as were advantageous.

In that congress of republics Mr. Blaine's continental policy was approved. It was secured and safeguarded by an agreement for the settlement of all international controversies by arbitration, thus realizing on this hemisphere the dreams of the world's greatest philanthropists and affording to the old world the sublime example of peace on earth and good will to men.

Honored, indeed, is he who is called to preside over a national assemblage of his own countrymen. Mr. Blaine alone in all history enjoyed the unique and proud distinction of presiding over a congress of nations containing representatives of all the states of the western continent.

Probably since the death of this great diplomat no man lives who can picture in imagination to himself the direct results to intellectual life and material development of the nations of the western hemisphere, as well as the indirect effect on the people of the eastern hemisphere of this grand pan-American policy. He lived long enough to successfully inaugurate it. Each new treaty for reciprocal trade made among American States and each new line of transportation by land and sea established to carry on such trade will proclaim to mankind the greatness of the mind that conceived and the hand that carried into execution this sublime idea.

Held Friends by Love.

Mr. Blaine as a political leader possessed in a superlative degree the divine faculty of attracting and holding the admiration and love of his countrymen. Always loyal and true to friends, to party, and to country himself he had the largest body of ardent friends who ever followed a political leader. His personal popularity was not of his own seeking, but by the law of natural selection he was, without any effort on his part, the chosen leader of his party in political struggles.

Whether in the halls of Congress in the great historic debates shaping the policy of his party and molding public opinion to his will or on the public rostrum he was ever the powerful, masterful orator, upon whose every word a nation hung. His speeches were characterized by the same clearness, strength, and force as his written productions. His great oration upon President Garfield stands preëminent among the classics of our language for purity of diction and true eloquence, unsurpassed by any orator in time's annals.

In office as the great Secretary of State he was admired by all citizens, who now gratefully record the fact that during his short incumbency of that office greater and more advantageous work was accomplished for the advancement of the honor of his country and the conserving of the interests of our people everywhere than had been accomplished in former decades during our history.

This man, always loved as a party leader, was during the closing years of his life recognized by all his countrymen, regardless of party differences, as the best embodiment of the national thought and feeling, and as the creator of the sentiment that this grand Nation of ours had a high destiny to attain for the advancement of mankind on the Western continent.

With health impaired by excessive labors in his country's service, and his affectionate soul tried by the calling away of his best beloved children, this grand man is called upon to face death. Sublimely conscious of the welcome his children in heaven were preparing for him, with his last human effort he pointed heavenward and in a moment his great soul passed peacefully away.

"Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the wrapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on the further shore, and felt already on his brow the breath of the eternal morning."

As we knew him in the flesh James G. Blaine is dead, but his great soul liveth and will continue to live as long as time shall endure. His deeds shall ever be a guide and example for his countrymen, whilst from on high he watches the consummation of the high destiny he planned for his country. James Gillespie Blaine! All hail! Farewell.

Col. McWhorter offered a resolution that an engrossed copy of the report of the Memorial committee be forwarded to the Blaine family. The resolution was adopted.

HIS FAME WILL GROW WITH TIME.

J. F. Finerty Says This Generation Cannot Do Blaine Full Justice.

John F. Finerty spoke in substance as follows:

This generation is too near to the days of Blaine to do him full justice. His is a fame that will grow with time. He lived in an age of intellectual giants and was a participator in legislation that followed in the track of civil conflict and changed the destiny of the republic. He was not a warrior of the field, but a doctor of the forum, and he delighted more in binding up the wounds of his country than in tearing off the bandages to make them bleed afresh. Strong as a partisan, he was broad as a patriot, and he recognized what was good and forceful in men of diverse opinions.

He was not insensible to the grandeur and glory of the elder world, but he did not worship the older civilization and leave the shrine of human liberty deserted. He regarded the free institutions of the United States as the natural outgrowth of the experiences of centuries with other forms of government by preceding generations—the nearest approach to the perfect equality of men who, while venerating liberty, respect authority. He had an abiding faith in the growth of the American idea, and he never could understand why America should not possess outlying portions of her own system with at least as good a right as Europe.

He was never afraid of the extension of territory properly acquired or of commercial interests properly guarded. He hailed the acquisition of Alaska when shallow economists rebuked the foresight of Seward; and his genius opened for our country a mart in the Southern sisterhood of republics from which custom, not right, had hitherto excluded our merchants. He rallied the Commonwealths of the South American Continent around our commercial system like the planets revolving around the sun. He lifted our Department of State from a condition of degrading moral vassalage to a plane of ideal dignity, and gave friends and foes alike to know that the United States of America ruled her own destinies because of internal strength and not because of foreign toleration.

He was too great a man to be deeply loved by the professional politicians of the country and too good a patriot to be misunderstood by the masses of his countrymen. He did not attain to the highest office in the gift of his country. The eagle flight of his political genius was ever checked by a higher power but not by a superior sagacity; and to have contemplated Blaine in the full strength and majesty of his unique character he should have been placed by the overwhelming suffrages of his countrymen, irrespective of party, in the civic chair ennobled by the incumbency of Gen. Washington and his patriotic successors.

The People for Blaine.

It is meet, indeed, that men of all parties, and more particularly of the two great parties, should meet together here tonight to honor the memory of him who was grossly wronged by a minority of his own party and bitterly fought by a majority of its opponents. In the presence of that majestic memory we can all remember that we are Americans first—anything else that may be proper in our respective circumstances afterward. It is my firm conviction—without charging conspiracy or corruption against any man or body of men—that the honest verdict of the American people was never given against James Gillespie Blaine.

It was the sad fortune of Mr. Blaine to have incurred the enmity of even gifted men who were his political colleagues. In debate, he was more than a Rupert, he was an Ajax, but his rancor ended with his victory. Not so with those he vanquished. They kept arrows in their sleeves for him, and, when opportunity presented, sent them quivering into his flesh. Grievously disappointed as he must have been at repeated and unmerited defeats, he never wavered in his loyalty to the party of his choice. Every candidate of that party had his loyal support. I do not think that the loss of political power affected him so much as the apparent injustice of the people he loved and served so well.

Yet, in spite of all, his genius triumphed, and the defeat in which his Presidential hopes went down deprived him of supreme power, not of national prestige. He lived long enough afterward, at the head of the State Department, to make the American people regret the political disaster which deprived them of his services in a higher capacity.

Like other great Americans, he lived to experience the slings and arrows of human inconstancy and unreasonableness. Like the Grecian philosopher, he was accused by the voice of ignorance and condemned by the forces of malignity; but the American Nation will still do him justice and place him in the Pantheon of her gratitude.

EULOGIZES THE "UNCROWNED KING."

John M. Thurston Gives the Essential Characteristics of Blaine.

The address of John M. Thurston was in substance as follows:

Our "Uncrowned King" is dead, but there are none to cry "Long live the King," for there can be no successor to James G. Blaine in the loving hearts of his bereaved countrymen. The republic mourns its statesmen; humanity, its priest; liberty, its advocate; Americanism, its champion. All the world unites in honor of his memory and regret for his demise.

James G. Blaine stood for a quarter of a century as the distinctive champion of the American idea, of American interests, and of American men. He has been nearer the affection of the American masses than any other public men except Lincoln; and it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that he was the real choice not only of the Republican party but of the people of the United States for President in every Presidential year from 1876 to 1892. Twice he was defeated by political combination, twice he put aside with his own hand the mantle of leadership, and once he was robbed of election by a series of unfortunate circumstances.

Yet during all these years his name has been most upon the American tongue, and in every civilized corner of the globe thousands and thousands who could not name the President of the United States spoke of him with admiration and profound respect.

He was the American statesman of his age, the popular leader par excellence, the Chevalier Bayard of American politics. He was the political giant of the generation, and one of the severest criticisms of our popular form of government is found in the fact that he was pulled down so many times by the pigmies in order that mediocrity might climb to the highest place.

The Presidency could have added nothing to the enduring character of his fame, but the failure to crown him with the laurel of their greatest gift is a reproach upon his countrymen. The loss is to the Nation, not to Blaine.

The poor, the lowly, and the oppressed will especially cherish his name. He had at heart, not the interests of the rich or powerful, but of the toilers and the workers. Not alone was his eloquent voice lifted for the welfare of those able to fight their own battles, but for the weak and the helpless and the struggling.

Had James G. Blaine come into the world a generation sooner, or two decades later, the wave of his existence might not have cast a ripple upon the shores of time. He opened his eyes at almost the identical hour which witnessed the birth of the abolition party; the burning pen of William Lloyd Garrison had just commenced to write the first chapter of the new gospel of universal liberty. God's child of justice, unrecognized of men, lay in the manger of another Nazareth, destined to tread the winepress of persecution and revilement for the sins of men, and personified respectively in Elijah Parrish Lovejoy, John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln to suffer the martyrdom in a holy cause.

The spirit of the time entered into the soul of the boy. The impression of his childhood did much toward shaping the development and character of the man. In after life he became and remained steadfastly the advocate of liberty; the friend of the oppressed; the apostle of equal rights. From the beginning to the end of his career he never compromised with his conscience.

Influences in Early Life.

The eventful incidents of Blaine's youth undoubtedly had much to do with the growth of those convictions which impelled him to become the ardent advocate and the recognized champion of American protection. It is altogether probable that the public discussions of that period aroused him to thus early begin the study of political economy as applied to American conditions, from which he graduated a sincere convert to that federal revenue system, formulated by the eminent financier, patriot, statesman, and Constitution-maker, Alexander Hamilton.

No American college library is complete unless it contains a collection of his tariff speeches, and their careful study and analysis should be an indispensable requirement of American collegiate education.

This is not partisanship; it is patriotism. Our country is worth more to us than any party. If there shall ever be a political organization which dare not turn the calcium light of truth upon the convention platform; which dare not challenge free discussion; which dare not trust the enlightened, patriotic judgment of an intelligent public; that organization has no right to exist. Yea, and if any party, no matter how glorious its past, forgets the supreme inspiration of its creation; abandons the sublime tenets of its faith; suffers its solemn pledges to be broken; apologizes for a violated Constitution; becomes indifferent to wronged citizenship, and no longer stands for the welfare of the common people—for God's sake let that party die; the republic can better live without it.

Whatever else we are, we are Americans; for American principles and American interests first, last, and all the time. Let the American flag float over every American schoolhouse; let the Constitution of the United States be taught in every public school; let loyalty to American institutions be the test of American citizenship; set the stars of the Union in the hearts of our children, and the glory of the republic will remain forever.

Blaine graduated from college at 17 years of age, and immediately commenced active life as a teacher. At 20 he was summoned home to the bedside of his dying father. By that father's open grave he passed from youth into manhood. From that hour he was thrown upon his own resources and faced the world alone. The year 1850 is memorable. It "marked a distinct era in the political thought of the country and made a profound impression on the minds of patriotic men. The North and the South, the free States and the slave States, found themselves arrayed against each other in violent and absorbing conflict." The irrepressible war between right and wrong, humanity and oppression, the Union and secession, was fairly on. A convention of slave-holding States was called to meet at Nashville for the purpose of considering a possible separation of the sections; the celebrated compromise resolutions of Clay were before the Senate; and the crisis of the situation was reached with the passage of the fugitive slave law Sept. 18, 1850. On the hour in which that infamous measure became law the clock of fate struck 12 for slavery.

Two Theories to Champion.

The two contending theories of our government had at last joined issue upon lines which made it impossible that there should ever come reconciliation or security until one or the other was established throughout the length and breadth of the land. These two theories might never have been put to the test except for the existence of the institution of slavery and its localization in one particular section of the Union.

The fugitive slave law broke up the Whig party. After its passage it was impossible that any political organization should successfully combat the slave-holding power which did not stand unqualifiedly in favor of free speech, free soil, and free men.

At this trying period in the history of the Nation the three great statesmen and Congressional leaders of their time passed from the scene of human action. That Blaine had been a careful student of the lives, utterances, principles, and accomplishments of Calhoun, Webster, and Clay is attested by his whole career.

With the overwhelming defeat and practical dissolution of the Whig party in 1852 it became necessary for the friends of liberty, humanity, and union to found a new political organization. The quickened conscience of the country brought into existence the Republican party. James G. Blaine was one of its first members. Having removed to Augusta, Me., in 1854 he gave up his profession as teacher and availed himself of an opportunity to enter the journalistic world as editor of the Kennebec *Journal*. In that sheet he first gave utterance to his political convictions. In 1855, speaking of the Republican party, he said: "Long may it live to protect our interests, develop our resources, and under all circumstances dare to do right; and trust the consequences to infinite wisdom. Let it be not merely the inauguration of a new party, but the exaltation of principle above party."

This declaration is a true index of the character of the man. He was intensely in earnest; advocating only what he believed to be right, fearlessly denouncing what he believed to be wrong.

The practical beginning of Blaine's political career was in 1856, when he was elected delegate to the first Republican national convention. The same year he became a member of the Lower House of the Maine Legislature, serving for four consecutive terms, the last two as Speaker of the body. From the very start he developed that rare genius for leadership which is the most distinguishing characteristic of greatness in every age. His first important speech, which brought him at once into national prominence, was delivered in the Maine Legislature March 7, 1862, in support of a series of resolutions indorsing the administration of Abraham Lincoln, insisting that Congress should provide for the confiscation of the estates of rebels, and the liberation of every slave claimed by any person in arms against the United States, or aiding and abetting the rebellion.

Blaine and Garfield Friends.

Blaine entered the Thirty-eighth Congress at the age of 33 Dec. 7, 1863. There for the first time he met young Garfield, direct from the Army of the Cumberland, who had doffed the uniform of a Major-General only two days before, to appear in civilian's dress at the bar of the House. From that hour they became devoted friends and colaborers in the maintenance of the Union cause.

Judged by the test he set for others Blaine is the grandest character of his time. He achieved such distinction in the House of Representatives as has been accorded to no other man in the history of the republic. He participated prominently in all the great debates and was a powerful advocate of all those important measures which secured the restoration of the Union, the enfranchisement of the colored race, the settlement of all grave questions growing out of the war, the maintenance of the national credit and the soundness of the national currency. Last, but not least, he became the acknowledged champion of the protective policy of the Republican party on the distinctive proposition that American markets and American opportunities should by the Federal government be secured to American men.

Blaine was the great parliamentary leader of his time, the worthy successor of Clay, Douglas, and Stevens. March 4, 1869, he was elected Speaker of the National House of Representatives, which important position he held for six years. All parties joined in doing him honor at the close of his term. Much of his deserved popularity came to him by reason of the cool, courteous, decided, and impartial manner in which he performed the duties of that high position.

During all these years of arduous Congressional labor he found time to prepare scores of political campaign speeches and many important addresses and magazine articles. His speeches and writings constitute a library in themselves of American history, covering half a century of time, and embracing the most critical periods of our national existence.

Blaine grew in popular favor more rapidly than any other public man. In a decade filled with the robust patriotism of Charles Sumner, Zach Chandler, and Oliver P. Morton, the inspired administration of Abraham Lincoln, and the heroic achievements of Sheridan, Sherman, and Grant, it is marvelous that the enthusiastic love and admiration of the Nation should have turned so quickly, increased so rapidly, and become attached so enduringly to the young Congressman who had nothing to commend him except the developing splendor and genius of his Congressional career.

Much of it was due to the stalwart courage and uncompromising character of the man. Whatever cause he espoused he supported with his whole energy. He possessed, too, a rare charm of manner; a pleasant, genial, whole-souled courtesy always characterized his intercourse with men; to know him was to love him; and once his friend, always his friend. The death of no other man has brought so keen a sense of personal loss to so many individuals.

Took a Strong Position.

In the years following the close of the war Blaine was especially serviceable to his country. He took the strongest possible position in favor of honoring every obligation of the government, not only in the letter but the spirit of the bond.

James G. Blaine is dead. The race whose future he labored so arduously to secure is still under the ban of political proscription! But God reigns! His justice is still measured out to men, and the honor of this Nation will yet be redeemed and its Constitution respected and enforced.

From 1870 Blaine's popularity marvelously increased, and the rank and file of the Republican party turned unhesitatingly to him as a Presidential candidate in 1876. Never in the history of this country has so much spontaneous enthusiasm been developed for a man as for Blaine in that and every succeeding Presidential year.

Speaking only from the patriotic standpoint, I have no hesitation in saying that a Blaine administration would have been a national blessing. That his defeat was a misfortune to the country, not because of any failure on the part of his successful competitor to satisfactorily carry on the government, but because James G. Blaine undoubtedly possessed such remarkable capacity for national and international affairs; such a thorough understanding of the necessities and possibilities of the hour; such an ambition for the welfare and glory of his country; such a genius for true statesmanship—that his administration would have given a mighty impetus to American interests and added a deathless luster to the American name.

The later efforts of Blaine's life were devoted to the improvement of our foreign relations: the extension of our commerce; the maintenance and enforcement of our international rights. In all his dealings with foreign nations he maintained the dignity and credit of the United States. Insisting upon ample reparation for every wrong done to American interests, he neither imposed upon the weak nor yielded to the strong.

Only three men have attained the full stature of statecraft in modern times—Bismarck, Gladstone, and Blaine. Each in his way has contributed greatly to the welfare and progress of civilization. Blaine was the child of the republic, rising of his own endeavor to the highest station; he consecrated his God-given powers to the common people, that liberty, equality, opportunity, and prosperity should be a heritage to every American child and hopeful motherhood the glory of every American home.

To me the character of Blaine is like Tacoma. Rugged and grand, it rises high above the level of the multitude, clear out against the sky of fate. Over the clouds and storms and tempests of human affairs it towers in the sunshine of heaven's indicated will, serenely smiling down upon the world of men a benediction and a blessing to the human race.

PERSONNEL OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Men Appointed to Arrange for the Organizing of an Association.

The following were appointed as the special committee of one hundred:

Samuel B. Raymond, Josiah L. Lombard, George Birkhoff, Joseph Medill, A. H. Revell, O. G. Foreman, Charles L. Hutchinson, T. W. Harvey, S. W. Allerton, E. G. Keith, W. H. Aldrich, Moses E. Greenebaum, L. L. Colburn, L. J. Wolf, L. H. Evans, P. D. Armour, J. J. Badenoch, J. Harley Bradley, F. S. Baird, Ephraim Banning, A. M. Billings, R. T. Crane, John Cudahy, E. A. Cummings, W. J. Chalmers, John W. Doane, Joseph Dunlap, N. K. Fairbank, Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, Harvey L. Goodall, G. B. Harlow, O. F. Fuller, C. D. Hamill, James A. Henry, W. G. Hibbard, H. N. Higinbotham, Leon Hornstein, W. J. Hynes, Dr. E. F. Ingals, Willis J. Jackson, H. H. Kohlsaat, William R. Kerr, C. S. Kirk, D. H. Kochersperger, T. J. Lefens, L. Z. Leiter, Charles S. Baker, M. B. Madden, A. N. Marquis, T. Milchrist, H. B. Mitchell, E. J. Noble, J. W. Nye, R. W. Patterson, J. Irving Pearce, D. H. Pinney, W. D. Preston, Potter Palmer, D. V. Purington, G. W. Pullman, Charles E. Rand, N. B. Ream, Charles T. Yerkes, M. A. Ryerson, S. F. Adalia Satalecki, Peter Schutler, George Schneider, A. O. Sexton, O. S. A. Sprague, George W. Spofford, E. W. Blodgett, Clem Studebaker, Lambert Tree, Peter Van Schack, John F. Finerty, Hempstead Washburne, John M. Smyth, William Vocke, George S. Willits, Lloyd G. Wheeler, John Worthy, R. S. Martin, John Spry, J. L. Longenecker, William Lorrimer, C. H. Case, I. N. Camp, Dr. D. R. Brown, M. C. Bullock, Marshall Field, Dr. T. N. Jamieson, T. C. Corbin, E. B. Gould, Dr. L. E. Ireland, Arthur Dixon, James W. Brockway, C. L. Rising, Gen. Joseph Stockton, J. F. Chumasero, George R. Davis, Lawrence Harmon.

NATIONAL ELECTRICIANS CONFER.

Favorable Report Presented on the Exhibit at the World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The convention of the National Electric Light Association was called to order in the Bell Telephone Hall this morning with 300 delegates present. The Chicago special arrived on time and was received by the local committees of the electric club and other organizations and taken to their hotels. President Ayer introduced Mayor Noonan to the convention and he welcomed the guests to the city, after which the work of the convention was begun. President Ayer delivered his annual address, dwelling at length upon the advance of electrical science during the last year. The Secretary then read a paper by A. D. Adams of Indianapolis, Ind., on "Wrought Versus Cast Iron for Field Magnet Frames."

Judge E. A. Armstrong of Camden, N. J., read the report of the committee on the "World's Columbian Fair." The report begins with a statement of the electric lighting at the Paris Expositions of 1882 and 1889 and of the Expositions at New Orleans and Louisville. At Chicago the World's Columbian Exposition has placed contracts for 4,500 arc lights of 2,000 nominal candle power and has placed contracts for 80,000 incandescent lamps. The report denies the sensational stories telegraphed from New York that many of the prominent electrical firms in that State had decided to pull out of the exhibit. Every foot of space in the great building has been taken, and every electrical concern of any consequence in the world will be fully represented. The intellectual program under the auspices of the World's Columbian Auxiliary, promises to be of remarkable interest. Prof. Elisha Gray is at the head of the electrical branch and has now assurances that the gathering of electricians from all parts of the world will be a grand one.

The convention reassembled shortly after 2 o'clock. The proceedings of interest were the reading of two papers, one by Capt. William Brophy on "The Relation of Insurance to Electric Lighting and Lower Rates," and the other by R. H. Sterling on "Some Experiences with Alternating Systems."

ANTI-SMOKE SOCIETY ANSWERS CHARGES.

Trades and Labor Assembly Invited to Examine Its Methods Fully.

The directors of the Society for the Prevention of Smoke met yesterday. There was a full discussion of the attempts in certain quarters to impugn the motives of the society, alleging that it was in league with anthracite coal interests, and it was decided to instruct the Secretary to take up the question of prosecuting the tug owners immediately, and to continue with unabated vigor the work of reform in the residence and business districts of the city. President Lathrop prepared and addressed a letter to the Trades and Labor Assembly which is regarded as a sufficient answer for the present to the charges which have been made against the society. The letter says in substance:

The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Smoke would be glad to meet your committee proposed to be appointed to investigate the society's methods and give them all the information they may desire and afford them every facility for the most thorough investigation into the methods of the society. It may be well at this time to correct a misapprehension under which you seek to labor in regard to the aims and objects of the society. In the first place this society fully recognizes the enormous value to our State and city of bituminous coal and that to interfere with its general use in Chicago would be destructive of the best interests of the city. The principal aim of the society and its constant effort has been to convince people that bituminous coal can be burned without making smoke, and, if necessary, to show people how to do this.

PEACE BETWEEN M'LEOD AND MORGAN.

It Is Reported That They Have Come to Terms Concerning New England.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28.—It is reported that Mr. McLeod and J. Pierpont Morgan have come to terms. The dispute which arose between them, it is said, was amicably adjusted yesterday, but no details are obtainable. It is reported that Mr. Morgan has made a deal with the syndicate which controls New England and that he will have a voice in its management.

Judge Broadwell of Springfield, Ill., Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Judge Norman M. Broadwell, a prominent lawyer, died today, aged 67, from a stroke of paralysis received last Saturday at the close of a two hours' argument in the Sangamon Circuit Court. He studied law under President Lincoln, and was at various times a partner of Senator Cullom, Gen. John A. McClernand, Congressman William M. Springer, and Judge W. L. Gross, being partner of the latter at the time of his death. He served in the Illinois House in 1861, and was once County Judge, and once Mayor of Springfield.

Always Crowded.

A dispatch from North Galveston, Tex., dated Feb. 28, says: "The Industrial Hotel of this place has proved already too small to accommodate the immense number of visitors who are flocking to North Galveston. In order to increase the capacity of this already immense building a large annex will be immediately built, the foundation of which is already laid. These constantly coming visitors are placing thousands of dollars in North Galveston property, which proves their satisfaction after a personal inspection of its wonderful resources."

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Teeth, $8; best quality and skill; no beginners to experiment; new method; gold filling half usual rate. Drs. McChesney, No. 73 Clark street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous, and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

E. & W.—The Tyronga link cuff should be worn with our YOKENA or NOTEKA collar. E. & W.

GREETINGS TO ADLAI.

MR. STEVENSON IS WARMLY WELCOMED AT WASHINGTON.

Committeemen and Friends Gather to Cheer the Famous Illinoisan—The Party Now Comfortably Housed at the Ebbitt, and Their Rooms Filled with Floral Tributes—Kansas Populists Acknowledge the Legality of the Republican House—Other Political News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—A part of the Democratic show is over. The coming of the Vice-President-elect has transpired. His train reached the Washington depot of the Baltimore and Ohio at 6:10 p. m., four hours and forty minutes late, but no marine band was there to welcome the enthusiastic travelers.

As the special train pulled in there was an eager, expectant look on the faces of more than a score of committeemen charged with the duty of extending an appropriate welcome to the Vice-President-elect, the column being headed by Chairman James G. Berrett and James L. Norris of the Inaugural and Executive committees respectively. Behind them were Congressmen Scott, Fithian, and Williams of Illinois and a large delegation of citizens from the Prairie State. As the familiar features of the Vice-President-elect became more distinct there were ringing cheers, for Mr. Stevenson is well and pleasantly remembered at the Nation's Capital, where he spent four years under the previous Cleveland administration; and the members of his family deservedly shared in his universal popularity in society.

Outside the station there was a long row of carriages which were soon occupied by the distinguished party, who were whirled away to the Ebbitt House, which was reached a few minutes before 7 o'clock. From every window in the hotel appeared a miniature American flag, and the roof decorations were of bunting in tri-colors, red, white, and blue, the effect being artistic and picturesque. Inside the hotel lobby a throng of stalwart Illinoisans headed by W. A. J. Sparks had assembled and as they espied Adlai and his family they made the walls resound with their joyous shouts.

Greeted by Sweet Sounds.

Amid all those demonstrations the hero of the occasion stood mute, but smiling and bowing to his many friends and gratifying them exceedingly by his remarkably healthy appearance. Just as the Vice-President-elect and his party entered the main reception-room an orchestra concealed behind the portieres struck up "Hail to the Chief," and this set the crowd wild with enthusiasm again.

After removing the stains of travel and freshening up a bit the Vice-President-elect led the way to the dining-room, where an enjoyable hour of privacy was in order. Just as soon as he could pass the usual compliments to a number of ladies and their escorts in the big parlor Mr. Stevenson repaired to his private apartments and for the rest of the evening he was visible only to members of his family. Friends had not forgotten the Stevensons, for they found their apartments a mass of floral tributes.

For the next six months and possibly for his entire term of office the home of Mr. Stevenson will be at the Ebbitt House. Parlor suite 332, consisting of three handsome rooms and a commodious dressing-room, will be devoted to the exclusive use of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson. Five rooms have been reserved for the other members of the family. The southwest corner of the third floor of the Ebbitt, consisting of fourteen rooms, will be occupied by the family and friends of Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson during the remainder of the week.

"Grandmother Stevenson," the aged mother of the Vice-President, will not be here to see her "boy" take the oath of office. She has lived under all but three of the Presidents and her years begin to weigh heavily upon her.

Precautionary Measures.

All the details for the inauguration ceremonies are pretty well provided for, but up to the night of March 3 there will be meetings of the Executive committee to carry out any further suggestions which may be made. With a view to caring for strangers and protecting the public the police force has been increased by the addition of 400 men comprising the pick of the detective forces of the municipalities of the United States. Regulations for the inaugural ball were issued by Chairman E. B. Hay, in which, among other instructions to his aides, he prohibits hats, canes, umbrellas, or overcoats on the floor of the ball-room. Aides and members of each section will form a guard of honor to the Presidential party so long as it remains within the section, and will prevent undue crowding. Personal presentations to the President are strictly prohibited.

The most important thing now is to take care of the crowd which will necessarily begin the invasion of Washington tomorrow. This the Committee on Public Comfort express themselves fully able to do, and the books show accommodations for upward of 100,000 people. All classes of houses have opened their doors for the accommodation of visitors, and it is still possible to engage quarters, with board, in houses along the leading avenues of the city at reasonable prices, rarely going above $5 a day. Headquarters will be opened at the two railroad stations and members of the Public Comfort committee will be on hand to receive incoming trains and take care of strangers. Room books of the committee will also be transferred to the stations, so that persons who have not already secured accommodations can have their wants supplied. None of the hotels will rent rooms after tonight except for the entire period covered by the inauguration ceremonies, and inquiry at the leading public houses shows that they are already full from basement to attic.

CLEVELAND'S PLANS ARRANGED.

Details of the Trip to Washington Are Now Fully Completed.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mr. Cleveland announced this evening the details of his journey to Washington. He will make the trip Thursday. The train will consist of three special cars and will start on the arrival of the 10 a. m. ferryboat from New York. The party from New York will consist of Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Lamont, Don M. Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, E. C. Benedict and the ladies of his family, Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. Gilder, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Bryant, S. M. Williams, Second Vice-President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Miss Williams, and Private Secretary Robert Lincoln O'Brien. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Baby Ruth, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman of this place will complete the party.

No stop will be made until Philadelphia is reached and the train is scheduled to arrive in Washington between 6:15 and 6:30. Orders have been issued to have all tracks clear and every precaution will be taken to avoid all delay. Mr. Cleveland has arranged especially to make no stops and to make the trip to Washington as quickly and unostentatiously as possible. There will be no speechmaking or handshaking en route. No newspaper man will be permitted on the train, and, unless the present plans are upset, the journey will be made without incident.

Rooms have been taken at the Arlington for the party. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland expect to remain at the White House after the inauguration.

Mr. Cleveland had a number of callers today, among them Henry Villard, Father Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church of New York, and the Rev. Wilton M. Smith, pastor of the Fifty-seventh Street Presbyterian Church, which Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland attended in New York.

CAPITULATION OF KANSAS POPULISTS.

They Return to Their Seats in the Legal House—Denunciatory Resolutions.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The Dunsmore House surrendered today unconditionally and the Douglass or Republican House of Representatives is recognized by all parties as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court rendered last Saturday. The Dunsmore House met at 9 o'clock and after bewailing the fact that a "partisan court had trailed justice in the dirt" for an hour, adjourned sine die and marched in a body to Representative Hall, where the legal House was patiently awaiting their coming. The dethroned Speaker and Speaker pro tem. headed the procession with the Sergeant-at-Arms bearing the American flag. Their entrance to the hall was greeted with no demonstration, the victorious Republicans treating them with the utmost respect. The Populists quietly took their seats. The House was called to order and the roll called. Some of the Populists, when their names were called, answered only after protesting against the decision of the court which makes it necessary for them to recognize George L. Douglass as Speaker. The day's business was concluded without any clash between the rival parties, though but little headway was made.

In the Senate, however, the political fight was renewed with great force and much feeling was aroused. The Populist majority, realizing that it was beat, offered a resolution in which the legal House was duly recognized, but in the preamble language was used as follows:

WHEREAS, We believe that at the election held Nov. 8, 1892, the electors voting at said election fairly and honestly elected a majority of the Representatives of the Legislature who were candidates upon the Populist ticket, but by fraudulent, corrupt, and illegal methods of certain township election officers, boards of canvassers, and the State Canvassing Board certificates of election were unlawfully issued to certain Republican candidates clearly not entitled thereto; and

WHEREAS, This Senate believing that the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box should be upheld and that a majority of the Representatives honestly and fairly elected by the qualified electors should be entitled to organize the House of Representatives, and that they did so by electing J. M. Dunsmore as Speaker and Ben C. Rich as Chief Clerk, we therefore recognized said House of Representatives as the proper and constitutional body with which this Senate should transact business pertaining to legislation; and

WHEREAS, The three coördinate branches of our State government are the executive, the legislative, and the judicial, each separate from, independent, and in no way answerable to the other, but the Supreme Court of this State, in a partisan decision rendered by the two Republican Judges thereof, has presumed to consider the executive and legislative branches subordinate to it and have attempted to sustain another organization presided over by George L. Douglass not recognized by the Senate or Executive, and have inferentially declared that laws enacted by the Senate, the constitutional House of Representatives, and approved by the Executive will be held by them to be invalid, thereby preventing any needed legislation for the relief of our people and the appropriations necessary for the maintenance of our State Government and the support of our educational, charitable, and penal institutions, and while we recognize the right of said court to pass upon the validity of and interpret the laws so passed, we most emphatically deny the authority of said court to pass upon any question pertaining to the organization of either branch of the Legislature. We recognize fully that there is no peaceful appeal from such unwarranted decisions, except to refer them to the power that makes courts—the people, and, knowing that our constituents are peaceable and order-loving citizens, we have determined to temporarily submit to the unjust and arbitrary exercise of judicial authority and remand the case back to the people for the approval or rejection of the said Republican Judges. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to message the bills, joint and concurrent resolutions already passed or that may hereafterbe passed by us to the House of Representatives, presided over by George L. Douglass as Speaker; and be it further

Resolved, That we will do all in our power to redeem our pledges to our constituents and give them the legislation they demand and so badly need, and should such legislation fail we will let the blame rest upon the persons responsible therefor and place them before the bar of public opinion.

For over two hours the most personal and recriminating speeches were indulged in, and finally the resolution was adopted. There is little probability of any bills being enacted into laws during the present session aside from the appropriation bills necessary to maintain the State institutions and defray current expenses of the State government.

FIGHTING OVER A GERRYMANDER.

From One Bone of Contention Indiana Democrats Pounce to Another.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The Legislature is now mixed up in a hot fight on the new gerrymander bill. The pending bill is little different from the original gerrymander that was declared unconstitutional. The districts are simply hoisted around a little with the same glaring inequalities in representation as before. The caucus late last night at work on the bill sent for Gov. Matthews and informed him he would likely be compelled to call an extra session to get the necessary legislation disposed of. The Governor, who has no love for his party friends in the Assembly, at once declared there would be no extra session and that they had better get down to business rapidly in the remaining five days. He said he would like to see the appropriation, apportionment, and Pullman tax bills pass, and beyond that he did not care what got left.

MICHIGAN STATE CANDIDATES.

Judge Durand of Flint Nominated for Associate Justice.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 28.—The State Democratic convention met at noon today to nominate candidates for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. Ex-Gov. Winans was elected permanent Chairman and the following nominations made:

For Associate Justice Supreme Court, Judge George H. Durand of Flint.

For Regents, Henry A. Harmon of Detroit and Robert T. Bunker of Muskegon.

HONORS FOR FRANK J. LANGE.

J. Sterling Morton Wants Him to Act as His Private Secretary.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Frank J. Lange, one of Omaha's successful businessmen and a leader in local politics, has received a letter from J. Sterling Morton, who will be the next Secretary of Agriculture, offering him the position of private secretary. Mr. Lange has not yet fully made up his mind to accept the offer.

To Nominate a Successor to Scholfield.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The Democratic Judicial committee of the Second Judicial District met at Litchfield yesterday and issued a call for a judicial convention to be held at Effingham March 30, 1893, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy on the State Supreme bench caused by the death of Justice Scholfield. There will be 125 delegates in the convention and on the first ballot the vote will probably stand as follows: Philips, 46; Jones, 33; Burroughs, 24; Gilmore, 7; Withers, 15.

Pacific Roads Should Pay Debts.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The Legislature has adopted a joint resolution requesting the California delegation in Congress to endeavor to pass the Geary bill, requiring Pacific railroads to pay the debt they owe the government, also memorializing Congress to stop pauper immigration, even if it becomes necessary to stop immigration altogether.

Pascoe Appointed Senator Ad Interim.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 28.—Gov. Mitchell has appointed Samuel Pascoe to be United States Senator from Florida ad interim, beginning March 4 and ending with the election of Pascoe's successor by the Legislature, which meets in April. His commission has been signed and is now in his possession at Washington, although the vacancy does not actually occur until next Saturday.

Coudert for Minister to France.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—It may be positively stated that the well-known jurist Frederic R. Coudert of New York will be the next United States Minister to France. He was a leader in the movement of the anti-snappers and is President of the Manhattan club, the leading Democratic organization of this city.

Arkansas Defeats an Appropriation.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The eight Populist members of the House, assisted by a few Democrats, succeeded today in defeating the World's Fair appropriation bill. The bill received 53 votes, 4 less than the necessary two-thirds. A strong effort will be made tomorrow to secure a reconsideration of the vote.

Harter Not a Candidate for Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 28.—Congressman M. D. Harter in a letter to a Representative of the Legislature says he could not accept the nomination for Governor if it were tendered unanimously, and will not permit the use of his name in that connection.

Vote for Senator in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 28.—The ballot for Senator resulted as follows:

Mantle	31	Hall	1
Clark	25	Toole	1
Dixon	11	Kleinschmidt	1

Political Notes.

There was no change yesterday in the Senatorial vote in Washington State.

The South Dakota Legislature yesterday defeated the resubmission of the prohibition amendment by one vote. The North Dakota House carried resubmission by a majority of seven.

Adventists Asked to Scatter.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The general conference Seventh Day Adventists today adopted resolutions urging members of the denomination to give up their residence here and settle singly in new fields.

Neuralgic headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer. Trial bottle 10c.

Hood's Cures



Mrs. Susie C. Rumrill
Royalton, Vt.

A Walking Ghost

Was What Mrs. Rumrill's Friends Called Her

Owes Her Life to Hood's—Gastric Dyspepsia Cured.

"For years I have had gastric dyspepsia, and in March I had an attack of the grip. I got into such a serious condition that I had fits, caused either by dyspepsia or nervous troubles, during which I could not think connectedly or talk without forgetting what I was saying. I could not sleep, had no appetite, and people said I looked like a walking ghost, I was so pale. When I laid down I

Could Not Breathe

with any comfort. Something suggested to me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before the first bottle was gone I had quite an appetite, which increased until I could eat well without any distress or disturbance afterward. I have taken six bottles, the color has come back to my face, I have no fits, can breathe well when lying down, and, in short, call myself perfectly well. I am more than thankful for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

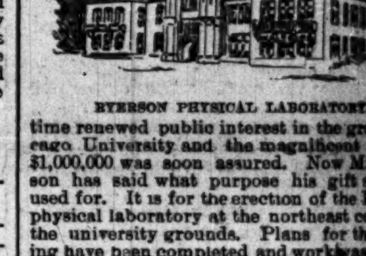
and know that I would not now be alive but for this medicine." MRS. SUSIE C. RUMRILL, Royalton, Vermont.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

TO BUILD A PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

M. A. Ryerson Designates the Use for His Gift to Chicago University.

During the last days allowed for the University of Chicago to raise its million-dollar fund last July, and at a time when the university trustees were concerned about the success of their efforts, Martin A. Ryerson gave them the final assurance of success by sending a cable message from Paris. The message promised a gift of $150,000 to the million-dollar fund. The purpose for which Mr. Ryerson donated his handsome gift was to be designated later. This material aid at a critical



RYERSON PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

time renewed public interest in the great Chicago University and the magnificent fund of $1,000,000 was soon assured. Now Mr. Ryerson has said what purpose his gift shall be used for. It is for the erection of the Ryerson physical laboratory at the northeast corner of the university grounds. Plans for the building have been completed and work was started last week on the site. As will be seen the building will be in keeping with the handsome gift of Mr. Ryerson.

THEIR HONEYMOON IN THE SOUTH.

Miss Witbeck Is Married to Charles L. Grice of St. Louis.

The marriage of Miss Witbeck, No. 683 West Monroe street, to Charles L. Grice of St. Louis took place last evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Perley Lowe, No. 599 Washington boulevard. Although a quiet wedding, only the relatives and a few intimate friends being present, it was a decidedly pretty affair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine See "Wang."

The Nobles of Medinah Temple of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, over half a thousand strong, made a pilgrimage to the Grand Opera-House last evening in honor of their illustrious and nimble-footed brother, De Wolf Hopper. They came in the regalia of their order and they found a theater lavishly decorated to receive them. A newcomer in the cast was a camel, imported from Faribault, Minn., where Ringling's circus is wintering, a special tribute to the occasion, for the camel holds a large place in the hearts of all true Shriners. Each one of the principals received handsome gifts of flowers, and during the second act a large floral star and crescent was passed up over the footlights to the star. Souvenir programs printed on silk were carried away by the guests.

Trespass Suits and Creditors' Claims.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—J. O. Atkinson, the owner of the Dunbar sheep ranch near Freeport, has commenced two trespass suits against W. H. Godair, F. H. Godair, and Arthur Gordon of Chicago. He claims $15,000 damages. Several executions have been served on Atkinson by his creditors. It is said that his debts will amount to $75,000.

CRAZED WITH ITCHING

And Pain from Eczema. Scratched Until Blood Came. Scales Like a Fish. Cured by Cuticura.

I had a very bad case of Eczema on my neck. It was just terrible. At times it seemed as if it would drive me crazy with itching and pain. Through the day it would itch, causing me to scratch until the blood would come, and during the night it would scab over so that I would scratch scales off like those of a fish. Doctored with the family physician for one season. He gave me temporary relief, but my trouble would come back at about the same time each year. Then I began using CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have entirely cured me.
MISS HANNAH M. WILLIAMS,
Lawrenceville, Dearborn Co., Ind.

Fine Head of Hair.

My head became very sore and all my hair fell out. I spent all I could make in doctoring, but nothing helped me; bought CUTICURA REMEDIES and in six weeks' time my head was well, and I then used the CUTICURA for my hair. I now say that there is not a finer head of hair in Northern Indiana than mine for only a year's growth.
BEULAH C. STEWART,
Butler, Indiana.

Cuticura Resolvent,

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, the exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula, when the best physicians, hospitals, and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



HOW MY SIDE ACHES!

Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney, and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Price, 25c.

...Cures

...F. Rumrill ..., Vt.

...g Ghost

...rs. Rumrill's ...lled Her

...Hood's—Gastric Cured.

...gastric dyspepsia, and ...of the grip. I got into ...that I had fits, caused ...rvous troubles, during ...connectedly or talk ...was saying. I could ...te, and people said I ...I was so pale. When

...Breathe

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...rsaparilla

...t now be alive but for ...USIE C. RUMRILL,

...ily, yet promptly and ...d bowels. 25c.

BETTER "L" TERMINUS

ALLEY ROAD TO MAKE SOME EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS.

It Will Cross Congress Street to the Building Line and Make New Platforms, So as to Be Able to Load and Unload Passengers at the Same Time—John Leach Shoots a 10-Year-Old Girl and Then Puts a Bullet in His Own Brain—Evidence Given in the Slattery Trial.

Plans for elaborate improvements of the Alley "L" road's Congress street terminus have been completed and within a short time the work of carrying them out will begin. The plans outline an increase in the facilities of the station, which the company believes will amount to over 100 per cent and which will make it possible to institute a World's Fair train service on a more extensive scale than it was at first supposed could be done.

The most striking features of the new plans are an extension of the trestle work and the erection of a second platform. The structure will be extended across Congress street to the building line on the north side of the thoroughfare. The present platform will be carried over and connected with the sidewalk by two new staircases. The train dispatcher's shed at the present south end will be removed and the platform will be extended to the south side of Harrison street. On the west side of the track a similar platform will be erected, running from Congress to Harrison streets. Ticket offices will be located upon the west platform at Congress and Harrison, and probably at points between the two streets.

There will be one track only as at present. Passengers on a train running in will leave the cars on the east side and reach the street by means of the staircases leading from the platform on that side. They will leave the train at its southern end, and at the same time that the gates are thrown open for their exit the guards at the north end of the train will be opened for the outgoing passengers, who will use the west platform.

"In this way," said W. W. Gurley, counsel for the road, "we shall unload and load a train at practically the same moment. The facilities of the station will be more than doubled. As to the extensions which will be made our ordinance gives us the right to build to Van Buren street, so there is no trouble about that end. Nearly every property-owner interested has consented to the erection of the new platform. If one or two refuse consent that will make no difference. The platform will be built, but its width may be lessened in front of the objectors' property. The present main entrance will be used as an exit."

The company's officers say that the structure will reach the World's Fair grounds by the middle of next month and that everything will be in readiness for a train service to Jackson Park in ample season. The World's Fair schedule divides the trains into way and express trains. The latter will run to Jackson Park in a little over twenty minutes, making but few stops on the way. Part of them will be started from the Congress street station and part from the Twelfth street. Way trains will start from the same terminals. Some of the latter will run only to Thirty-ninth street, but the larger number will travel to the World's Fair station. With this dual service, trains will be run one minute apart, and to do this safely a block system will be necessary.

"It has not yet been decided just what block system shall be adopted," said an officer of the company. "Several are being examined and the one which seems best adapted to the purpose will be selected."

SHOOTS A GIRL AND HIMSELF.

John Leach Uses a Revolver with Deadly Effect—Will Probably Die.

Because Blanche Wright, a 10-year-old girl, would not reciprocate his affections John Leach fired two shots at her yesterday and then put a bullet into his own brain. The girl's wounds will not prove fatal. Leach was removed to St. Luke's Hospital and will probably die.

The physician found the ends of a piece of fine wire protruding from the edges of the wound. Drawing them out a piece of wire four inches in length was extricated and fastened to it was the bullet. The flesh was cut on either side, indicating that the ball had first struck the wire and had carried it against the skull. The shooting was at No. 494 State street at 4 o'clock.

Both persons are colored. Leach until recently was employed as a waiter in the restaurant at the Northwestern Depot. He had been rooming in the home of Mrs. Atkinson on the third floor of No. 494 State street and the girl he shot was the woman's daughter by a former husband. A short time ago Leach lost his position. He became despondent and on several occasions had told Blanche that he thought of killing himself. Yesterday afternoon while Mrs. Atkinson was away from home Leach returned to the house and went to the kitchen where Blanche was at work and again pressed his suit. The girl repulsed him and upbraided him for not going to work. Leach drew a revolver from his pocket. At the sight of the weapon the girl screamed and started to run from the room. Before she could cross the threshold he fired two shots. The first bullet struck the girl on the left shoulder blade. The second struck her under the right shoulder blade, ranging downward and probably lodging in the abdominal cavity.

Supposing his victim to be dead Leach stepped out into the hall and placing his revolver against his head just behind the right ear pulled the trigger, sending a bullet through his brain.

The following letter was found in his pocket:

Dear Friend: You all know that this girl is a very bright one and has a very bright future before her, but she has jilted me for Pickut, and I would see her dead before she should select such a man in preference to myself, and her mother is the cause of it all. LEACH.

TOLD HOW DOHENY WAS SHOT.

Witnesses in the Slattery Case Describe the Manner of the Killing.

The jury in the Slattery case was completed yesterday morning and the introduction of testimony for the State was begun. Attorney Donahoe made the opening statement for the State, but Attorney Forrest deferred his opening statement until all the testimony for the State was in. Thomas Walsh, a stevedore, was the first witness for the State. He testified that on the night of the shooting he was in Healey's saloon on Clark street in company with Tommy Doheny, a brother of the boy who was shot. Officer Slattery and McDonald came into the saloon, he said, about half-past 1 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 27.

"The policeman took a drink," he said, "and then Slattery said he was going to subpoena me in the case of assault he had brought against Wickerle. I told him that it would be worse for him if he did. Then I went out and Slattery came out and began talking to me again and called me a liar. Tommy Doheny and I went down to No. 288 Illinois street, and where the Dohenys lived, and we were sitting on the fence when Slattery came up and hit me and knocked me tumbling, and then knocked Tommy Doheny down and jumped on him and began to beat him. Doheny's screams brought his brother Eddie, when Slattery shot him and fired two shots at me."

Dr. Hektoen, who conducted the post mortem examination on the body of Edward Doheny, testifies that the bullet that struck the deceased passed through the body almost on a horizontal line. Maria Ryan, a servant girl employed in the Doheny household, was awakened by the noise, and looking out of the window saw the shooting. Her testimony was corroborative of Walsh, as was that of Tommy Doheny, though the latter differed from Walsh's as to the way in which Slattery assaulted them. Mrs. Ida Marks of No. 284 Illinois street, a large, confident looking woman, said that she heard loud talking and looking out of her window saw Officer Slattery, Tommy Doheny, and Thomas Walsh arguing. She saw Slattery shoot, and testified that Slattery said he would kill Tommy Doheny. Mrs. Catherine Doheny, the mother of Edward Doheny, took the stand and testified as to her efforts to save her son Tom from the hands of a policeman. Further evidence will be heard this morning.

BROUGHT SMALLPOX TO CHICAGO.

Dr. Garrett Says the Schultz Cases Did Not Originate Here.

The case of smallpox reported by Dr. Earl at No. 439 South Leavitt street has been inquired into by Dr. Garrett of the Health Department, and he is pleased that its origin is in no respect a local one. The results of investigations into two cases previously reported were not satisfactory to the department because it was impossible to place their origin. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz came here four weeks ago from Hartford, Conn., on an excursion train. Two weeks later Mrs. Schultz developed symptoms of modified smallpox, but of so light a character as not to require the services of a physician. Now the husband has a pronounced case of the disease, though it also is modified by previous vaccination. The history of this case shows that its origin was outside of the city, and Dr. Garrett says that no city of any size is so free from the scourge as is Chicago. The doctor also wishes the public to be again reminded that the Health Department performs vaccinations every day from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Inmates of the Eye and Ear Infirmary were alarmed at the possibility of a smallpox case in the institution yesterday. Philomene Le June, a French woman, and her infant child were the suspects. An examination was made by Dr. L. H. Montgomery of the Health Department. He pronounced the disease a species of blood disorder and not smallpox.

Louis J. Becker, who was removed to the pest-house from Leavitt street Monday night, is suffering from a light attack of varioloid. His case is not considered dangerous.

WILL REMODEL THE BUILDING.

Changes in the Structure at the Southwest Corner of Washington and Dearborn.

The Dearborn Office Building company is the name of a new organization which was yesterday granted license to incorporate by the Secretary of State. The names of the incorporators are William P. Chesney, John Trash, and Hulburd Dunlevy. It is stated by them that the capital stock is to be $150,000, divided into 1,500 shares of $100 each, all of which will be at once subscribed. The intention is to conduct a safe deposit business in the basement of the building at the southwest corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a lease of which has been secured for 198 years from last May. Four more stories are to be added to the upper part of the building by the new company, making it ten stories high. The lower one will be fitted up with complete fire and burglar proof vaults. Work on the remodeling of the building will be commenced at once, so that it can be opened for business before the commencement of summer.

JUDGE GRESHAM HOLDS COURT.

Cleveland's Secretary of State Returns from His Visit to Lakewood.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham returned from Lakewood, N. J., yesterday morning and held court in the afternoon. There was a great quantity of mail for Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State, and of course there were some appeals for places in the lot. Many friends called at his chambers, but it was the Judge's busy day. It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when he left the bench and pitched into a mass of legal papers that must be disposed of before he commences his new duties.

"There is nothing I can tell you," Judge Gresham said. "I have not yet been able positively to determine when I shall go to Washington. I have a great deal of work here and I must clean it up."

His Death Accidental.

At the inquest held over the remains of D. M. H. Froiland, who died Monday night in his office at No. 1234 Masonic Temple, the verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he came to his death by accidentally taking an overdose of chloral, thinking it was distilled water. There were only two witnesses examined, Dr. G. M. Burwick and Mrs. Froiland, the widow, both of whom were with Froiland when he died. They stated that he took bromide occasionally when he felt tired and nervous, and that the solution he swallowed contained bromide and chloral. Froiland said before he expired that he thought it was distilled water. His remains were taken yesterday afternoon to Kingston, Ont., where the funeral will be held at the home of his mother.

Pocket-Picking at a Funeral.

Henry Curtis was arraigned before Justice Dooley yesterday on a charge of pocket-picking and was held to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bonds. Monday afternoon Curtis put in an appearance at the funeral of August Kuhns at No. 120 Lytle street. Curtis had volunteered to assist Mrs. Kuhns to her carriage and while escorting her from the house slipped his hand into her pocket and took a pocketbook containing $77. He was arrested on the spot. He is an old offender and has served time in the penitentiary for similar offenses.

Receiver Is Appointed.

Judge Collins yesterday appointed Reuben H. Donnelly receiver for the Chicago Bank Note company. The bill praying for such action was filed by Collins Shackelford, the Secretary and Treasurer of the concern. Shackelford sets forth the confessions of judgment in favor of the First National Bank and Gen. Fuller and states that the debts of the concern outside of that amount to at least $6,000. As assets there are unfinished contracts for work amounting to fully $20,000. The company according to the bill is indebted to the complainant for $542 loaned and for $208 back salary.

After Money Lost in Speculation.

James Carr filed a suit in trover yesterday in the Superior Court to recover $2,000 from "Sid" McHie, James Martin, J. H. Simmons, and James Law. The plaintiff alleges that Nov. 17, 1892, he invested $200 in margins in the "stock exchange" at No. 88 Washington street, which he lost. He at other times invested various sums with the same result, until $1,600 was gone in this way. He then went to the Public Produce and Stock Exchange at No. 188 Dearborn street and lost $400. The suit was instituted to recover the whole amount lost in his speculations.

A New Street Car Line.

The West Chicago Street railroad company yesterday formally opened a new line by placing cars on Grand avenue, which run from Chicago avenue northwesterly to Fortieth street. Supt. Crawford enjoyed the distinction of being driver on the occasion and a number of property-owners in the vicinity were the passengers. Commencing this morning cars will be run regularly, giving transfers at Chicago avenue, and enough will be put on to meet the needs of the public.

To Care for Crippled Children.

Auxiliary No. 5 of the society for the establishment of a home for destitute crippled children met yesterday. Mrs. Nelson Stelle gave an interesting description of the home at No. 91 Heine street, conducted by Dr. Prince and wife. The officers of the auxiliary are: Miss Ida De Lee, President; Gertrude Lickstru, Vice-President; Mrs. Ben Rosenberg, Secretary; and Miss Edith Frank, Treasurer.

Grandchildren Fare the Best.

The will of John Lill was admitted to probate yesterday. He left an estate valued at $34,000. The widow, Jane Lill, gets the household furniture and only $2,000 in money. Five grandchildren will receive each $5,000, and the remainder will be divided equally between the four sons, Robert, James, George, and John Lill.

Installation of the Rev. T. C. Hall.

The installation of the Rev. Thomas C. Hall as pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church will take place at the church, corner Rush and Superior streets, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, D. D.; the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.; and the Rev. Edward C. Ray, D. D.

Foster's Assailant Under Bonds.

Philip Wood, who assaulted Attorney Samuel B. Foster Monday, was arraigned before Justice Lyon yesterday morning charged with assault with a deadly weapon, assault with intent to kill, making threats, and disorderly conduct. The case was continued until March 3. Bail was fixed at $1,500.

Coachman Robbed of $3,000.

Bernard Gerding, a coachman in the employ of D. H. Schwahn, has lost $3,000 in cash which he kept in a trunk in his room at No. 3225 Vernon avenue. The money represented the savings of twelve years. Feb. 23, while he was away from home, the room was broken into and the trunk and its contents stolen.

Thrown from His Buggy.

Richard P. Appleby and his son, lumber dealers at No. 400 Lumber street, were thrown from their buggy at Thirty-second street and Michigan avenue yesterday morning. The elder man had his right leg broken below the knee and received several scalp wounds.

Items.

Charles P. Johnson, living at No. 196 West Erie street, had his right leg crushed by falling under a train at Clinton street yesterday.

The Adams divorce case dragged slowly on toward a conclusion in Judge Horton's court yesterday. The husband was on the stand a large portion of the day.

The officials of the Grand Trunk notified the Coroner yesterday that one of its train crews had found the body of a man lying beside the tracks about a mile from Blue Island. It was at first supposed the man had been struck by a train, but a careful inspection failed to reveal a sign of violence.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

CANAL MAY BE USED.

MOLONEY'S OPINION ON THE DRAINAGE QUESTION.

While the Attorney-General Has No Doubt of the Power of the Canal Commissioners to Permit Its Use They Need Not Do So Unless the Necessity for It Is Shown—Investigation of the Charges Against Joliet Prison ex-Officials Will Be Recommended.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—In the light of the written opinion as to whether the Canal Commissioners have the right to turn over to the trustees of the Sanitary District the portion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal between Ashland avenue and the Summit, today handed to Alt Gerdes, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, by Attorney-General Moloney, it would seem that the trustees will not get the portion of the canal referred to except on condition that it be used by them exclusively for sanitary purposes.

Mr. Moloney holds that it would be unconstitutional for the Drainage Trustees to attempt under the act creating the drainage district to use the canal for any other purpose. He also holds that under the act of Congress the Canal Commissioner could not allow the municipality known as the Sanitary District to use the canal as a waterway. He also takes the position that the trustees should reimburse the State with as much dockage property along the canal as it takes in widening the waterway.

In support of his position that the canal can only be used by the trustees for sanitary purposes he has found a legislative precedent which seems to have been overlooked by other attorneys, an act passed by the General Assembly in 1865, and has found two Supreme Court decisions on this law. President Gerdes said this afternoon that the Canal Commissioners would meet at Lockport Monday and set a date for a conference with the Attorney-General to discuss the opinion.

Points Made by Moloney.

Following are the main points of the Attorney-General's opinion:

Congress when donating such land limited the use thereof "for canal and no other purpose whatever," and the inquiry at once arises: Has the State the power to wholly divert it to other purposes, and, if not, may the State permit it to be used or might the State use it for other than navigation purposes, provided the use to which it may be subjected does not impair its usefulness as a navigable stream?

I am convinced that the State has no power to divert the land in question to another and different purpose from the one expressed in the act of Congress. The General Government had the undoubted right to say that the State should forever maintain a canal along the proposed route, and for which it saw fit to donate the land, and having accepted the same, burdened with such conditions, the State is bound to carry them out in good faith and cannot depart therefrom. I conclude therefore that the State has no power to do as it pleases with such property, but it must remain, as long as the State retains the ownership of it, dedicated to the uses prescribed by the act of Congress above referred to.

The next inquiry is: Can the State permit it to be used for other and additional purposes than navigation, provided it maintains it unimpaired as a waterway, without forfeiting its ownership therein to the General Government? I think it can. The great purpose which the General Government and the State had in view was the creation of a great waterway that forever should remain a highway for commerce, under the immediate control of the State, so that the people might have a safe and sure means at a minimum price for transporting their products to commercial centers and receive in return other commodities to use and enjoy. Besides, it was supposed, it would have (as it has had) a healthy influence in lowering the price of freight when transported by other routes to the marts of trade, and so in that way, also, prove of great benefit to the people. This, then, being the great central object in view it would be unreasonable to suppose it, as auxiliary to that, it could be made to subserve still further other useful public purposes without impairing its usefulness as a great commercial highway, that the State would be prevented from so applying it or that the General Government could have any legal or other right to complain if it saw fit so to do. Indeed, I am of the opinion that the State has ample power to permit any reasonable use to be made of such waterway, not inconsistent with its continued use as a navigable stream. The fact, however, that your body from time to time has leased to persons along the route of said canal water power or kindred privilege sheds no light on the present question, as such right is necessarily incident to the ownership and proper enjoyment of every navigable waterway.

May Be Used for Sanitary Purposes.

Can it be used for sanitary purposes, such as is contemplated by the act of 1889, under and by virtue of which the Chicago Sanitary District has been created? I am of the opinion that it can be so used under proper restrictions. Its use as a canal can in no way be impaired by permitting it to be so used if the necessity therefore arises. Indeed our Supreme Court has recognized such power in the Legislature to devote it to a purpose of that kind.

The Attorney-General discusses the acts of the Legislature in reference to drainage districts and the decisions of the Supreme Court thereon. Of Sec. 17 of the act of 1889, which particularly applies to this question, he says:

I am of the opinion the Legislature had the power to enact it and that such section is constitutional. But whether it is so far operative as to permit the Sanitary District to enter on the canal of its own volition and without the consent of your body and deepen and widen the same, is a different matter altogether. I am of the opinion that it is not and that the Trustees have no such right. The section does not pretend to convey any interest in the canal to such Sanitary District. It does not divest the State of its ownership nor your body as the agent of the State of its control. It does not in any manner change, or attempt to change, the original purpose for which such land was granted and to which it has been applied. It cannot interfere unnecessarily with the public use of it; and it must be restored to its former usefulness as soon as practicable. It only permits at most a temporary occupancy thereof, and that, too, in my judgment, subject to the control of the State or its authorized agents. If it attempted to do otherwise it would be unconstitutional.

The Constitution of this State provides as follows: "The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall first have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State at a general election and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election." This precludes the idea that such sanitary district could, by any possibility, by virtue of the section under consideration, obtain any right, title, or interest in or to the Illinois and Michigan Canal or any part thereof.

Discussing the question of necessity for entering upon the canal as contemplated by the act of 1889, Mr. Moloney says:

I think the conclusion is inevitable that all the parties interested must consent and agree as to such necessity, or an appeal must be had to some tribunal to do it for them in case they differ, as none is provided for in the act, and the only tribunal that would be proper is a court which is created for the purpose of settling all contentions of this kind. In the case under consideration the route adopted by the trustees of the drainage district was one of choice and not of necessity.

State Must Retain Control.

In addition to this, however, the section under consideration can only be sustained on constitutional grounds, on the hypothesis that it has in view the creation of a drain or channel for sanitary purposes only. In entering the canal, to deepen and widen the same, it acquires no interest therein inimical to the rights of the State. There can be no community of interest or a dual ownership therein, nor to any part thereof. When the canal is widened and deepened it must be restored to its former usefulness.

As incident to the proper navigation of said canal it is indispensable that it should have docks for the convenience and dispatch of its trade and commerce. It was a recognition of this fact by the General Government that undoubtedly moved it to grant to the State ninety feet on either side for canal purposes. Now the Sanitary District proposes by its ordinance to take and excavate the entire 240 feet and turn the same into a waterway. This, I think, it cannot do. I conclude, therefore, that the work contemplated by the trustees in enlarging the canal must be under your control and subject to your approval to the extent and for the purpose that the rights of the State may not be prejudiced and on the completion of the proposed work that the canal will in every respect be restored to its former usefulness.

There is one other subject to which I desire to call your attention. I understand that you had, from time to time, leased, for dockage, waterpower, and other purposes, the property of the State in and along said canal and that such leases and leasehold interests are still in force. Persons, therefore, along said canal, have nowsubsisting property interests in such leases, and the State also derives an income therefrom. These interests are such that they no doubt can be condemned in a proper proceeding by the Sanitary District, if they cannot be amicably adjusted; but so far as the State derives an income therefrom such income will be lost to it, unless there are leaseholds outside of the County of Cook that may be affected thereby, and if such exist then the district will have to adjust such interest with your body.

All of the matters hereinbefore referred to, though of grave importance to the parties interested, can and should be amicably arranged between the Trustees of the Sanitary District and your honorable body.

EVANSTON LIKELY TO CARRY THE DAY

It Is Not Likely the Lyman Bill Will Be Recommended for Passage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—There is some uneasiness among the Evanston people who are here to fight the Lyman bill to repeal the Evanston prohibitory laws, because the opposition does not assert itself. The surface indications are that the committee will make an unfavorable report on the bill. The Evanston people had a meeting this afternoon and decided upon a program which they will carry out when they appear before the Committee on Municipal Corporations tomorrow. The Evanston committee has spent the day in getting acquainted with the members and learning the sentiment regarding the Lyman bill, and they are well satisfied tonight with their work. Representative Craig presented a petition in the House this morning from the Evanston Board of Education, the trustees of the Northwestern University, and the Christian Endeavor societies of Evanston and Chicago, urging the members to vote against the bill. Harvey B. Hurd, R. O. Vandercook, ex-Judge William Prentiss, E. A. Burge, Edmund Drury, H. P. Daly, C. L. Touhy, and W. A. Dyche were among the Evanston people who arrived this morning. Tomorrow Henry Wade Rogers, F. P. Crandon, H. H. C. Miller, D. B. Dewey, Mayor Mann, Volney W. Foster, George B. Reynolds, E. T. Paul, the Rev. Father Conway, and a number of others are expected.

WILL VOTE TO INVESTIGATE JOLIET.

Senator Mahoney Says the Committee Will Take This Action Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Chairman Mahoney of the Senate Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions, to which was referred the resolution directing that it be ascertained if it was worth while to investigate charges made against ex-Warden McClaughry, E. R. Brainerd, and the Northern Penitentiary Commissioners, came down from Chicago this afternoon, and he says the committee will vote tomorrow recommending that an investigation be made. Mayor Haley and M. B. Meers of Joliet are in town tonight and say they have a fresh batch of affidavits. There are Democratic Senators who are about out of patience with the efforts to bring about an investigation. They say that every charge that has been brought against McClaughry, Brainerd, and others has been exploded with the exception of the one regarding the Joliet and Eastern railroad crossing the farm, and the Commissioners admit that. These Senators believe the railroad was a benefit to the institution.

PLAN OF APPORTIONMENT ADOPTED.

The Congressional Districts as Before Mapped Out Are Slightly Changed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The subcommittee appointed at the conference of the Democratic members of the House and Senate Congressional Apportionment committees had a meeting tonight and decided upon the Congressional apportionment scheme. The plan as adopted is the same as the one recently published in THE TRIBUNE, with the exception that Clay County is transferred from the Twentieth District to the Nineteenth, and Lawrence County is transferred from the Nineteenth to the Twentieth. These changes were made at the instance of Congressmen Fithian and Williams. The scheme as adopted tonight will be reported to the conference tomorrow afternoon, and if it meets approval will be placed before the caucus Thursday.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEES.

Large Batch of Bills Recommended for Passage.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Live Stock and Dairying recommended for passage Mr. Baldwin's bill limiting the number of days upon which racing may be conducted to fifteen and during the five months from May 15 to Oct. 15. The bill provides that a tax of 15 per cent upon gross amounts of the receipts from all sources to race tracks shall be annually paid into the State Treasury to become a part of the common school fund.

The House Committee on Judiciary recommended for passage Mr. Morris' bill prohibiting the sale and manufacture of cigarettes.

The House Committee on Agriculture favorably considered Mr. McGee's bill to prevent fraud and false entries in trotting and pacing races under penalty of any amount from $100 to $1,000.

The House Committee on Insurance reported favorably the following bills today:

Requiring insurance agents to obtain a certificate of authority from the State Auditor; requiring mutual life insurance companies to furnish policyholders annually with a statement of dividends; authorizing insurance companies organized under the laws of this State to transact business outside of the State.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reduced the appropriation of $50,000 to the State Horticultural, Dairymen's, and Beekeepers' Associations for a World's Fair exhibit to $29,000, and the bill was reported for passage.

PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Bills Advanced on the Calendar and New Ones Introduced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—The Senate this morning passed these bills to third reading:

Providing that a jury of six be competent to consider cases where it is sought to have a conservator appointed; making it unlawful for persons or companies to do a building and loan association business without incorporating as such; giving La Salle County a June term of County Court; prohibiting the killing of Mongolian pheasants.

The following bills were introduced:

Ford—Providing for the sending of children between the ages of 7 and 13 to school at least sixteen weeks a year and doing away with the truant officers, and providing general prosecution by officers after notice has been given.

Coppinger—Compelling railways to keep a watchman at every main line switch when the switch is open and to remain there until closed.

The House this morning proceeded to the order of bills on first reading and cleared the calendar. Mr. Paddock then moved to take up the Senate resolution in regard to appointment of a committee to investigate the whisky trust. The House amended this resolution when it was first sent to it by making the number of members on the part of the House five instead of four, and the Senate refused to concur in this amendment. After dilatory motions had been disposed of Mr. Paddock renewed his motion and asked that a committee of conference of three on the part of the House be appointed. This was agreed to and the House also decided to adhere to its amendment. Morris, Carson and Paddock were appointed conferrees.

The following bills were introduced:

By Deneen—To enlarge the Capitol grounds and procure a site on which to erect a memorial hall and State library, to be called Lincoln Hall.

Hawley—Providing for the location of the State Fair at Aurora and appropriating $115,000 to pay expenses thereof.

Parrott—To extend duties of Coroners so as to include investigation of causes of fires.

Weckler—To appropriate $15,000 for relief of citizens of Prairie Dupont for losses incurred by floods.

REAL-ESTATE MEN AT SPRINGFIELD.

They Urge the Adoption of the Torrens System of Transfers of Title.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—It was arranged today that the committee representing the Chicago Real Estate Board will appear before the House Judiciary committee Wednesday of next week and the Senate Judiciary committee the folowing day for the purpose of urging favorable action on the bill which has in view the simplifying and cheapening the transfer of land titles. Its features are those of the Torrens system, in use in most of the English colonies and some other places. The committee, which consists of Willis G. Jackson, Chairman, William A. Bond, Jay Dwiggins, Harvey B. Hurd, and T. F. Robinson, visited the Capitol today and conferred with some of the members of the General Assembly. Mr. Bond and Mr. Dwiggins also represent the National Real-Estate Association and were accompanied by A. T. Ewing. The bill which is before the House and Senate committees is the one which was drafted by the Land Transfer Commission appointed by Gov. Fifer. The Torrens system is changed to suit conditions in this State.

Strong Opposition to Investigations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Senator Berry will lead the fight on the Republican side of the Senate tomorrow morning when the Craig resolution, which provides for the appointment of a committee to investigate ex-Auditors and ex-Treasurers, comes up. It is also understood that there will be strong opposition to the resolution on the Democratic side, and that one or two Senators are loaded with speeches which in effect will denounce investigations in general and this one in particular. A Senator who has partially canvassed the Senate gave it as his opinion this evening that the Craig resolution would be voted down.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-formed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

REPLY OF DIRECTORS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BOARD MAKES ANSWER TO CHARGES.

Their Course in Leasing Branch Lines Is Defended, and Stockholders Are Told the Chicago and Calumet Terminus May Be Expected to Yield Large Dividends Before Many Years—This Statement Is Intended to Offset the Report Made by the Investigating Committee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The directors of the Northern Pacific today held an important meeting, lasting nearly four hours, which resulted in the adoption of a report to the stockholders in answer to the charges against the management which were formulated about ten days ago by Henry Clews, Brayton Ives, and Jay Cooke Jr., comprising a special Investigating committee. Tomorrow it will be printed and ready for distribution to the stockholders. The report is a long one, and no mention is made in it of the names of the committee.

This is an abstract of the report:

The policy of building or leasing branch lines—the St. Paul and Northern Pacific, the Rocky Fork and Cook City, the Northern Pacific and Manitoba, the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern—is shown to have been an imperative necessity for railroads in a new country which will develop their business. Some of these roads which do not earn fixed charges were commented upon by the investigating committee. This report shows that the net earnings to the main line from these branches amounted to the large sum of $3,570,000. Branch line construction met with the unanimous approval of successive Boards of Directors from year to year, the whole policy being formally authorized by a vote of the stockholders of the company in 1888. The history of the Union Pacific, the Rock Island, and indeed of every road west of the lakes might have been cited in support of the proposition that branch lines, though they do not at first earn fixed charges, are an imperative necessity to all roads which would hold and develop their territory.

Lease of Wisconsin Central.

The situation in the territory between St. Paul and Chicago is fully set out and reasons for the lease of the Wisconsin Central explained in detail. Not only was the request under discussion for a long time in the Board of Directors, but the lease was ratified by the unanimous vote of the stockholders at their meeting in October, 1890.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific property, is is claimed, is of much greater extent and value than is shown in the committee's report. The floating debt spoken of by the committee was really included in the bonded debt. The Northern Pacific company owns $15,000,000 of the capital stock of the Chicago and Northern Pacific, worth at current price about $2,000,000. The great value of the Chicago and Northern Pacific, its charters from the city, and its importance to the whole system are clearly stated.

The reason for the requirement of the Chicago and Calumet terminal property are given and the importance of that property to the whole terminal system in Chicago is set forth. The City of Chicago occupies an area of 115 square miles and has a population of 1,500,000, which is increasing at the rate of 100,000 a year. Twenty-four trunk lines enter the city, more than double the number of twenty years ago. If the future is to be judged by the past these terminals, the report says, will soon be rented to their full capacity, and become dividend paying properties.

Regarding the condition of affairs under which the floating debt was borrowed, the report says, the action of the Chairman of the board, instead of being a subject of criticism and censure, was entitled to the highest commendation. Without his personal efforts and his faith in the property, evidenced by his personal subscription to the loans, much greater difficulty and a higher rate of interest would have been exacted by lenders of the floating debt.

The report concludes as follows:

Your directors have always endeavored to act judiciously and for your best interest, and all their acts censured by the committee were either authorized or ratified and approved by you. The committee, acting as your agents, have, through erroneous statements and conclusions, caused serious depreciation in your securities and great loss to you. Your directors, also acting as your agents, consider it their duty to correct these erroneous statements and conclusions and rectify, if possible, the wrong that has been caused to you by their publication. Therefore we send this communication to you before the report of the committee has been formally received and acted upon by you.

NEWS NOTES OF THE METROPOLIS.

Michigan and Ohio Breweries Being Organized Into a Trust.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—[Special.]—There is another mammoth brewery trust being formed in this city and Detroit. It will include thirty breweries, in cities in Michigan and Ohio mainly, and the capital of $20,000,000 will be represented in the form of the properties and plants put into the organization. Lawyer Samuel Untermyer said today: "No English capital has been offered nor will any be put into the organization. I cannot say just how many brewers will come into the new organization, but I think all those in the cities of Ohio and Michigan, and particularly those of Toledo and Detroit, will join."

Will Maintain Winter Coal Prices.

The Eastern anthracite coal sales agents met today. It is possible that the search light of publicity to which their interests have lately been exposed made them conservative, for they decided to let the situation alone. The coal dealers were looking for the usual spring reduction. The circular prices for March are to remain as scheduled throughout the winter. It appears they are aiming to regulate the output at the mines. Representatives of outside companies said this was the policy to be tried. They believed the pressure would be too great when the rivers made cheap transportation an element in the situation, but for all that could be learned those companies not represented in the conferring combination had no intention of opposing this plan.

Gotham Brevities.

Judge Brown of Brooklyn today ordered the property of the New York *Journal of Commerce* sold and the proceeds divided among the stockholders.

The Grant Monument Association today reported that the cash received amounts to $506,857, which will substantially complete the monument.

The White Star line freight boat Naronic is eight days overdue and it is believed its machinery has broken down. Other steamers overdue are the Critic and Ethiopic.

The fourth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon Association opened at Madison Square Garden this morning. W. K. Vanderbilt exhibited some white leghorn and Pekin ducks. The show this year by far surpasses any previous one. The entries are large.

The annual meeting of the Postal Telegraph Cable company was held today. The Board of Directors reelected for the year includes George S. Coe, E. C. Platt, A. B. Chandler, George G. Ward, William H. Baker, John W. Mackay, Charles R. Hosmer, William C. Van Horne, James Wellsworth, John W. Mackay Jr., and J. O. Stevens.

POSTOFFICE EMPLOYES HAVE A BANQUET

Incidentally Inspector Stuart Is Complimented in a Resolution.

Postoffice inspectors and clerks with their friends held a social reunion at Rector's Monday night. Several speeches were made. Capt. Stuart was presented with an engrossed set of resolutions as follows:

We respect you for the firm, business-like manner which has ever marked the administration of your office and for your loyalty to duty from which you never swerved. We know your courage and admire the spirit, patience, and enthusiasm which has characterized your personal efforts in the discharge of all official duties and which has done so much to inspire your subordinates with courage and zeal in the performance of theirs.

Miss Lenore Mooney, who has been chief clerk of the department for eight years, was given a mahogany writing desk. Herbert Towlson was given an easy chair.

Officer Fined for Disorderly Conduct.

Justice Kersten fined Officer Owen Roach of the West North Avenue Station $25 and costs for disorderly conduct yesterday. Roach reported himself sick Saturday and decided to lay off a couple of days. At 2 o'clock Monday morning Officer Abbey found him at the corner of Michigan street and La Salle avenue in an intoxicated condition and tried to induce him to get on a car and go home. Roach pulled a revolver, and a struggle followed in which both men received blows. He was placed under arrest for disorderly conduct. Yesterday he failed to appear when the case was called and the fine was imposed. Inspector Shaack suspended him from duty and sent an officer to his house to get his star.

Winter Cholera.

A mild form of bowel complaint, popularly known as winter cholera, made its appearance recently at Faribault, Minn., Sewickley, Pa., and several other places. No apprehension need be felt from it, as a few doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy will effect a cure in every case. For sale by druggists everywhere.

15 Photographs, 3 styles, $3. Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
William P. Mansfield, Myrtle McGregor	26–25
Charles Hoster, Ida Walther	21–27
Hans P. Hanson, Mamie Calisen	34–20
Albert Novy, Annie Prochaska	43–31
Charles J. Reinwald, Mary Barta	22–20
Philip Blum, Johanna Aronstam	29–21
Franklin R. Holden, Kate Coleman	46–33
Aksel Winge, Hutilda Swan	23–24
Ole H. Anderson, Mary Hansen	30–29
Charles H. Homan, Hattie A. Bothe	22–20
William Easterhause, Minnie Fleege	24–20
Morris Brody, Hannah Cadden	28–25
Frank E. Rodell, Sophie Bellman	30–27
Gilbert D. Webber, Carrie Burnett	37–22
George A. Watschka, Bertha Wokoun	23–19
William Baker, Rico Theewes	35–35
Herman Lossmann, Mamie Witt	25–22
Henry Seger, Louise Knersch	27–22
Fred W. Schultz, Charlotte B. McKingler	26–25
Rudolph Eiser, Mary Kolopa	23–20
Joseph Morris, Anna Steine	49–38
Adolph Stack, Elizabeth Keith	21–21
Martin Miller, Agnes Dungson	34–3[illegible]
Eiriar Eriksen, Clara Berg	23–1[illegible]
Edwin Kohn, Hulda Leopold	25–26
William Eisey, Ida Ray	26–2[illegible]
Francis Blair, Lillie Butler	24–23
Louis Weinstock, Sarah Salomon	23–21
Aron Svanson, Hannah Johnson	28–22
Rolit King, Lottie Mason	30–19
Richard Morrison, Alice Kiley	26–26
William Holver Jr., Elizabeth McCabe	29–26
William Kinder, Lizzie Beacon	29–24
George Bryan, Mary Vana	21–19
Adam Peterson, Clara Linquist	25–30
Frederich Eichorn, Martha Brown	25–25
John Klusmayer, Dollie Dix	26–18
Smith Passmore, Annie Horn	25–26
Toney Cassey, Mathilda Morris	31–30
Godfrey Schinkowski, Annie Timmerhoff	20–20
Henry Witt, Katherine Cropp	28–28
William Siebert, Lizzie Arhnold	24–23
Aaron Gerber, Dore Masser	25–18
Solomon Eisenstein, Ida Cohen	21–20
Gilbert Porter, Emilie Strickert	24–23

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—Weather forecast for Wednesday: For Illinois, fair, southwesterly winds, slightly warmer.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r.	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'ta'n 12 hours
Abilene	30.16	50	54	S. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N. D.	30.00	12	18	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	30.12	32	34	S.	Snow	.04
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.88	30	42	S.	Clear	.06
Cairo, Ill.	30.26	40	44	W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	29.98	56	70	N. W.	Cl'udy	.30
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.24	22	24	S. W.	Clear	
Chicago	30.10	28	28	S. W.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.22	36	48	W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.06	32	44	W.	Clear	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.10	30	32	S. W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	30.18	26	36	E.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	30	30	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	30	40	S. W.	Clear	.01
Dodge City, Kas.	30.12	42	48	E.	Clear	
Dubuque, Ia.						
Duluth, Minn.	29.96	16	24	W.	Clear	Trace
El Paso	30.04	60	62	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.00	32	48	W.	Clear	.08
Galveston, Tex.	30.10	58	62	N. E.	Cl'udy	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.00	28	30	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Green Bay, Wis.	29.86	24	26	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Helena, Mont.	30.08	24	26	S. W.	Fair	
Huron, S. D.	30.00	26	32	W.	Clear	
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.20	32	38	S. W.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.18	30	40	S. W.	Clear	1.18
Keokuk, Ia.	30.18	32	34	S. W.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.00	24	28	W.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.24	44	46	S.	Fair	
Louisville, Ky.	30.22	38	44	S. W.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.	29.86	26	28	S. W.	Clear	.01
Marquette, Mich	29.56	22	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Memphis, Tenn.	30.26	44	46	N. W.	Clear	
Miles City	29.86	22	28	W.	Clear	
Milwaukee	30.00	26	28	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Minnedosa	29.80	−2	6	W.	Fair	
Montreal						
Moorhead	29.98	4	12	N. W.	Clear	
New Orleans, La.	30.06	66	70	N.	Cl'udy	
New York City	30.04	34	34	N. E.	Rain	.38
Omaha, Neb.	30.16	24	34	W.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.96	34	34	S. W.	Fair	.14
Palestine	30.12	50	54	N. E.	Cl'udy	
Pierre, S. D.	30.04	28	32	N.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.12	38	50	N. W.	Clear	.04
Port Huron	29.98	26	42	S. W.	Clear	.01
Pueblo	30.10	38	42	W.	Clear	
Rapid City	30.12	20	30	S. W.	Clear	
St. Louis	30.20	40	40	S.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.96	18	22	W.	Clear	Trace
Salt Lake	30.18	36	38	W.	Clear	
Santa Fe	30.14	34	34	N.	Clear	
Sioux City	30.10	20	28	S. E.	Clear	
Springfield, Ill.	30.18	32	34	S. W.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.20	38	42	S.	Clear	
Toledo, O.	30.08	30	42	N.	Clear	Trace

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 24 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 25; 10 a. m., 26; 11 a. m., 27; 12 m., 28; 1 p. m., 30; 3 p. m., 32; 6 p. m., 30. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.51.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

SCILLY—Passed—Lahn, from New York for Bremen.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived—Nestorian, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Suevia, from Hamburg; Kaiser Wilhelm, from Mediterranean ports.

BOSTON—Arrived—British Empire, from London.

MARRIAGES.

UPSALL—KELLEY—At No. 79 Oakley-av., by the Rev. Henry G. Perry of the Chicago Episcopal Church, Saturday evening, Feb. 25, Miss Annah Kelley and Mr. John Upsall of this city.

DEATHS.

BERGER—Feb. 28, at his residence, 4136 Indiana-av., William R. Berger, aged 63 years. Funeral at late residence Thursday at 1:30 p. m.

BIGELOW—The funeral of the late H. D. P. Bigelow will be held at the residence 539 W. Adams-st., Wednesday, March 1, at 1 o'clock p. m.

BROWN—Feb. 24, at Osteen, Fla., J. B. C. Brown, brother of L. Brown, aged 72 years and 9 months. Funeral from Mrs. P. F. Eckstorm's residence, No. 901 Larrabee-st., Thursday, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

COOPER—Samuel Cooper, aged 55 years. Funeral today (Wednesday) at 2 p. m., from late residence, 5518 Madison-av. Burial private. Wolverhampton and Birmingham (Eng.) papers please copy.

DECKER—Feb. 26, at St. Luke's Hospital, Marcellus Decker, formerly of North Adams, Mass., aged 48 years. Interment at North Adams.

FOLEY—Feb. 28, 1893, Frank E. Foley, at the home of Mrs. Brady, 1429 Michigan-av., of typhoid-fever. Funeral notice hereafter. Cambridge (Mass.) papers please copy.

FROILAND—Feb. 27, Dr. Herman M. Froiland. Interment at Kingston, Ont.

FORMAN—Feb. 27, Charles E. Forman, in the 34th year of his age. Funeral Wednesday, March 1, at 11 a. m., at the residence of his uncle, Edward Forman, 2206 Prairie-av. Interment private.

GOULD—Feb. 28, at Colorado Springs, Colo., Louise Blenkiron Gould, wife of William S. Gould of Chicago. Funeral private. Michigan papers please copy.

KAPLENSKY—At his residence, 920 S. Ashland-av., Feb. 28, Abraham, beloved husband of Yetta Kaplensky, aged 49 years. Burial at Waldheim, Thursday, March 2, 1893, from above residence by carriages at 11 o'clock.

LYNCH—Feb. 27, John R., youngest son of Jane and the late Owen Lynch, aged 19 years 6 months. Funeral Thursday, March 2, at 9 a. m., from his mother's residence, 87 N. Oakley-av., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriage to Calvary Cemetery.

PURPLE—At the residence of his mother, Mrs. F. S. Clark, 4556 Champlain-av., Norman H. Purple, grandson of the late Judge Norman H. Purple of Peoria, Ill., aged 18 years 6 months. Notice of funeral hereafter. Peoria papers please copy.

POLEMAN—Feb. 28, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Minnie Smith, 340 Park-av., Mrs. Mary J. Poleman. Funeral Thursday, March 2, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

RAULSTON—In this city, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, in the 54th year of his age, John B. Raulston, late Colonel of the Eighty-first Regiment New York Volunteers. Member of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. The funeral services will take place from his late residence, No. 1 Thirty-first-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Burial private.

SKIFF—Monday, Feb. 27, 1893, at 4900 Washington-av., Chicago, of diphtheria, Ilma French, eldest daughter of Mary Richardson and Frederick J. V. Skiff of Denver, aged 7 years 8 months and 12 days. Interment at Oakwoods.

TURBUSH—At the residence of his son, E. S. Turbush, 1001 W. Monroe-st., H. S. Turbush, aged 62 years. Funeral Wednesday, March 1, at 10 a. m.

TANNER—Feb. 27, 5:17 p. m., Percy Norton Tanner, beloved son of James P. and Isabel Tanner, aged 14 years and 12 days. Funeral from parents' residence, 1011 Congress-st., Thursday, 1 p. m., by carriages to Forest Home.

VOGELSANG—Carrie Vogelsang, beloved wife of John Vogelsang, aged 32 years 1 month and 5 days. Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. from her late residence, 138 South Green-st. Carriages to Waldheim.

"Dear Sister,

"They charge you with being restless, irritable, excitable, and exacting.

"They don't know the horror that oppresses you.

"Every hour pains run rampant through your body. You suffer secretly as long as you can, then go all to pieces and 'don't care' what happens.

"The iron grip of female disease is upon you.

"Dear sister, *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* has cured thousands like you.

"It has cured me, and I want to tell everybody.

"It kills the pain. No more backache, no more 'bearing-down,' no more restless days and sleepless nights. Oh! what a blessing! take it and be well! it's a sin to hesitate."—*Mrs. P. A. Quiett, North Hamlin, N. J.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.



ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO CERAMIC ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at Room 48, Athenaeum Building at 2:30 p. m. Saturday. A paper will be read by Mrs. George A. Holloway. Subject: "Subjective Teaching of Ceramic Decoration."

ON TUESDAY EVENINGS, BEGINNING March 28, Mr. Lorado Taft will give a course of six illustrated lectures on the "Art and Architecture of the World's Fair" at St. Paul's Church, Prairie-av. and 30th-st.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A NICE RESPECTABLE family where there are one or two young ladies by a well-connected young business-man that desires home comforts; give particulars. Address T 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER TO KEEP books Sunday mornings or one evening each week. Address, stating terms, T 59, Tribune office.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION

(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)

WINTER MEETING—1892–1893.

RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.

Five or More Races Each Day.

Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.

Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 8:30 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:10 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.

C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m., and 1:30 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:50 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races.

Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.

RACING BEGINS AT 2 P. M.

ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND 75c

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.

DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.

Matinee Today at 2. | Colossal Success of the Lenten Attraction, HERRMANN THE GREAT. See Ya-Ko-Yo, New Black Art, Caliph's Daughter, Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.

Seats Now on Sale.

FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY'S BRILLIANT COMIC OPERA PRODUCTION, THE LION TAMER.

ENGAGEMENT OPENS NEXT MONDAY. ONLY MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

This Company Does Not Give Sunday Performances.

THE AUDITORIUM.

Next Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening, CHICAGO ORCHESTRA Under the Direction of THEO. THOMAS

Soloist, IGNACE J. PADEREWSKI.

AUDITORIUM.

PADEREWSKI.

The first and only recital this season WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 8, '93, at 2:30 o'clock, at Auditorium. Further particulars shortly.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN .... Manager

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893.

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EDITOR HARRISON'S convention was decidedly boisterous.

AS A faithful, courteous, and impartial Vice-President Mr. Morton has set an admirable example to our Adlai.

NOW THAT the smoke of battle and the fumes of bad whisky have cleared away from Central Music Hall can some one tell us where Mr. Cregier comes in?

THE two rival circuses claiming to be the Kansas Legislature have been consolidated and are now under one management, the price of admission remaining the same.

MANY members of the Illinois Legislature have gone to Washington to see the inauguration. This is not exactly what the State pays them for doing, but they will not be greatly missed. They may as well go to Washington and do nothing as to remain in Springfield and do nothing.

SOME account of the Democratic convention yesterday will be found in Editor Hesing's paper this morning, couched in the free, vigorous, unconstrained language of a man who feels that he has something to say and is not hampered by lack of space or undue consideration for the feelings of the other fellow.

IF the weather prophets spoke correctly yesterday March will this year come in like a lion. In such case an old proverb indicates it will "go out like a lamb." It is to be colder in this section, with local snows, and it may be presumed the high wind which visited us during Monday night will be felt farther East today.

IT is stated that 250,000 spindles resumed running in Oldham, England, this week at a wage reduction of 2½ per cent, that being just half the cut asked for by the employers. An interesting feature of the strike was the fact that much of the stock in the employing companies is held by people of small means, workers in the mills as well as in other lines of industry. Hence the struggle was in large part one between two different sets of workers, the profits on the surplus capital of the one being reduced in proportion to the gain in compensation that might be won by the other, and vice versa. In such a case "the people of England" might find it hard to say with which side they would sympathize.

A BOSTON paper reports the result of a practical test with a chemical preparation to be sprayed over soft coal, which is then fed into the furnace in the usual manner. The coal becomes absolutely smokeless in the offensive sense of the term. Some white smoke passes out of the chimney, but it is a consequence of perfect combustion. It is said that the coal so treated burns better and lasts longer than without the use of the chemical, besides which it is a disinfectant, and the cost of the treatment is very small. As the invention is said to be that of a practical gas man, there may be something in it, and perhaps it may be in order to commend the claim to inquiry on the part of the Society for the Prevention of Smoke in this city.

THE New York market was much firmer yesterday and prices generally closed at the best figure for the day. The local market was dull and featureless. Sterling rates continued to decline and are now well below the normal gold exporting point. New York exchange sold at 80 cents discount.—There was a slight improvement in all the Board of Trade markets, with a fair volume of trade. The weather affected wheat and there was a good general demand for hog product, though provisions at one time were quite weak. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅜ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅜ cent higher, cash rye ⅛ cent lower, barley weak, flax 1 cent lower, May pork 5 cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

IT is stated on Democratic authority that "President-elect Cleveland has determined definitely that there will be no special session of Congress this spring." He has reached that conclusion, it is asserted, because the Treasury may be protected by the issue of bonds under existing laws, and "there will therefore be no necessity for bringing Congress together for repeal of the Sherman silver act before next fall." But is "tariff reform" to be forgotten? Has the promised repeal of the McKinley law been given up? Are the people to stagger along during the spring, summer, fall, and winter under the grievous burden of an "unconstitutional and robber tariff"? During last year and the year before the people learned from the Democratic orators that they were being taxed a billion and a quarter of dollars yearly for the benefit of millionaire manufacturers. The voters, previously ignorant of their wretched and slavish condition, for they had been foolishly fancying that they were prosperous and contented, cast their ballots for Democratic candidates who agreed to relieve them at once from their intolerable load. These candidates having been elected proceed to ignore the tariff altogether. It can wait till the end of this year, till next year, or till the next century. This matter cannot be passed over in that way. The Democrats have raised the free-trade devil and they cannot lay him so easily. The working people who were told that they are paying $20 per head yearly to manufacturers will soon begin asking the Democratic leaders if that tax is to remain unrepealed. If they do not get a satisfactory answer they will be heard from at the elections of 1894.

HARRISON FOR MAYOR.

Democratic conventions in Chicago have never been models of good order or of parliamentary decorum. They have been notorious on account of their disorder and their unseemly exhibitions. But the convention which assembled yesterday in the Central Music Hall and nominated Carter H. Harrison for Mayor was the most disorderly and riotous in the history of the city. Washington Hesing, who intended to be a candidate for Mayor before what he hoped would be a deliberative convention, repudiated the assembled mob, withdrew his name, and denounced the methods by means of which they secured their seats as corrupt and disgraceful. There was not a man in the gathering who could say that his charges were untrue. They could not deny the accusations he made as to the packing of the convention in favor of Mr. Harrison. They only tried to drown his voice by means as disgraceful and as disreputable as those employed in packing the convention and stuffing the primary ballot-boxes.

It was in keeping with the character of the proceedings that Carter Harrison was nominated for Mayor on a platform almost every principle and declaration of which he violated when he was Mayor of Chicago and during every year of the eight which he served in that capacity. His nomination was in keeping with the policy which he pursued in the local politics of this city as Mayor, when ballot-box stuffing and bulldozing were as common at the regular elections as they were general at the primaries conducted in his behalf Monday.

Mr. Harrison's nomination is so notoriously opposed by the leading members of his own party that the principal party organs have repudiated it, and his two competitors before the primaries are so little satisfied with the result that they refuse to support him at the polls. He stands before the people as the nominee of the worst element of his party, the riotous, the disorderly, the corrupt, the violent, and of the more brutal element of the gambling fraternity. He will not dare to make any explicit and serious declaration of acceptance of the principles of the platform on which he was nominated, because his conduct when in office was in defiance of the same, and no one could be found to believe him if he did.

The German element of the Democracy, which did most to give that party its recent victories in this State and county, was contemptuously ignored, and in fact insulted, by the convention. The Germans were refused the first place on the ticket by the cabal which dominated it. They were led to believe that they could get the second place. That also was refused, and in defiance of the spirit of the law, which provides that City Treasurers shall not be their own successors, an obscure supernumerary clerk of Peter Kiolbassa has been set up as the candidate for custodian of the city funds as Kiolbassa's successor. This circumstance in itself is calculated to alarm the taxpayers for the integrity of the public funds intrusted by the accident of an election to the keeping of an ex-constable of no business qualifications.

The minor nominations for city officers, though better than the nominations for Mayor and Treasurer, have nothing special to commend them.

The ticket, as a whole, is bad and weak, such a ticket as might be expected as the work of a mob convention packed by the corrupt use of money, and dominated by the most dangerous elements in the community. But it will not do for the Republican and independent voters to ignore the peculiar strength of Mr. Harrison as a candidate. He will appeal to the ignorant and vicious elements so largely represented in yesterday's convention. He controls the election machinery of the city, for the same judges who packed the ballot-boxes at the primaries are to serve at the election the 4th of April. He will make promises to every class in the community. He will play the clown, the demagogue, to amuse and to cajole the voters. The citizens opposed to his election should unite to defeat it. Gov. Altgeld is quoted as saying that Mr. Harrison's election as Mayor would be a calamity. It would be especially so this year. Chicago needs an abler, a more dignified, and a more respectable man in the office of Chief Magistrate than Carter H. Harrison. Will patriotic citizens unite to defeat him and to elect a better man?

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE LAKE-FRONT?

The members of the Real Estate Board listened night before last to a discussion of the question "What Shall Be Done with the Lake-Front?" The three gentlemen who addressed them agreed on one point, that the water-front north of Park row must not be lined with wharves and docks to be used for commercial purposes. The folly of attempting to concentrate a large portion of the commerce of the city on the Lake-Front was shown clearly. The fact that were it tried the streets of the business district, too crowded already, would be gorged with traffic was not neglected.

Two of the speakers were strongly in favor of retaining that portion of the Lake-Front south of Monroe street for park purposes, and only one opposed it, asserting that there were parks enough. This last view will not prevail. The sentiment of the people, high and low, rich and poor, is unquestionably in favor of the creation of a beautiful downtown park which shall extend as far to the east as the government dock line. Such a park, running to the water's edge, will have more daily visitors in proportion to its area than any of the others. It will become to Chicago what the Common is to Boston. Those who are opposed to a Lake-Front Park are generally persons who imagine that it never would be more attractive than the present bare strip between the railroad tracks and Michigan avenue. They forget the capacity of a landscape gardener who can take a desolate prairie and with time and money convert it into a Washington or Garfield Park.

One of the speakers was in favor of leasing the entire Lake-Front for business and public use so as to get revenue. The other two believed that the strip north of Monroe street should be occupied by public or semi-public buildings. This is what THE TRIBUNE has constantly advocated and is what the people want. Ex-Ald. Hamline is of the opinion that a new Postoffice building and a new City Hall should be erected between Randolph street and the Art Institute. It has been suggested by this paper that one of the buildings to be erected on this ground should be for the purpose of holding yearly exhibitions similar to those held for so many years in the old Exposition, and that it should also be available for great public meetings. There are some strong reasons why neither the Postoffice nor the City Hall should be put on this land, but these are matters which there is abundant time to determine. The first thing to be done is to settle the general use to be made of this territory—that part of it south of Monroe to be a park and the remainder to be used for other purposes. The details can be attended to later. The greatest danger to which the Lake-Front is exposed is that knavish Aldermen will try to barter away the rights of the public for private gain. That danger diminishes steadily as the people become more and more resolved that nothing of the kind shall be done.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT TURNS UP AGAIN.

Last year an unfinished building on the West Side blew down during a wind-storm. Some cottages were crushed and some people killed. The investigation which followed showed up the city Building Department and its worthless inspectors in a most unfavorable light. THE TRIBUNE insisted then that the department should be reorganized and its methods changed. City Hall inertia was so great that nothing was done. Since then the department has remained in inefficient obscurity until yesterday, when its peculiar way of doing business again attracted public attention.

A building was burned on South Halsted street on the 11th of last January. The standing walls were declared to be dangerous by building inspectors and officers of the Fire Department, and on the 19th of January the owner was notified by the Building Commissioner to tear them down. He did not obey. On the 21st of last month report was made to the effect that the walls were even more dangerous than before. Nothing was done. Last Saturday permission was asked for and granted to allow the use of two of the walls in the reconstruction of the building. Night before last those walls fell on the adjoining houses and killed seven persons. Who is responsible?

The Commissioner says he had no power to tear down the walls, and if he had asked the Fire Department to do it it would not have been done. Chief Swenie says he would have done it with the greatest pleasure, for he knew the walls were unsafe. The Commissioner says the architects, the contractors, and the owner were the only ones to blame—"it was their business to take care of those walls." Then what is a Building Department for? The Commissioner says the walls were sound and would have stood had there not been a gale. Is not the head of the Building Department supposed to know that there generally is a wind-storm in this city every two months, and that walls which were unsafe when the wind blew ought not to be allowed to tempt fortune from the 11th of January to the 27th of February?

It would have been much better had the advice of THE TRIBUNE been taken last year. It recommended then the purging of the Building Department. Had that been done there would have been no Halsted street disaster. Had a man as efficient as Swenie been at the head of the department those walls would have been down two days after the fire. He would not have waited for a wind to blow them down and kill seven people, for whose lives some one ought to pay. Will Mayor Washburne, who refused to act last year, act now, or will he leave this matter for his successor to attend to?

The Coroner should investigate this accident thoroughly. All the facts should be brought out so that the people may learn once more just what kind of a Building Department they have.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PENSIONS.

The Senate passed day before yesterday without amendment the pension bill for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1894, which appropriates $166,000,000. Senator Gorman, after stating that it was possible that the pension appropriation for the following year might rise to $190,000,000, with 1,200,000 pensioners on the rolls, said that there had been an overwhelming vote in the House against any change in the pension laws, and that with those laws as they were the next Congress would be as powerless to reduce pension appropriations as the present one was. He admitted what no Democrat would admit during the last campaign that "there had been a rivalry between the two great political parties to see how far they could go in the matter of pension legislation."

Senator Palmer, who followed him, said that "the amount of pension appropriations was exciting surprise, and there was a growing anxiety that pensions should be paid only to the deserving." Consequently he "trusted that the new administration would find a man for Pension Commissioner who would comprehend the gravity of the subject, and who would have the courage to do right." The Senator did not say that he thought it possible to secure pension legislation by the next Congress which would remedy the evils which he said existed.

It is quite apparent that the Democrats are going to do nothing. As Mr. Watterson says, "The Democrats fought their last campaign partially on a demand for pension law revision." During that campaign they assailed the Republican party for the looseness and extravagance of laws which they themselves had helped to pass. Yet at present all that one eminent Democrat has to suggest is the hope that the incoming Democratic Commissioner "will do what is right." The party will leave the entire matter in his hands. It will throw off the responsibility on him. This is rather cowardly. The real reason for this shirking is the one assigned by Senator Palmer, that it would be politically unwise to do anything "so long as the old fellows amount to as much as they now do at the polls."

THEY WANT SILVER MONOMETALLISM.

The self-styled American Bimetallic League in session at Washington last week declared that "the great moral and financial crime of the nineteenth century was the demonetizing of silver in 1873 by the Congress of the United States." What does it mean by "demonetizing"? The act of Feb. 12, 1873, provided that the gold coin of one dollar, at the standard weight of 25.8 grains, should be the unit of value, and that the trade dollar should be one of the silver coins of the United States and be legal tender to any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment. At that time there was very little silver in circulation and the total coinage of silver dollars during the two years preceding was less than $2,250,000. In the succeeding five years, up to the passage of the Bland bill, the coinage of silver halves and quarters proceeded at a rate which much more than compensated for the ceasing to coin dollars for home use. So it may be claimed, fairly enough, that the immediate consequence of passing the act complained of was more silver money in the hands of the American people than ever they had before. To growl at that act and the men who passed it as responsible for a lack of silver money today is so self-evidently absurd that it is a wonder any set of men supposed to be rational beings could stoop to take such a position before the public. They talk about the demonetization of silver when practically all the money in their pockets at the moment was silver or silver certificates,—all good for the payment of debts and taxes, though rated as having a coin value 50 per cent above the value of the white metal as bullion. The United States has discriminated in favor of silver to an extent which would have caused a financial collapse in any other country on the face of the globe, and yet these fellows are not satisfied. They want silver monometallism. They know they would have that if their insane demand for free coinage on the ratio of 16 to 1 were granted. And they have the cheek to call themselves bimetallists! Out upon such barefaced dishonesty!

WHAT THE FADS COST.

The annual report of the School Board gives but a very faint idea of what the fads cost. It is admitted that over $250,000 was spent for these useless and harmful ornaments, divided up about as follows: German, $143,315; music, $22,780; drawing, $27,746; physical culture, $22,431; manual training, $35,000, etc. This official total utterly misrepresents what the fads cost the taxpayers. It does not include parts of the miscellaneous funds used in maintaining them or money employed in expediting them and charged to other accounts. It does not include salaries paid, the cost of maintaining 207 rooms used for teaching German, the time of class teachers and of pupils that is wasted. The absolute cost direct and indirect of German alone is three times the total of all the fads as set down officially. It is beyond question that the fads consume one-third of the school year and eat up one-third of the total expenses. If they were rooted out therefore it would lessen the cost of education by one-third and add that much more time to the effort of the taxpayers to secure the common school education for their children which is guaranteed them by the law and denied them by the board.

The taxpayers are entitled to a fair equivalent for their money. They pay the school tax with the understanding that their money shall be devoted to the purposes of common school education. A common school education means education in reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, and history. One-third of the time which should be given to these studies is diverted to such fads as German, sloyd, mud-pie making, paper cutting, sewing, drawing, the absurdity of scientific singing, and the greater absurdity of the so-called physical culture. This is time absolutely wasted, because not one-tenth of the scholars have any aptitude for these special studies, and without such aptitude they cannot learn them. The place to teach them is in outside schools. The one-tenth who want their children to study them should not compel the other nine-tenths, who want their children to get a common school education, to pay for them. It is a wrong and an outrage to force fifty or sixty pupils to waste their precious time on these fads when only five or six of them can make the slightest proficiency in them. It is equally an outrage to expect class teachers to do the work of experts in special studies for which they have had no preparation. They were not employed for any such purpose. They were employed because of their ability to teach the rudimentary branches of what is known as common school education, not to practice children in scales, make mud ornaments, cut dodecahedrons, sew on buttons, or carve wooden wringers and washbowls.

In round numbers the ornamental education which does no good to nine-tenths of the children, which the teachers themselves deprecate, and which the parents do not want, costs the taxpayers of Chicago a million dollars every year besides adding largely to the duties of the class teachers, unnecessarily increasing supervision, and supporting a lot of professional specialists, who have fastened like leeches upon the public school system by the aid of commercial or political "pulls." It is time to weed out all the fads and the public looks to the Board of Eduation to do it. They involve a profligate waste of money, a wicked waste of time, an outrage upon the scholars, and an outrage upon the teachers, and they are imperiling the public school system. They are increasing every year so rapidly that the time is not far distant when children to secure a common school education will have to study the rudiments at home. The time to root out the fads is now. If the Board of Education has not the nerve to do it, then the public must find some way of bracing up the board. For the sake of the children, who are deprived of their privileges; of the teachers, who are deprived of their time; of the parents, who are deprived of their rights, the boa r must act and act promptly.

PROTECTING RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

After many years of ineffectual endeavor Congress has passed a bill for the protection of the lives and the limbs of railway employés. The President will sign it with great pleasure, for he has repeatedly called the attention of Congress to the subject.

This bill provides that after Jan. 1, 1898, every locomotive engine used in moving inter-State traffic must have a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system, and that every train must have a sufficient number of cars so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer on the locomotive drawing the train can control it without requiring brakemen to use the common hand brake.

It is provided also that after the same date it shall be unlawful to use any cars not equipped with couplers coupling automatically by compact, and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars. The importance of this will be better appreciated when it is known that the number of persons killed or injured yearly on American roads while coupling or uncoupling cars is over 7,000. Within three months after the passage of the act the American Railway Association is authorized to designate to the Inter-State Commission the standard height of drawbars for freight cars and fix also the maximum variation from that standard height. If the association does not act by July 1, 1894, then the commission must determine a standard, and after July 1, 1895, no car, loaded or unloaded, can be used which does not comply with this standard.

Any violation of this act is punishable by a fine of a hundred dollars for each and every offense, and it is also provided that—

Any employé who may be injured by any locomotive, car, or train in use contrary to the provisions of this act shall not be deemed thereby to have assumed the risk thereby occasioned, although continuing in the employment of such carrier after the unlawful use of such locomotive, car, or train had been brought to his knowledge.

The provision about power brakes will lessen the number of railroad accidents in which both passengers and employés are sufferers, and the one about couplers will save thousands of employés from death or mutilation. The only opposition to the bill came from the Southern railroads, which claimed that they were too poor to equip their trains with these life-saving appliances. To accommodate them the time for introducing power brakes and automatic couplers was extended to 1898. They still say that they cannot stand the expense, but the penalties are so severe and their enforcement so certain that they will find the money.

This bill will be among the last ones aside from the appropriation bills which President Harrison will be called on to sign. He will be content to close his four years of public service with the approval of so beneficent a measure, his constant support of which should make every railroad man his friend.

MR. SPRINGER says he is going to try to get through a bill to repeal that section of the McKinley law which provides for the imposition of a duty of 4 cents a pound on block tin after July 1 next. He should have begun trying some weeks ago. Had he done so he would have succeeded, for it is admitted now that the alleged American tin mines are a good deal of a fraud, and that a confidence game was played on Congress by the persons who secured the adoption of the duty. It is not likely that the present Congress can do anything at this late hour, and it is promised that there will be no extra session. Consequently this duty will go into force the 1st of July. It will produce some revenue, but its chief effect will be to injure the tinplate industry, which is growing rapidly in this country. While the Welsh manufacturers will get their tin free the American manufacturers will have to pay a heavy duty. Possibly the Democrats are not unwilling that this should happen. The building up of tinplate mills in the United States, in defiance of their assurances that nothing of the kind could happen, has irritated them exceedingly, and this may explain their unreadiness to repeal this tax on tin. Or it may be that now it has been found out that there are no American tin mines to be protected the Democrats look on this duty as purely a revenue one, which ought, therefore, to be retained.

WE do not wish to see any harm befall Objector Holman, but we sometimes feel that if he were a mummy we could look upon his withered, dried-up form without giving way to violent grief.

LOOK out for the engine, Mr. Harrison, when the bell rings for the next city convention.

EDITOR HESING "appeals to his own countrymen." Does not Editor Hesing consider himself an American citizen.

CARTER HARRISON has had four terms as Mayor, and thinks, doubtless, he could be the quintessence of Mayors, as it were, the next time.

CARTER HARRISON smote his enemies yesterday hip and thigh, but his real battle hasn't begun yet.

AT last accounts Mr. Hatch's anti-option bill was still dead.

WE believe the verdict of Chicago will be that Editor Harrison cannot be spared from his tripod.

"HENRY" is rather formal for a private secretary. Mr. Cleveland need not hesitate to call Mr. Thurber Hank.

EVANSTON and the schools seem to be ahead of Representative Lyman and the doggeries by a large majority.

A TEN days' visit to the Columbian Exposition, including admissions to the grounds, entrance into all the "concessions" and sideshows, rides on all the sliding railways, etc., will cost a visitor a little less than $19. This estimate allows $5 for lunches and includes railway fare from the heart of the city to the grounds and back again. The economical man who does not feel in duty bound to indulge in 50-cent lunches or spend money on all the concessions and claptraps can get along with much less and will not lack for sight-seeing either. This statement of fact may be considered a small Bureau of Public Comfort in itself.

IN A MINOR KEY.

No Chance.

Mr. Billus—"Seems to me, Maria, the children don't speak half as good English as they did before they began to go to school."

Mrs. Billus—"For mercy's sake, John, how can you expect them to learn everything at school? I wish you would quit harping on that English-language fad of yours!"

Always Ready.

"You travel so much on the cars I should think you would go armed."

"Armed!" exclaimed the suburbanite. "I do. I never travel with less than fifteen or twenty pounds of heavy bundles that I could use in an emergency."

PERSONALS.

Cecil Wolff, private secretary to Lord Randolph Churchill, is bankrupt, owing $85,000 and having no assets.

Count Leo Tolstoi, who spent his time and fortune a year ago in alleviating the sufferings of the starving Russians, now asserts that drunkenness was one of the great causes of the famine.

Mr. Cleveland will have quite a giddy young Cabinet. Their ages are thus given: Cleveland, 56 years; Stevenson, 58; Gresham, 61; Carlisle, 58; Bissell, 46; Lamont, 41; Herbert, 50; Olney, 58; Smith, 38; Morton, 60.

Henry O. Havemeyer has bought the Grant house, on Sixty-sixth street, New York, the original cost of which was $90,000. The house adjoins that in which Mr. Havemeyer lived at Fifth avenue and Sixty-sixth street.

Secretary Herbert's short arm can sympathize with Secretary Gresham's short leg. It was a Federal bullet in the Wilderness that shortened the former and a Confederate bullet near Atlanta that shortened the latter.

A. C. Beckwith, who will represent Wyoming in the United States Senate for the next two years, by Gov. Osborne's appointment, went to Wyoming thirty years ago, working his way across the plains with a bull team. He is now one of the wealthiest men in the State.

Gen. Beauregard was one of the numerous Confederate commanders whose services were sought by foreign governments after the fall of the Confederacy. In 1866 he was tendered the command of the Roumanian army, and the Khedive twice offered him the chief Generalship of the Egyptian army. All these offers Gen. Beauregard declined.

Gilbert Parker, the Anglo-Canadian novelist and dramatist, whom one discerning critic hails as "a new Kipling" and another as "a second Robert Louis Stevenson," is a black-bearded young man a few years past 30, slender, quiet, and possessed of good manners. He was educated at Trinity College, in Toronto, and designed for the Episcopal ministry.

C. V. Riley, who is to succeed Willits as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is a famous entomologist, or, as Secretary Rusk once said of him, "a very able bug-hunter." He proved to Western epicures long ago that a diet of grasshoppers with or without wild honey could be made very palatable, and he once assured a Congressional committee that he knew enough about chemistry to produce a fine grade of syrup from old trousers.

Bradley B. Smalley, Secretary of the Democratic National committee, tells this on Senator Gorman: A few days before Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet was announced the report reached Washington that Gen. Weaver, the Populist leader, was to be given a place in the Cabinet. A newspaper man met Gorman and asked him what he thought of Weaver for the Cabinet. "It's a d—— good appointment," said Gorman quickly. "I was afraid," he afterward explained, "that the report of Weaver's selection might be true!"

CURRENT NOTES.

The figurehead of a college is usually the professor of mathematics.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Few men who go into maple syrup manufacturing make an unadulterated success of it.—*Troy Press.*

About the only way to make some people happy is to provide for them some sort of imaginary martyrdom.—*Galveston News.*

"I saw several signs of spring today," remarked Bunting. "What were they?" asked Larkin. "To let."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"I'm afraid Bridget won't work here much longer." "Why?" he inquired in dismay. "She's getting too stout for my clothes."—*Washington Star.*

The donkey is generally regarded as the most stupid of animals, which is odd in view of the fact that it has the most brayin' power.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mrs. Suburban—"Do you raise your own vegetables?" Mrs. Howson Lott—"We can only afford to pay the rent of the cottage and grounds this year, but next year we shall be well enough off to be able to raise a few tomatoes and such things."—*Philadelphia Item.*

"How do you manage to get rid of bores?" asked Snodgrass, as he came in and took a seat by the busy man's desk. "O, easily enough," replied the busy man. "I begin to tell them stories about my smart youngster. Now, only the other day he said—— What! must you go? Well, good morning."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Inverted Prayers Unspoken.

Cleveland *Leader:* If they only thought they dared the Democratic leaders would give Mr. Cleveland a blessing beside which the Tammany abuse of convention time last summer would seem mild as a summer zephyr and temperate as a Prohibitionist.

MORE SPACE WANTED.

METHODISTS APPLY FOR MORE ROOM AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

They Desire to Make an Exhibit of the Educational Features of Southern Schools—Think the Catholics Have Been Exceptionally Favored—Explanation Made That Space Was Given to First Comers—Queen Victoria Lends Her Tapestries for Exhibition—News of the Fair.

Representatives of the Methodist Church called on Director-General Davis yesterday and asked for an increased allotment of space. They were chaperoned by Solomon Thatcher, and were from Cincinnati, Chicago, and the far South. They called on the Director-General in the interest of an exhibit for Southern colleges. They wanted 1,600 feet of space for the Methodist schools in South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. Col. Davis could afford the delegation but little comfort. He merely said that in case space was vacated by other applicants it would be given for the cause presented by the delegation.

It seems that the occasion for the visit grew out of the statement that the Catholic educational exhibit is to occupy 20,000 square feet of space. The Methodist people have been given something short of 400 square feet. The callers couldn't understand why so much room was granted the Catholics and such limited space to the Methodists and other Protestant churches, which have received an allotment of 400 square feet each.

The assignment of so much room to Catholics it seems has been widely misunderstood. The general belief among Protestants is that the Catholic display is to be a religious one and the room granted for it is accordingly considered extravagant by comparison. The truth of the situation is different from the common understanding. Charles Umstott, Dr. Peabody's chief assistant, explained yesterday the space matter.

"The Catholics were given 20,000 square feet of space because they demanded a large amount of room and put in their application about a year and a half ago. They were given about one-third of what they asked. Their exhibit is to be an educational one and has no reference to the religious side of the Catholic Church. From every part of the world where the Catholic Church has a parish school there will be a representation of its workings. Again it is hardly fair to complain of the amount of room granted, because the Protestant churches were asked more than a year ago by Dr. Peabody to make their applications for space. They did this after considerable coaxing, but requested much less than that sought for the Catholic school exhibit. It is too late now to alter any misjudgment on the part of Protestants in regard to the amount of room which they think they should occupy. They were cut down one-third of the amount of space asked for, as was the Catholic educational exhibit. Furthermore, the Catholics will expend $20,000 in merely fitting up their space. The Protestant church people will not expend anything like that amount in decoration. And, finally, the exhibit of the Catholics is to be an educational one, while that of the Protestants is to be purely religious."

Director-General Davis and his chiefs of departments have sought to be fair. The City of Chicago through its Board of Education made application last week for space for a Chicago school exhibit. The room had been all allotted and Col. Davis told the representative of the Board of Education to apply to the Illinois Board of the World's Fair Commissioners. It was too late in the day for him to grant space and all he could do was to refer the applicants to the State Board, which has a big building for the exhibition of the educational and industrial progress of Illinois.

SHE LENDS HER TAPESTRIES.

Queen Victoria Sends a Valuable Addition to the Woman's Exhibit.

Queen Victoria's first cablegram in relation to the World's Fair was received yesterday. The first official evidence of her feeling toward the Exposition was conveyed in the following cablegram:

WINDSOR CASTLE.—[Official from Windsor Castle.]—Higinbotham, Exposition, Chicago: Queen cordially approves loan of tapestries to Chicago.

The message was signed by the Queen's private secretary, and the loan of the historic tapestries referred to were those in Windsor Castle and belong to the Queen herself. Princess Christian, the head of the Woman's World's Fair committee in England, has induced the Queen to part for a brief season with the treasures of tapestries in her castle. These hangings will be shown in the Woman's Building.

NUMEROUS WORKS OF ART RECEIVED.

Last Day for Taking Pictures and Statuary for World's Fair Exhibition.

Express-wagons, carts, and men carrying pictures and statues of every description crowded about the north entrance of the new Art Institute yesterday between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Yesterday had been announced as the last day for the reception of works to be submitted to the jury of the Art Department of the World's Columbian Exposition. Inside the building Mr. George Corliss was superintending the force of six men expert in the handling of pictures. Between 600 and 700 single pictures and about 100 cases containing one or more pictures or pieces of statuary were received.

Mr. Corliss has had much experience in handling works of art. He has had charge of fifty exhibitions in Europe and America and was for fourteen years Secretary of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

The Pennsylvania Academy was the first institution to hold exhibitions designed to give a complete view of American art for each year, and to carry out this project bureaus were established in Munich, London, and Paris in order to secure the best works of American artists residing abroad. This was done for several years and the expense was entirely paid by the academy except during a few years, when the art exhibit of the Chicago Inter-State Exposition was in charge of Miss Sarah Hallowell and the expense was shared by that exhibition.

WORLD'S CONGRESS OF MISSIONS.

Preparations for the Great Gathering Next Fall Well Under Way.

Preparations for the World's Congress of Missions, to be held in the Memorial Art Palace on the lake shore from Sept. 28 to Oct. 5, are well advanced. Three sessions will be held daily. The mission field, both home and foreign, will be covered thoroughly. Sunday, Oct. 1, is made world's missionary day, and churches and congregations are asked to unite in special missionary services in support of this proposition: "The universal, immediate evangelization of every nation, kindred, tribe, and tongue." Many eminent men have signified their intention to be present, including:

Archdeacon Farrar, London; Count A. Bernstoff, Berlin; Sir Monier Williams, Cambridge University, England; Prof. Henry Drummond, Edinburg, Scotland; President George H. Washburn, LL. D., Roberts College, Constantinople; President J. B. Angell, Michigan State University, Ann Arbor, Mich.; the Rev. George W. Lenox, Japan; the Rev. John G. Patton, Australia; President W. G. Miller, English College Madras, India; the Rev. H. Grattan, Guinness, London; President Benjamin Harrison; Gen. Booth, London; Miss Frances Willard, Mrs. Ballington Booth, the Rev. John McCall, Paris; Kunwar Harnam Sigh, India; Bishop Vincent, Bishop Potter, Bishop Fowler, Bishop Wilberforce, Dr. Jessop, Beirout, Syria; Sir William Muir, Edinburg; the Rev. Dr. Miner, Boston; Dr. A. T. Pierson, London; Dr. George F. Pentecost, London; Dr. Lyman Abbott, New York; Dr. W. C. Roberts, Philadelphia; Dr. John Hall, New York; Dr. A. J. Gordon, Boston; D. L. Moody.

The Fence Comes Down.

When the contempt case against President Higinbotham of the World's Fair was called before Judge Collins yesterday the defendant was not there. Neither had the papers in the case been served on him. The court concluded not to punish the President, but to take an effective way of having the Sixty-eighth street fence removed. He accordingly granted Mr. Brennan a writ of assistance commanding the Sheriff to see that the Sixty-eighth street fence come down. "We will not settle the contempt proceedings now," said the court, "but wait awhile, perhaps there may be more contempt when the writ of assistance is carried out."

Exhibits of Kansas Women.

The women of Kansas, organized into Columbian clubs, are doing good work for the Fair. The Woman's Columbian club of Blue Rapids will exhibit a model in stucco of the bridge, dam, and mills at Blue Rapids. The design will be executed by Miss Florence Putnam of Salina, and the model will be placed in the Kansas Building. The Women of Rice County will exhibit a model of Cooper College. This will be constructed of rock salt and will have electric lights that will show the transparency of salt quarried in Kansas. Mrs. Martha Young of Johnson City offers a collection of curios, among which are an almanac of 1804, letters of John Adams written in 1782, a Bible printed in 1819, and other relics.

Waiting for the Trades Council.

Director of Works Burnham is still waiting to hear from the Building Trades Council, which promised to send a committee to Jackson Park both yesterday and the day before relative to the strike of the electrical workers. Yesterday A. F. Russel, President of the Building Trades Council, and J. B. Coggswell, President of the Carpenters' Council, were expected to call on the Director of Works and endeavor to arbitrate the differences between himself and the workmen who quit. The latter were receiving 31¼ cents an hour for an eight-hour day, and time and a half for extra service, with double pay Sunday. The strikers asked for something over 35 cents an hour.

Exposition Notes.

The additional sum of $300,000 has been appropriated by the New York Senate for World's Fair purposes.

A delegation of Fort Wayne railroad men visited Jackson Park yesterday and called on Director-General Davis.

The Council of Administration yesterday granted a location for the immense kitchen of the Wellington Catering company. It is 125x325 feet, and on a line with Sixty-sixth street, near Stony Island avenue.

Arrangements have been perfected by G. W. Sheldon & Co., Custom-House brokers, to open an office for the transaction of business at Jackson Park. The offices will be opened this week, with Carl Werminghoff in charge.

Twenty-nine different varieties of wood will be worked up into a novel representation of the seal of the State of Washington. This seal will be eight feet square and in it will be 500 feet of lumber. Expert wood carvers are now at work developing the figures on the seal. These include Washington's face and his colonial coat.

Col. Culp of the Committee on Ceremonies is becoming uneasy lest the invitation which was to be extended to President Cleveland to inaugurate the World's Fair shall be delayed. Arrangements have been made to present the invitation to Mr. Cleveland the afternoon of March 6. The Chicago printer who is making it has fallen behind, and it is a question whether the invitation will be ready by next Saturday. If not there will be a disappointment, and the Committee on Ceremonies will be unable to give the President and members of his Cabinet the invitations on the day decided upon.

LAUNCH OF THE BATTLE-SHIP INDIANA.

It Is Successfully Made at Philadelphia—Baptized by Miss Miller.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Amid a storm of hail like a rain of bullets befitting the christening of a formidable battleship destined to uphold the supremacy of the Nation upon the high seas the great seagoing war vessel Indiana was given worthy baptism shortly after noon today in the waters of the Delaware from the Cramp company's shipyard. Proud of the honor bestowed upon his native State in the baptismal title President Benjamin Harrison stood at the elbow of the ship's fair young godmother as she christened the monster.

Hail, rain, and sleet did not deter 10,000 people from crowding the wharves and the Cramps' ship-yard to view the ceremony and catch a glimpse of the distinguished guests. President Harrison was roundly cheered as he stepped from his car and met Charles H. Cramp, who escorted him to the stand in front of the bow of the battleship. Miss Jessie Miller, the daughter of the Attorney-General, was escorted by Henry W. Cramp. She is a blonde, with blue eyes and rosy cheeks. Not far away stood her younger sister, a sprightly brunette, rivaling her in her charms, and proving a helpful monitor at the critical moment.

Just as the bow moved Miss Miller ejaculated: "I christen thee Indiana." The last word was loud and clear, and the bottle of champagne was splintered against the craft. The bottle was a "thing of beauty," covered as it was with gold bullion, while streamers in tricolors were tied around its neck, these bearing the name of the vessel, date, and name of the builders. The base of the bottle was covered with a band of white satin on which was printed a picture of the Indiana as it will look when completed. The neck of the bottle, which the young woman retained in her hand, will be set in a handsome case and properly inscribed. It will then be sent to her as a trophy of the day and deed.

The salute the Indiana received as it slid into the water was great. Everything in the city that could make a noise did so. Whistles screeched everywhere, and despite the bad weather the launch was a great success.

The Presidential party and distinguished guests partook of luncheon and then returned to Washington. In the Presidential party were Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Attorney-General Miller, Senators Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana.

The Indiana floated into midstream and was anchored there for a time. Then it was towed back to the dock. It will be completed in about a year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The President and those who accompanied him to witness the launch of the Indiana at Philadelphia reached Washington on the return trip about 6:20 this evening. No incidents of note marked the journey.

[The Indiana is a steel coast-line battleship, having a length of 348 feet on the load water line, an extreme breadth of 69¼, and a mean draft of 24, while her displacement is 10,200 tons. The advance made in this respect is visible on noting that the displacement of the Texas is 6,300 and that of the Maine 6,648. It is designed for sea service in all weathers, while its draft is suited to work in our shallow waters. The hull is protected by belts of heavy armor 7½ feet wide, turned in forward and aft to sweep around the bases of the armored redoubts, the whole including about 75 per cent of the water plane area. Forward and abaft this belt are heavy underwater protective decks, sloping at the sides to 4½ feet below the water. There is also an armored deck over the belt. Coal bunkers are worked over the belt deck and belts of water-excluding material are worked on the slopes of the armor deck forward and aft. Above the belt armor and extending from redoubt to redoubt the side is protected by 5 inches of steel. There is a water-line belt, 3 feet above and 4½ feet below the water-line, of 18-inch armor. Rising from this at each end are armored redoubts of 17 inches in thickness, extending above the main deck 3½ feet, giving an armored freeboard of 15 feet 2 inches. These redoubts protect the turning gear of the turrets and all the operations of loading. The turrets are inclined, 17 inches thick, and powerfully strengthened. The horizontal thickness of the turrets is 20 inches. The side armor belt is backed by 6 inches of wood, two ¾-inch plates, and a 10-foot belt of coal. The vessel above the belt has 5 inches of armor protection. The 8-inch guns have barbettes of 10 inches, inclined turrets of 8½ inches, and cone bases and loading tubes of 3 inches. The 6-inch guns are protected by 5 inches of armor and have 2-inch splinter bulkheads worked around the deck, inside of which the ammunition of three guns is set up. The 6-pounders, when mounted between decks, have 2-inch armor worked around them; elsewhere they have the usual service shields. The 1-pounders are protected by 2 inches of steel. The deck over the belt is 2¾ inches, and at the ends the under-water decks are 3 inches. These decks are made up of two thicknesses of half-inch mild steel plate with the remaining thickness all in one plate of steel armor. There is a 10-inch armored conning tower, with a 7-inch tube for protecting the voice pipes, electric wires, and steering connections. The armament consists of four 13-inch 35-caliber breech-loading rifles, eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, four 6-inch breech-loading rifles, twenty 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, six 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Gatlings, and six torpedo tubes or guns. This represents a weight of armament superior to that of any of the latest battleships laid down by foreign powers. The 13-inch guns are 17¾ feet above the water and have great arcs of train. The 6-inch guns are 14 feet 10 inches above the water and can fire over the tops of the 13-inch guns, having a train of 14 degrees across the middle line. These guns can pierce at two miles the armor of many of the modern armored cruisers. They can be brought into action early in the engagement on account of their great height, and can be used with great effect against the light armored and unarmored parts of the heavier battleships. Special attention has been paid to the amunition supply, and a rapid, efficient, and thoroughly protected supply has been secured.

The Indiana's engines are of the twin-screw, verticle, triple-expansion type, are to develop 9,000 horse-power, and are to give a speed of 16.1 knots at the maximum, and an average or sustained sea speed of 15 knots. The Indiana and its sister ship, the Massachusetts, will cost $3,000,000.]

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Augustus Thomas' new war comedy, "Surrender," which concludes its engagement at the Schiller Theater Saturday evening, will not live out its first season. Notice was served on the members of the company a day or so ago, it is said, and after two weeks of short stands in Michigan the play will be shelved. The company is stable financially, it is reasonable to suppose, but it does not care to run the risk of losing money. The withdrawal of the play will be a misfortune for the rising young dramatist who brought it out. Mr. Thomas realized that the theater-going public was satiated with the mimicry of stage warfare, and he wrote a poor play that had none of it. But in avoiding the stumbling block he erred too far on the other side and gave a serious subject a light treatment that could not but jar on the feelings of those who suffered from the results of the war. The play is not without its Chicago admirers, however, and last night the Schiller was well filled.

ENGLAND IS FOR GOLD.

GLADSTONE DECLARES THAT IT WILL CLING TO MONOMETALLISM.

The United States Must Take the Initiative in Bringing About a Reassembling of the International Monetary Conference—Great Britain Has Nothing to Recommend for Discussion—Germans Would Fight Rather than Surrender Alsace-Lorraine—The Queen's Drawing-Room.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—Sir Henry Moysey-Thompson, Liberal Unionist, M. P., for North Handsworth, Staffordshire, moved in the House of Commons today that the British Government should use its influence to bring about a reassembling of the international monetary conference, with the object of finding a remedy for the evils attendant upon the divergence of values between gold and silver. Sir Henry, who is a director in several railways and is recognized as an authority on trade questions, argued that monometallism was a national misfortune, and that a fixed bimetallic ratio was the sole remedy for existing difficulties growing out of the currency problem.

Samuel Montague, Liberal member of Parliament for White Chapel, and well known as a member of the banking house of Samuel Montague & Co., earnestly supported Sir Henry's motion and argued in favor of bimetallism. Other bimetallists also addressed the House in behalf of the proposition.

Mr. Gladstone in reply reminded the House that the International Monetary Conference met at the initiative of the United States and it would be an unprecedented proceeding now to deprive America of the initiative. England had followed the Brussels discussion with more or less sympathy and had a right to expect from the United States a declaration as to what step that country proposed to take next. In the opinion of the government no plan yet proposed showed how it was possible to change the standard of value in Great Britain. It would place the government in a ridiculous position if it should assume the initiative in reopening the conference, having nothing to recommend for discussion. Mr. Gladstone said that England was not alone among civilized nations in her determination to adhere to her present monetary system. Seven other powers, without the slightest reference to England, had signified their intention not to change their currency. Half of the powers represented at the conference had shown that they leaned toward bimetallism, but as yet they had not given the most shadowy indication of what change they were prepared to make. In conclusion Mr. Gladstone made an elaborate exposition of the benefits of monometallism and the dangers of bimetallism.

Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture under the last Salisbury administration, supported the motion of Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson. At the Brussels conference, he said, Bertram Currie (British delegate) persistently and deliberately did everything in his power to defeat the objects of the meeting.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, repudiated Mr. Chaplin's charge against Mr. Currie. The British delegates, he said, had been almost the only ones to support the American resolution in favor of extending the use of silver. From first to last bimetallism had been at the bottom of the conference, as it was at the bottom of the present debate. The failure of the conference had been due to the absence of all definite proposals. If the United States should reconvene the conference and submit definite proposals the British Government would be happy to send back their delegates, but could not be expected to provide a scheme for the more extensive use of silver. He pointed to the returns of the income tax and death duties to prove the growth of the country's wealth. He contended that the agricultural depression, which was largely responsible for the bimetallistic agitation, was only temporary. The motion before the House, he said, was intended to raise prices, an operation which the government could not undertake, as it was outside its province.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionist opposition, denies that he or any of his colleagues desired a monetary system which would raise prices. The motion was not in favor of bimetallism. The fact was that the government had decided to do nothing to remedy the present evils, evident both in trade and agriculture.

Sir Henry Meysey-Thomson's motion eventually was rejected by a vote of 229 to 148. The announcement of the vote was received with loud Liberal cheers.

GERMANS WILL NEVER SURRENDER.

Rather than Give Up Alsace-Lorraine They Would Shed Their Blood.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—The question of international arbitration came up in the Reichstag today through a question asked by Dr. Barth, a leader of the Freisinnige party, who desired to know if the government would join the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in an effort to establish arbitration as the method of settling international disputes.

Freiherr Marschall Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that the Imperial Government was entirely willing to accept arbitration in special cases.

Herr Bebel, the Social Democrat, suggested that the future nationality of Alsace-Lorraine should be submitted to international arbitration.

This suggestion brought Chancellor von Caprivi to his feet. The Chancellor declared that if that question was submitted to arbitration and the arbitrators decided that Germany should surrender Alsace-Lorraine, the nation would refuse to acquiesce in the decision. Rather than give up that country Germans would prefer to shed the last drop of their blood. The Chancellor's statement was greeted with patriotic cheers.

PRESENTED TO THE QUEEN.

Miss Williams of Chicago Among Those Who Were Before Her Majesty.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The weather was cold and clear today, and the sunshine gave a cheerful air to the surroundings of Buckingham Palace. It was excellent weather for the drawing-room held by her Majesty, Queen Victoria, today assisted by her daughter, the Dowager Empress Frederick, the Princess Beatrice, and others members of the royal family. About 300 persons were presented to her Majesty. All the members of the American legation were presented. Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the American Minister, wore a dress of black velvet and jet black lace. The train was of similar material, edged with feathers and lined with black satin. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. William Waldorf Astor was among the Americans presented. Her gown was of white satin, with a white velvet manteau de Cour, trimmed with silver embroidery. She wore a diamond tiara. Her other ornaments were pearls.

The other American ladies presented were Mrs. Post, wife of Maj. J. C. Post, military attaché of the American Legation; Mrs. Calthorpe, Miss Burrows, and Miss Williams of Chicago. Mrs. Post's gown, which was a Worth creation, was in the empire style. It was of white satin trimmed with silver spangles and English point lace, with a white rose Watteau train, also edged with silver and English point lace. Mrs. Calthorpe wore a salmon-colored satin bodice and skirt, the latter embroidered with Paillettes. The train, which was short, was of pink queen brocade, lined with pale queen satin. She wore a garland of rosebuds. Miss Burrows was of plain cream satin with a train of the same material. Miss Williams wore an empire gown of white chiffon, embroidered in silver. Her train was of satin brocade.

ROCHEFORT THREATENS REVOLUTION

He Says Terrible Consequences Would Follow De Lesseps' Confession.

LONDON, March 1.—Henri Rochefort in an interview concerning M. Ferry's election to the Presidency of the French Senate and the Panama scandal said: Ferry's election has no political importance, as the history of the conquest of Tonquin would always prevent him from posing as a possible savior of France. "I possess documents," continued M. Rochefort, "which bear directly upon this Tonquin scandal. They would amaze the public if they were published. The whole campaign was a business speculation in the interests of a financial syndicate. I see many think we have reached the end of the Panama scandal. This is a mistake. The Socialists undoubtedly have important

REMOVAL SALE.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

STATE AND MADISON-STS.

Questions That We Have to Answer Every Day.

Where are you going to move to? When? | **Ans.—N. E. Cor. State and Madison. Ans.—May 1st.**

Are you going to put in new fronts, tear down partitions, remodel the building, etc., etc.? Ans.—Yes, and we are going to have the finest Clothing House in Chicago.

What are you going to do with your present stock during these alterations? Our answer to this is THAT WE ARE GOING TO SELL IT BEFORE WE MOVE. LOW ENOUGH PRICES WILL DO IT. WE HAVE MADE THEM LOWER THAN EVER GOOD CLOTHING WAS SOLD FOR BEFORE. Remember it is the James Wilde Jr. & Co. Tailor-Made Clothing, the best there is. You that have tried it know this.

MEN'S SUITS—$12.50, $17.50, $24. For convenience we have divided the Suits in this sale into the above prices. Single and double breasted Sack Suits, Cutaway Frock Suits, Prince Albert Suits, etc.

At $12.50—Suits that were $18, $20, $22.

At $17.50—Suits that were $25, $28, $30.

At $24—Suits that were $30, $32, $35.

MEN'S OVERCOATS—We have sold hundreds of Winter Overcoats during this sale, but we still have a good number left, mostly broken lots and sizes, but among so many lots we must have some of your size. You will make a great saving to buy one now for next winter.

A few left of those Kerseys and Beavers at $8.50 and $9.50 that were such good value at $12 and $15.

MEN'S OVERCOATS—Those at $17.50 and $24 include the finer grades of Kerseys, Meltons, Chinchillas, etc.; their real value is from $25 to $38.

MEN'S PANTS—Good pants for less money than you ever saw before—$2.45, $2.95, $4, $5, $6. You save from $1 to $3 on them.

MACKINTOSHES—We have sold hundreds of those Double Texture, All-Wool, Dress Cape Mackintoshes for $7.75, worth $15, $18, $20. We still have an assortment of sizes in them from 34 to 42.

A good Double Texture Deep Cape Mackintosh for $4.55, $5.75, $6.75.

OPEN UNTIL 10 P. M. SATURDAYS.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,

State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED, Manager.

documents which will be published before the election. I hope that Charles de Lesseps will take my advice and make a clean breast of the whole matter. If Charles de Lesseps does this the consequences will be terrible. The government has been forced to suppress a part of the scandal because a certain ex-Minister of Finance who is implicated threatened to expose the demands made by the government upon financial houses for funds at election time. One large house paid 5,000,000 francs to the government for a certain ministerial decree."

DROWNED IN THE DANUBE.

A Village Wiped Out and Many of the Inhabitants Perish.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—A terrible calamity has overtaken the village of Gergely, near the town of Paks, in Hungary, situated on the River Danube, about sixty miles south of Buda. Owing to a sudden rise of the Danube the 1,600 inhabitants of Gergely found the mud huts in which they lived surrounded by water. The people took refuge in the church and school, which were constructed of stronger materials, hoping that these buildings would be able to hold out against the flood. Mothers and children clug to the altar, beseeching the intercession of the saints. They saw their homes disappearing in the raging stream and the swelling waters begin to beat against the church and school building. At last they decided that to remain would mean the destruction of all of them, while if they fled some at least might escape. Opening the doors they started out into the flood, which surged nearly to the waists of the grown-up people. Fathers and mothers carried their children, and the sick and feeble were helped along by those who were stronger. They fled as fast as they could in the direction of Paks. One mother and five children sank in the waters and perished. Many others, the number of whom is as yet unknown, were drowned in the flood. The survivors reached Paks in a most deplorable condition. The people of Paks gave the fugitives all the help possible, although deeply concerned for their own safety, as the Danube is twenty feet above normal. There is no doubt that the number of dead is very large.

Flashes from the Cable.

Loie Fuller denies the report that she has written friends in America announcing her approaching marriage to a rich Philadelphian.

At a meeting of the National Federation resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. Gladstone for his home-rule bill and condemning the attempt of Lord Salisbury to incite the Orangemen to outrage and riot in opposition to Irish home rule.

The Attempt on Ezata's Life.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 28.—A letter received here from an American now in Central America gives the truth about the attempt on the life of President Ezata of San Salvador. He was visiting the Department at Sonsonati City and the people tendered him a banquet. Hardly had they taken seats when a telegram was handed the President from a friend in Guatemala saying that an Italian would make an attempt on the President's life. Ezata saw a waiter in the room answering the description. He was summoned and asked how he came there. He said he was a substitute for a disabled waiter. Being confronted with the telegram he confessed. The Guatemalan Government had offered him $10,000 to place poison in Ezata's food. The waiter was removed to San Salvador and shot.

Southern Editors Fight a Bloodless Duel.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—A duel was fought today in Texas near the Louisiana line between Editor Chevis of Baton Rouge and Editor Hicks of Shreveport. Pistols were used at fifteen paces. After an exchange of shots, in which no one was hurt, a full reconciliation was effected.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. STUDLEY.

It Is Held in the First Methodist Church, Evanston—Interment at Detroit.

The members of the First Methodist Church, Evanston, yesterday afternoon attended the funeral of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Studley, who died at his home in Evanston last Sunday evening. The university postponed all exercises for the afternoon. The services were exceedingly simple, Dr. Studley having planned most of them, even to the smaller details, before his death.

The church was appropriately decorated. Among the floral tributes was a large cross over five feet high of white carnations. From the ends of the crosspiece there hung large bunches of white roses. Around the upright piece was a band of English violets and lilies of the valley and over the top hung a wreath of the same flowers. There were many other pieces.

The funeral party as it entered the church was preceded by the Rev. Dr. Minor Raymond, who read the funeral service. The exercises proper were opened by scripture reading by the Rev. Dr. M. S. Terry of Garrett Biblical Institute. The choir then sang "There's a Wideness in God's Mercy," followed by a second scripture lesson read by the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Bradley, also of Garrett Biblical Institute. The hymn, "My Jesus, as Thou Wilt," a second of Dr. Studley's favorites, was sung.

The Rev. Dr. Charles J. Little, who has been filling the pulpit for Dr. Studley since his illness, gave at length a characterization of Dr. Studley as a man and as a preacher.

The service closed with the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," sung by the congregation, and benediction by Dr. Little. The honorary pallbearers, who were the trustees and stewards of the church, were the following:

William Deering, William B. Phillips, Dr. D. R. Dyche, Daniel Bonbright, Dr. M. C. Bragdon, M. H. Gage, F. R. Simmons, Capt. J. R. Reich, Charles Stevens, Frank F. Cranddon, H. H. C. Miller, Col. E. S. Weeden, A. L. Butler, Isaac Bailey, L. C. Tallmadge, C. E. Wiswall, F. D. Raymond.

The active pallbearers were:

Prof. R. S. Cumnock, W. M. Wyckoff, O. H. Merwin, C. B. Congdon, Joseph F. Ward, H. R. Powers, D. S. Cook, George M. Sargent.

The following Methodist clergymen from abroad were present at the funeral:

Bishop S. M. Merrill, Dr. Arthur Edwards, Dr. A. W. Patten, S. J. Herben, Dr. H. G. Jackson, W. I. Holmes, Dr. Albert Ericson, Dr. C. E. Mandeville, Dr. Francis Berry.

The family left Chicago last night at 11 for Detroit, where a second service will be held this morning at 9 o'clock, in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church by its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Savin. The interment will be at Detroit, where two of Dr. Studley's sons are buried.

Funeral of C. S. Jones.

The funeral of C. S. Jones, Superintendent of Telegraphs of the Illinois Central railroad, took place yesterday at the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Totherob conducting the services. The remains were borne to Oakwoods Cemetery and placed in the vault there, but will be taken tomorrow to Columbia City, Ind., for final interment. The pallbearers were J. C. Willing, C. A. Heck, T. H. Tubbs, A. R. Swift, F. Fairman, and J. C. Russ. Mr. Jones came to Chicago in 1870. For thirty-five years he was identified with the Western Union Telegraph company and has been its manager at Albany and Buffalo, N. Y. For the last twenty years he was Superintendent of the telegraph system of the Illinois Central railroad.

Death of W. R. Berger.

William R. Berger, one of the oldest contractors in Chicago, died at his residence, No. 4136 Indiana avenue, yesterday. He was born near Philadelphia sixty-three years ago and came to Chicago shortly after the fire. He made a specialty of constructing packing-houses and often said that he had built more such structures than any other man living. He leaves a widow and three sons, Charles F. Berger, Morris Berger, and George L. Berger. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from the residence.

Julia Force Declared to Be Insane.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—Miss Julia Force, who killed her two sisters last Saturday, was adjudged insane this morning.

Almost Everybody now knows that

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Is the Quickest, Purest and Best of all the Baking Powders, and everybody should know that 99% of the Baking Powders contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other hurtful ingredients.

What a revelation to the good housewife when she uses her first can of DR. PRICE'S and beholds the beautiful work it does, so immeasurably superior to that of any other.

Tobey's March Sale

Once more we depend on the power of price; this time to move in one month a huge lot of Furniture, the magnitude of which a World's Fair year alone would justify.

4,000 Chamber Suits from $12.50 upwards; 1,000 Folding Beds, and proportionate quantities of every kind of desirable Furniture will be put in this sale, Brass Beds included.

A whole stock of Curtains, Draperies, and Upholstery, bought in New York at our own price, will be thrown into the sale. This includes the finest lot of Lace Curtains we have ever secured for a special sale, and we feel that our customers will be greatly benefited thereby.

A pure, long Horse-hair Mattress, made by our own workmen, at $12.50 during this sale only.

In selling goods at these prices we make one restriction; they cannot be returned or exchanged. An order once placed must stand, whether the articles have left the store or not.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

PIANOS

KNABE — FISCHER

OUR superb offering for the Spring of 1893 is now in complete readiness. The designs embrace a greater number of fancy woods than have ever been presented hitherto, and many new and beautiful effects are now shown for the first time. A visit of inspection will repay the most critical.

....Note....
SEVEN SEPARATE SALESROOMS, ALL UPON ONE FLOOR. EVERY GRADE OF PIANO FROM THE CHEAPEST DURABLE INSTRUMENT TO THE PEERLESS KNABE . . . . . NO ADVANCE IN PRICE WHEN MONTHLY PAYMENTS ARE DESIRED . . . . . .

Lyon & Healy
STATE AND MONROE STS.

PIANOS **HAZELTON** PIANOS

Good Wall Paper.

We carry a larger stock and more different patterns and qualities of Wall Paper than any other wall paper store in Chicago. **OUR PAPERS** are more desirable because every pattern and coloring is selected on account of its especial fitness for the room it is intended to adorn. **GOOD WALL PAPER** has lasting beauty, artistic finish and gives a "furnished" appearance to the room. Poor wall paper gives its purchaser no satisfactory results. Our prices for the good kind are no higher than others charge for the poor kind.

Come and see **OUR GOOD PAPERS,** get familiar with them, find out our ideas about decorations, use our time as though it were your own. Make selections at once and have your work completed before the rush begins.

We hang paper in a first-class manner and are prepared to execute the best kind of decorations.

ALFRED PEATS,
Wall Paper Merchant,

136-138 W. Madison St.,
CHICAGO.

How Near Can You Guess to

The number of pairs of Hanan's Men's Fine Shoes we sold during the twelve months ending February 1st, 1893?

1st Prize, $25.00 in gold.
2nd Prize, $15.00 in gold.
3rd Prize, Pair Hanan's Fine Shoes.

Guesses will be received in person or by mail until Saturday, April 1st. Names of the winners and the actual number of pairs sold will be published in the Chicago Sunday papers of April 2nd. Write your name and address plain.

DeMuth & Co.,

TWO STORES,
150 State-st.,
217 and 219 State-st.,
Retailers of Fine Shoes.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union.
Municipal Reform League Convention.
University of Illinois Banquet.
Dinner of the Evolution Club.

What is going on today at S. & M.'s.

This is the latest utterance from the great Worth of Paris, the most famous dressmaker of this generation:

"There is no such thing as fashion any more. Formerly, when we had a court, there were leaders in dress, and what they wore other society women wanted to wear. Now there are no leaders and fashions are not set from any authentic source. The woman with pretensions to dress does not follow fashion nowadays. She wears just what pleases herself regardless of anybody else. For the dressmaker also the conditions are changed. Her problem now is to dress her customer not after an arbitrary pattern, but in such clothes as suit her, to study her as a subject and to choose for her, with her face, figure, and complexion as the only criterion. One of the heads of a leading house says that one style will prevail, another another; each has its preferences. The Empire is having popularity. It was five years ago we made the first Empire gown. We sold out of these gowns the first season. The next season we made perhaps twenty. Now they are the rage and we are not making them any more. As for us we are going to make small waist effects and skirts just brushing the ground behind and very wide at the bottom. How wide the skirts are to be may be understood when I tell you that we have just made a gown that had sixty yards of silk in it."

It is just as Monsieur Worth says, every woman is now her own arbiter of what she shall and will wear, and furthermore she is going to buy her Silks and Dress Goods where the most exclusive novelties can be seen, where the newest Paris shades abound, where the prices are invariably one way, where daylight pervades, where service is prompt and agreeable. Schlesinger & Mayer promise these things, and will fulfill them to the letter.

The Specials for today are:

Silk and Wool Jacquards, the $1 sort, 75c
500 pieces French Printed Challies, in dark grounds, the 75c and 60c designs at 39c.
Imported Ginghams, 50c and 60c quality, 35c.
Silk, Scotch, and Tartan Plaid Ginghams, 50c.
50-inch Iridescent Whipcords, the $2.00 quality, $1.25.
French Broadcloths, the $2.50 quality $1.50.
The Hop Sack Cheviots, the novelty of the season, $2.00.

Wednesday has always been recognized here as a day for some special things in Stockings. We used to call it "Hosiery Day." It is Hosiery day:

Woman's Fast Black Cotton Hose, with unbleached feet, heels high spliced, toes doubled, 35c; or you can have 3 pairs for $1. They are 50c quality.
Women's Fast Black Cotton Hose, with the new gold embossed and silk embroidered fronts, 50c a pair.
Women's entirely new Ribbed Lisle Hose, the ribs running all the way round, both wide and narrow, 50c.
Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose, black, cream, white, pink, sky, lavender, pearl, etc., $1.50. The actual value is $2.75.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.
Mail Orders Promptly Filled.



DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT
PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHŒA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Ecraseur, or Cautery—No Anæsthetics.
Pamphlet, 80 pages, and reference card, by mail 10c. Refer to D. J. DURRELL, Dunphin Park, Ill.
C. H. RUDOCK, 1625 Washington-blvd.
Mrs. A. M. BILLINGS, 504 West Lake-st.
A. M. BILLINGS, Pres. Home Nat'l Bank.
Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, 13 Loomis-st.
J. G. CLARK, Belvidere, Ill.
W. S. BURKE, Waltham, Mass.
J. J. CURTIS, 1306 S. 25th-st., Omaha, Neb.
D. P. LEYDEN, 2801 La Salle-st., Chicago.
H. H. SPAULDING, 170 State-st., Chicago.
E. F. HILL, 3518 Lake-av., Chicago.
J. F. PFINGSTON (Merchant), Odell, Ill.
J. McCLAIN, 98 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Wm. LEWIS, Violinist, 1323 Wabash-av.
C. H. SKALLERUP, cor. Clark and S. Water.
R. A. GRANT, Retired, Lockport, Ill.
OFFICE ROOMS 36, 38, AND 40 MOVICKER'S OFFICE BUILDING, 78 TO 82 MADISON-ST. (Take elevator.
Hours.... 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. / Except Sunday.
Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, Graduate College Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in charge. Telephone 715.

Receiver's Sale.

AT AUCTION THURSDAY MORNING, March 2d, 10 o'clock,
At 229 STATE-ST., 2d FLOOR.
A stock of Military Goods, Regalias, Society Goods, Flags, Swords, Cloths, &c., &c. Desks, Safe, Counters, Tables, Store Fixtures, &c., &c.
By order of THOS. PARKER JR., Receiver.
ELISON, PLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

HESING HAS BOLTED.

WITHDRAWS HIS NAME FROM THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION.

Carter Harrison Is Then Chosen—The Wildest Disorder Reigns for Three Hours—The German Editor Excitedly Struggles for a Hearing and Makes His Declaration of Fraud in Disjointed Pieces with Frequent Interruptions—Sitting Delegates Seated—Result of the Ballots.

[*Continued from first page.*]

egates are seated." Then he started to read the report to the convention.

But Washington Hesing was up before him. As he rose Carter Harrison slipped out into the ante-room at the right of the stage A hush ran round the tired and noisy house as Mr. Hesing stepped forward to the footlights before the speaker's desk. He was flushed with excitement.

Hesing Tries to Speak.

"I wish again," he shouted, "before the 2,000 Democrats here assembled to announce my allegiance to the Democratic party and to Democratic principles [wild and enthusiastic cheers interrupted him], when that party and those principles are backed by honest methods and decent men [the cheers broke out afresh, but they were mingled with a deep volume of angry hisses]; when the Democratic party can boast of honest and incorruptible primaries. [The speaker turned, livid with passion, to the chair lately occupied by Carter H. Harrison, but Harrison was no longer there.] But I know already that this convention is packed against me by the corrupt use of money! I know already that the report of this committee is packed against me!"

The voice of the speaker was strained and unnatural with rage. "I know——," but the men before him would listen no longer to their own dishonor hurled into their very teeth. Wild, angry, riotous shouts broke out all over the house and drowned the speaker's voice. Men shook their fists in each other's faces. They leaned out over the balconies and hissed in their wrath. Delegates cursed and foamed with rage. Only "Mike" McDonald sat back in the center of the house, with a strange smile on his face.

Alfred S. Trude and Richard Prendergast pushed forward to the center of the stage. Carter Harrison, his black hat pulled down over his face, looked out from the doorway of the ante-room. His face was pale with an unhealthy pallor. The band played an Irish jig and Sergeant-at-Arms Cooper and "Mike" McDonald danced a jig in the center aisle.

Hesing had been silenced by the roar of the opposition, but he stood his ground.

Out from his hiding place Carter Harrison is hurried with a rush. Delegates see him, and, like oil upon blazing flames, the din redoubles. Harrison is lifted on a chair. He waves both hands for silence. He leans over toward Chairman Green:

"I want them to give Hesing a chance to be heard," he said.

But the mob, with Hesing's charges rankling in their minds, refuse to obey even the man for whom they are pledged to vote. Harrison climbs higher again. He is mounted upon a table.

Refuses Harrison's Aid.

"Let me talk to them a moment, Wash," he said, "and I will get them to let you speak."

"No, sir," returned Wash with a fierce gesture; "you cannot speak to me. I have been burned twice by you before. I have the floor and I will not be interrupted by anybody until I am through."

"Will you listen to me, Mr. Hesing, for one moment?" he said, but Mr. Hesing retorted in a voice of thunder that rose above the confusion: "No, sir. I won't let you have the floor for any purpose."

"Just for one moment," shouted Harrison.

"No, sir, not for one moment, I tell you," was the vigorous response.

"But, Mr. Hesing," shouted Mr. Harrison——.

"No, sir, not for one moment. I have the floor and I am going to be heard," returned Mr. Hesing.

The Chairman Cannot Be Heard.

In the meantime Chairman Green stretched out his hands over the shrieking mob as if in benediction, but neither hand nor gavel succeeded for a moment in quelling the insurrection. While Washington Hesing stood defiantly facing the mob at the front edge of the platform his father, A. C. Hesing, moved uneasily in his seat in the circle on the east side of the house and made some vigorous motions with his heavy-headed cane as if he would have liked to tap a few of the yelling heads in the body of the hall.

"Let us have order, gentlemen, please," called Chairman Green, but his appeal had no effect whatever. Then Harry Donovan took a hand, and from his seat at the rear of the convention howled: "I have seen disorderly conventions before, but never have I seen one that would come up to this. Give the man a hearing."

"Mr. Chairman," howled Hesing in the ear of Mr. Green, "who has the floor here?" Then there were cries from the adherents of both sides: "Hesing! Hesing! Donovan! Donovan! Harrison! Harrison! Harrison! Go ahead, Wash! Dry up Hesing!" and other remarks indicative of the state of feeling of the parties uttering them.

After a few more minutes of uproar Mr. Hesing tried it again. He made one step toward Chairman Green and yelled: "I ask, Mr. Chairman, who has the floor?"

"You are not a delegate, Mr. Hesing," returned Chairman Green.

"You gave me the floor," retorted Mr. Hesing. "I have it, and no power on earth can take me from this platform except brute force. I am here as one of the standard-bearers of the Democracy, and you have accorded me the privilege of the floor." Then turning to the convention he shouted: "Gentlemen, will you accord me my rights?"

"No! No! No! Yes! Yes! Yes!" and cheers and yells and all the noises of which the human throat is capable saluted the request. After several further minutes of frightful confusion Ald. Coughlin of the First Ward succeeded in making himself heard in piecemeal as follows:

"Democrats of the Convention: It is only fair that we should listen to what Mr. Hesing has to say [cries of 'Sit down! Sit down!' 'Hi yi! hi yi!' and many other expressions of disgust at the honorable from the First]. It would be a disgrace to Democrats to choke off any man who is entitled to a hearing." A combined effort of the mob drove the Alderman into his seat, and on a slight subsidence of the clamor Mr. Heing again raised his voice, assuring the crowd that: "I will stay here till midnight, gentlemen."

Mr. Cregier Comes to the Front.

Mr. Harrison retired to the rear of the platform, and as he passed in behind the fringe of excited men who gathered about the Chairman and Mr. Hesing Mr. Cregier hopped to his feet, and came forward to range himself by the side of Mr. Hesing. As his long beard showed up he was greeted with a tremendous yell, and a number of delegates and guests in the galleries swung their hats and handkerchiefs, but the crowd refused to let him talk. While waiting for some ebb in the tremendously high tide of confusion Mr. Hesing turned to THE TRIBUNE representative who stood at his elbow and said: "We'll have some fun out of this, anyway. Even if they beat me we will have fun out of it." After making a few cabalistic passes at the mob Mr. Cregier pulled his voice up to a high pitch and reverberated as follows:

"Gentlemen of the convention, for God's sake let us have order. Will you let me say half a dozen words?"

"Not a —— word," shouted the nearest voice, and the convention divided on the question, about half yelling "No! No! No!" and the other half shrieking "Yes! Yes! Yes!"

"Let me say only half a dozen words," pleaded ex-Mayor Cregier, but he was swamped in the confusion. The piercing notes of the band came in at this time with the old air, "O Dear What Can the Matter Be," and while the instruments were at work the crowd was comparatively quiet. Immediately upon the cessation of the music every man opened his mouth and emitted an awful yell. Not one alone, but a succession of yells that took full possession of the hall. In the midst of it all Mr. Cregier undertook the following speech, which nobody heard but those at his side:

"Democrats, don't you value free speech?" The Democrats didn't seem to put a high value on free speech at the moment, and Mr. Cregier retired with an exclamation of disgust. Twenty-eight minutes of this sort of thing dragged their slow length along before Mr. Hesing was permitted to project his voice beyond the edge of the platform. After everybody had howled his tonsils out comparative quiet was obtained, and Mr. Hesing continued his speech as follows:

Hesing Makes Charges of Fraud.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: The courtesy of the floor has been extended to me by your Chairman, and until I have finished the remarks that I intend to make, if it takes until midnight, no power on earth except the power of brute force can prevent me from speaking them. Now, gentlemen of the convention, as I said a few moments ago, I said in my interview of Aug. 8, that if there was a free and honest and incorruptible primary my name would be submitted to this convention; but, gentlemen, when I have been told that numerous delegations have stood upon the outside and have not even been allowed admission upon the floor of this convention, what does it mean? It means that those gentlemen who were the choice of their wards are not allowed here to present their claims. [Cheers and hisses.]

What will you say when I tell you that five days ago a party waited upon me from one of the southwestern wards to inform me that if I put a Winchester rifle in the hands of every voter in that ward I couldn't carry the delegation. [Hisses and cheers.] Gentlemen, let me tell you that the result of the primary yesterday justifies what those gentlemen said—what they meant. I was told that they had the judges and the box, and they certainly did, because when our convention comes upon that primary election in the Fifth Ward you will find that in one of the precincts hundreds of honest German fellow-citizens stood in line and their votes were challenged and affidavits were written out and when the vote was declared not one-half of the affidavits that had been sworn to were reported as having been voted.

It must not be understood that Mr. Hesing's speech to this point was delivered to a quiet and attentive convention. On the contrary, he was compelled to get red in the face and howl it at the tumultuous crowd before him. Probably not five men on the floor of the convention heard what he was saying. Continuing under these difficulties, he said:

Now, gentlemen, in the interest of honesty, in the interest of good government, in the interest of the perpetuity of American institutions, I beg of you to resent once for always this damnable insult upon our universal franchise. [Cheers and hisses.] What will you say when I tell you that in the Twenty-second Ward men with my tickets were abused, and knocked down, and kept from the polls, and the will of the people was thwarted.

Finally Withdraws His Name.

Now, gentlemen, if this is to be popular sovereignty, if this is the way delegations are sent to conventions, if this is the way that candidates are to be nominated, gentlemen, I, as a citizen, I, as a gentleman raised and reared in this city, know that I have no rights here, know that this convention is packed against me, know that the report of the Committee on Credentials is already framed and fixed against me. And, gentlemen, I beg of you therefore now, standing before this magnificent assembly, I beg of you to think for a moment of the very meaning of the word "democracy," the strength of the people. Is this convention, are these delegates a majority of them, sitting here as they are—do they represent the great people of the City of Chicago?

To this inquiry there were several answers, which came up from the crowd in a great wave of "No! No! Yes! Yes!" "Go and soak your head!" etc. When they quieted down a trifle Mr. Hesing went on:

And, gentlemen, I beg of you now, knowing that the primaries were cooked and defrauded, knowing that this convention is packed, I beg of you not for one moment to consider my name in this convention. [Cries of "Good! Good!" and cheers.]

I beg to withdraw my name, and I desire to make an appeal to the citizens of Chicago, not only to the Democratic party but to the million and a half inhabitants. I beg to appeal to my countrymen, to those in whose veins flows the same blood that flows in mine [hisses and cheers]. I beg of you to stand by me, to be firm to the teachings of your mothers. Stay with me and let us vote for that ticket which is not headed by Carter H. Harrison.

Turning from the mob, which he had cowed to partial silence, Mr. Hesing hurried into the ante-room. As he was putting on his coat A. S. Trude stepped up and asked with a sarcastic accent:

"So it is all over, is it?"

But Mr. Hesing gave him no answer. He hurried through the room past Mr. Harrison, who cried after him: "Hesing! Hesing! Just a minute." Out through the private entrance he rushed, and as the door opened which let him out into the cool, bracing air he turned and said to a TRIBUNE man:

"At last I am the managing editor of the *Staats-Zeitung* and nothing more."

Back in the ante-room a couple of Germans stopped and bandied words with the Irish guard of honor about Carter Harrison.

"We will bolt you and your ticket," said one of the angry Teutons, and the Irishman replied:

"What if you do? The Dutch will do all the voting and the Irish will hold the offices."

And Mr. Harrison, gray and pallid, sat back in his chair, and smiled and smiled, but said never a word.

THE CONVENTION GETS TO WORK.

Sitting Delegates Seated Amid Many Shouts—The Resolutions.

The convention was slow in getting together. It was 12 o'clock before Chairman McGillen of the County Central committee called for order. Among those on the stage were John C. Schubert, Roger Sullivan, Joseph Martin, Frank Agnew Jr., Carl Haerting, William C. Walsh, William C. Taylor, P. Kiolbassa, Ald. Stanley Kunz, Representative Kwasigroch, Steve Griffin, Clerk of the Superior Court, Senator Noonan, James W. Crawford, T. T. Colby, Richard Prendergast, Frank Wenter, F. S. Winston, Commissioner Coyle, C. K. G. Billings, John M. Dunphy, Commissioner Edmanson, and Mayor Hogan of Geneva. Col. J. S. Cooper was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms. Chairman McGillen presented A. W. Green as the Temporary Chairman. Half a dozen Temporary Secretaries were nominated and confirmed. The call of the roll showed a number of contests. On the motion of William C. Asay a committee of five, with himself as Chairman, was appointed on credentials.

For the next hour the convention fought over the admission of delegates who were on the outside. Finally a committee, which never reported, was sent out to investigate. Several motions to adjourn were made and lost, one of them on a roll-call, which was taken as a line on the Harrison strength. It stood: Yeas, 198½; nays, 482½.

Adolph Kraus, growing tired of the delay, got down into the Eleventh Ward seats on a proxy and moved the appointment of a committee to find when the Committee on Credentials would be ready to report. Five minutes later he returned with the announcement that it would take three-quarters of an hour to complete the work.

Then followed the sensational scene between Harrison, Hesing, and Cregier, which threw the convention into pandemonium for more than an hour. When it was finished Chairman Asay of the Committee on Credentials came in. In every case but two the seats were given to the sitting delegates, the contesting delegation from one district in the Twelfth and one in the Seventeenth Wards being seated. The contesting delegation of Germans from the Fifth Ward—all Hesing men—were entirely overlooked, and the report as a whole was received with howls of disapproval from the house. Then Harry Donovan handed in the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

The reading clerk began in a monotonous voice to meander through the long series of resolutions, which covered everything from the smoke nuisance to the eight hour day and home rule under all circumstances. Among the points covered are rigid economy in municipal politics, prompt payment to the city employés and contractors, the turning over of interest money by the City Treasurer to the City Treasury, more equitable assessments, clean streets and better civic service, an increase in the fire and police departments, elevation of all railroad tracks, personal liberty, and "fads" in the public schools.

HARRISON PLACED IN NOMINATION.

Harry Donovan Presents His Name and Is Frequently Interrupted.

Nominating Carter H. Harrison, Harry Donovan made the following speech:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It is my pleasure to present for the consideration of this magnificent assemblage the name of a man who represents no individual or nationality, but who represents the heartfelt desire and the best wishes of the whole people of Chicago. [Cheers and cries of "Harrison! Harrison!"] The name that I will present to you is encircled with a diadem and a corona of honor.

"And a bolter," yelled Tom McNally, and the cries were taken up in various parts of the house. "And a bolter. Put that into the speech. And a bolter. Put the bolter Harrison in."

Mr. Donovan waited until the shouters were through and then continued: "The City Government of Chicago was in his time the best we ever had. I give you the name——"

"Of a bolter," interrupted Mr. McNally, and many in the crowd laughed at the adroit interpolation. Mr. Donovan resumed:

I give you the name of a man who will get the votes of the independent community, and I say to these gentlemen who are talking on either side of me—unintentionally, I know, because they are good Democrats—I say to them there is the same necessity now of united action in this campaign that there was in the ides of November, 1892. [Laughter and cheers.] And when we look beyond the din of the hour and the confusion and the heartburnings and the disappointments that attend this convention today my friends upon the left and upon the right will be rallying around the standard of their party.

"Never! Never! Never a bolter! No bolters for us," shouted the unbottled gentlemen in front of Mr. Donovan, in reference to Mr. Harrison's action during the last Democratic city convention. Concluding, Mr. Donovan said:

I desire to name to you the man who found Chicago with wooden block pavements in its business district, and who left it with granite blocks, finer than any other pavement on earth. [Cheers and cries of "Whose money? Who paid for it?" and laughter.] I name to you a man who found the Police Department utterly demoralized and who left it in the control of Austin J. Doyle. I name to you a man who has made the Fire Department of Chicago the best on earth. I name to you a man that the taxpayers delight to honor. I name to you Carter H. Harrison.

CREGIER'S NAME IS PRESENTED.

W. A. Vincent Makes a Forcible Speech Despite Many Interruptions.

On the conclusion of Mr. Donovan's speech the two-thirds or more of the delegates who jumped up on their seats and howled and waved their handkerchiefs furnished a fair estimate of the Harrison strength in the convention. When the tumult had quieted down as far as it was permitted to at any time during the proceedings Chairman Green introduced William A. Vincent of the Twenty-fourth Ward, upon whom had been laid the task of nominating De Witt C. Cregier. Mr. Vincent had a tough job in making himself heard, while the crowd thought he was about to settle the nomination of Carter Harrison. When they discovered that he meant Cregier his eloquence was of no avail. He said:

Gentlemen: This convention will undoubtedly nominate the man who will be the next Mayor of the City of Chicago, a city which has sprung up almost in a night, which has become the most famous in the world, and we must have a man in the position of Mayor who will do us credit. Our visitors will go away and will praise us or will censure us as we merit their praise or censure. We must put our best foot forward and select a man who is proud of us, whom we will be proud of, whom we can elect, and who can sustain the fair fame and the great name of this magical city by this great inland sea, Lake Michigan.

Gentlemen, we are supposed to be a deliberative body. God save the mark! We have not been today. Any man who is a Democrat is entitled to a fair hearing [cries of "Hear! Hear!" and applause], and I hope I may have a fair hearing, and I hope that all who come after me may have a fair hearing, because when this convention ajourns there must be no sores. We must work together. We must select our candidate if we can without prejudice, without passion, and without feeling. I have in my mind a man who has been a Democrat for forty years [cheers and cries of "That's the man we want!"], a man whose name is a synonym for honesty and for integrity, a man who has been identified with Chicago from the time it was a struggling village until it has grown to be an empire in itself, a man whose devotion to Chicago is a proverb, a man who has been tried and not found wanting, a man who is the personification of fidelity and faithfulness in the discharge of every trust, a man who has been a Democrat always, and not only a Democrat, but a straight, uncompromising, intelligent, square-toed, flat-footed "Trot him out, that's the man we want"], dyed-in-the-wool ["Cregier! Cregier! Hi yi! Hi yi! Fetch him out!"]—dyed-in-the-wool, and a yard wide Democrat. [Cheers and cries of "Harrison! Harrison! Cregier! Cregier!" and one little lonely peep of "Hesing!"] Gentlemen of this convention, that man ought to be Mayor of Chicago today.

"And only for a bolter he would have been," sang out Tom McNally, and then all the Cregier men in the crowd cheered, after which there was a tumultuous yell to Mr. Vincent "Give the name of your dog? Fetch him out! Who is it!"

"His name," said Mr. Vincent, "is De Witt C. Cregier."

TWO SECONDING SPEECHES MADE.

Boyle and Bogle Give Reasons Why Harrison Should Be Named.

Lawrence P. Boyle seconded the nomination of Carter Harrison in a speech made in the face of a strong opposition which evinced itself in a voluminous, continuous hiss. Mr. Boyle, however, refused to be intimidated, and delivered himself of a glowing address upon the good points of Mr. Harrison.

Walter Bogle followed Mr. Boyle in a second to the nomination of Carter Harrison. As he rose to speak he was received with a loud cry of: "He ain't a delegate! Sit down on de skate!" and Mr. Bogle proceeded with his harangue under considerable difficulty. He made a speech about three-quarters of an inch in length to the effect that in some occult way the defeat of Grover Cleveland in 1888 was to be avenged by the election of Carter Harrison as Mayor of Chicago in 1893. This may not have been the exact speech made by Mr. Bogle, but that was the way it sounded to those on the platform.

RESULT OF THE BALLOTING.

The Only Fight Was on the Nomination for Treasurer—Votes Challenged.

Chairman Green promptly directed a roll-call. Ald. Coughlin started in with 15 votes for Hesing, which he subsequently changed to Cregier. Larry Boyle announced 15 votes for Harrison from the Second. The Third Ward Hesing men remained true to their candidate and Harrison got only 8 votes out of it. He got only 2 in the Fourth. Dan Corkery came into line with 26 votes for Harrison in the Fifth, and Billy O'Brien announced thirty-one votes for Harrison in the Sixth. The Murphy delegates in the Seventh voted for Cregier. Tom Cusack voted his Ninth Ward men for Harrison. M. C. McDonald voted for Cregier, as did two other delegates from the Eleventh Ward. Roger Sullivan cast thirteen votes in the Thirteenth for Cregier. Two German delegates in the Fifteenth insisted on voting for Cregier, and the Italian delegates from the Seventeenth voted for Hesing. Harry Donovan could not deliver the whole vote of the Twentieth Ward to his new candidate—two delegates voted for Hesing. So did the German delegates of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Wards. Tom Gahan voted the Twenty-ninth Ward for Harrison in a rather reluctant tone. But Ald. Kenny was enthusiastic in casting the 35 votes of the Thirtieth for Carter. The Hyde Park wards voted generally for Harrison. The vote was announced as follows:

Harrison	531	Hesing	57
Cregier	91		

This was more votes than there was in the convention. But a little matter of that kind did not trouble the secretaries. Harrison was declared the nominee. A motion to make it unanimous provoked cries of "Bolter," "Bolter."

The Fight for Treasurer.

A delegate who did not want to be inflicted again with the eloquence of the Boyles and Vincents moved that no further nominating speeches be permitted. This was agreed to unanimously. John McGillen, Henry Stuckart, E. S. Dreyer, P. H. Duggan, and Michael Bransfield were named for Treasurer. The First Ward led with fifteen votes for McGillen, who was also well supported by the North Side wards and by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards. Bransfield got the votes of the Bridgeport wards and of the Polish delegates. The first ballot stood:

McGillen	275	Stuckart	43
Bransfield	232	Dreyer	2
Duggan	166		

On the second ballot Dreyer and Stuckart dropped out. The Town of Lake wards changed from Duggan to Bransfield. Dan Corkery got Larry Boyle to give the Second Ward to Bransfield. Ald. Coughlin threw his fellow Alderman also and voted for Bransfield. The vote was announced:

McGillen	320	Bransfield	361

Capt. Farrell and Harry Donovan challenged the vote in behalf of McGillen. This drove some of the Hesing men to Bransfield, as Donovan and Farrell had been conspicuous in their support of Harrison. The vote finally stood 365 for Bransfield and 316 for McGillen. Bransfield was declared the nominee for Treasurer.

Gastfeld Named for Clerk.

Lawyer David nominated James C. Strain for Clerk. Mr. Schwab of the Fourteenth Ward named Gastfeld. A Twenty-fourth Ward delegate named Tom O'Neill, but subsequently withdrew that nomination. The vote was:

Gastfeld	485	Strain	196

Roger Sullivan moved that the nomination of George A. Trude for City Attorney be made by acclamation. Justice Gibbons was understood to name some man from the North Side. The nomination was not seconded. Trude was then nominated by acclamation and the convention broke up without a formal motion to adjourn.

HESING'S EMPHATIC STATEMENTS.

He Is Out of Politics—He Says Harrison Can't Be Elected.

Washington Hesing was at his desk in the *Staats-Zeitung* office last night when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE called on him.

"I have no statement to make regarding today's convention," Mr. Hesing said, "except to reiterate what I said on the platform of the convention hall. I have ceased to exist as a politician, and I have taken up again the duties of managing editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*. That is my business, and I am convinced that I was never intended for a politician. Thank heaven I am not dependent on politics for a living."

"What have you to say regarding the nomination?"

"Nothing further than I have already said. Mr. Harrison has been nominated by the corrupt use of money. He has spent no less than $50,000 to purchase voters and for other corrupt uses, of which $30,000 was subscribed by the railroads on a promise that the ordinance providing for the elevation of tracks is not to be enforced."

"Will Harrison be elected?"

"No. He has no show for success at the polls. He has forfeited the respect of the best element of the people. It will be a battle of the respectable element against the hoodlums and the criminals, and the respectable element will win the battle."

"Will the Germans scratch Harrison at the polls?"

"They will, without question. There will be a few Germans who will vote for Harrison because his name will appear on the Democratic ticket, but the larger number, the respectable Germans, the taxpayers and good citizens, will not vote for a man who has conducted his campaign as Harrison has. The *Abendpost*, the evening penny German paper, which has a large circulation in Chicago, came out this afternoon in an editorial denouncing Harrison. He cannot be elected Mayor of Chicago."

Under the caption "The Popular Will of the People Trampled Under Foot," the *Staats-Zeitung* will say editorially this morning:

Hesing Speaks Editorially.

We are most credably informed that the railroads contributed $30,000 to his campaign funds. This explains the fact why he and his so-called newspaper have always manifested a most ominous silence concerning the elevation of tracks. He has also most studiously during the campaign of the last two weeks avoided expressing any opinion whatever about any of the live questions concerning city affairs, while in marked contrast his competitor, Washington Hesing, has frankly and freely expressed himself on all of them.

Through fraud and force at the primaries and by the most outrageous disregard of justice and right, Harrison has succeeded in securing the nomination at the hands of the Democratic convention.

This, however, only took place after Washington Hesing, standing upon the stage of the convention hall, openly charged the chief offender and his minions with these crimes, and into their very teeth hurled his expressions of supreme contempt and insisted that his name should not be mentioned before a convention thus constituted.

What are such pledges of such a convention worth? At best they are but like the ice which is concealed under the present dirt and filth of our streets. The nomination of Harrison is founded upon fraud, robbery, and supremacy of the mob. In order to secure his nomination he was compelled to sacrifice his very soul to the most corrupt, the most infamous, and the worst elements of society, and to pledge his all to the most greedy of all monopolies. The administration of the City of Chicago can certainly not be trusted to a man who gives himself up to the very scum and criminal classes of our community. Upon this point we believe all good citizens irrespective of party are a unit. And no doubt po element in our population, without regard to former party affiliation, is more decided upon this point than those who, Nov. 8 last, voted for Grover Cleveland because he was the relentless enemy of all corruption and fraud, and because he was so universally hated by the "gang" in the East and the West.

The Germans of Chicago can consider it as a great honor that no true representative of their nationality is found upon the ticket with Harrison, notwithstanding the fact the convention—not because it did not have any regard for German honor but because of its intense hatred of anything that was German—did not respect the wishes of that great nationality.

WHAT HARRISON THINKS OF IT.

Declining to Be Interviewed He Speaks Through His Paper.

When seen immediately after Mr. Hesing had left the convention Mr. Harrison said he had no criticism to make of the defeated candidate's speech.

"I tried my best to get 'Wash' a hearing," he said, "and I would have succeeded if he had allowed me the chance. I feel sure that he will get over his present anger when the first sting of defeat is succeeded by calm reflection."

Mr. Harrison's paper, the *Times*, speaks for him editorially this morning as follows:

As was anticipated by the result of the unprecedentedly large primaries held Monday, choice of the largest local convention ever held by the Democratic party in Chicago of a leader for Democracy in the local contest fell upon Carter H. Harrison. Mr. Harrison has been thoroughly identified with the party. Chosen first as a nonpartisan member of the Cook County Board of Commissioners at the first election under the Constitution of 1870 after the great calamity of 1871, Mr. Harrison served as a member of the County Board. He went twice subsequently to Congress as a Democratic representative of one district in Chicago. In 1879, as the nominee of the Democratic party, which had not had a Mayor for sixteen years, he was chosen to the chief executive office in Chicago and continued therein, elected and reëlected by increasing majorities, during four terms. Entirely familiar with civic affairs, his knowledge deepened and increased by observation in extended travel throughout all civilization, he is conversant with the conduct of a municipality so exacting in the requirements upon its chief magistrate as the wonderfully cosmopolitan city of Chicago. His devotion to Democracy was shown not alone in the zeal and vigor with which a journal conducted by himself entered upon advocacy of the Democratic candidates, national, State, and local, but also in his repeated appearances upon the stump in Illinois and adjoining States last fall in their behalf. The local Democracy deemed it wise to invite him to become the standard-bearer of the party in the present controversy, feeling, no doubt, confident that he would be able not only to hold together the magnificent majority which was cast for the Democratic party in November last in this city, but also to gather to the Democratic fold large numbers of the membership of the Republican party, which has never failed to afford him hearty encouragement in recognition of his efforts to give the municipality of Chicago a wise and economical government.

Mr. Harrison is proud to accept this latest indication of the confidence and good will of his fellow-citizens. In due time he will enter upon the canvass in the confident expectation of triumphant success for the party which has honored him, and with the promise that however great the expectation of the world with reference to the city which during the current year is to present to all nations the Columbian Exposition will not be disappointed in preconceived opinion of its order, security, and cleanliness. Chicago is noted the world over for the intensity of civic pride felt by its citizenry. Of the million and a half residents of Chicago not one has greater pride in this metropolis nor more confident hope of its future than the gentleman who was honored by the suffrages of the Democratic convention with a nomination to the Mayoralty in which he so long served, and no one will surpass Mr. Harrison in zealous effort, however much he may exceed him in ability, to make Chicago all that civic pride would have it presented in the eyes of those millions who will be guests of Chicago during the coming summer.

Mr. Harrison's candidacy for the Mayoralty will draw upon him the censure of malign opponents, but these are relatively few in number and their motive is so obvious as not now to need particular explanation. These objections he will meet cheerily and courageously, and will repose with reference to election that same confidence which was not ill-reposed as to the primaries.

CREGIER AS AN INDEPENDENT.

The Ex-Mayor Will Be Placed in the Field by Means of a Petition.

De Witt C. Cregier will be an independent candidate for Mayor against Carter H. Harrison. A petition which has been in circulation for some time asking him to become a candidate got many signatures last evening. It will be filed in due course with the City Clerk.

The Republican City Central committee will meet today and will probably call a convention for March 15. There is some talk of a citizens' ticket to be headed by John J. Knickerbocker. It has been asserted with some degree of authority that Col. George R. Davis will permit the use of his name for Mayor on a World's Fair ticket. He would receive the Republican indorsement as a matter of course. Ex-Senator Farwell is also mentioned.

The Organized Labor and Citizens' Alliance, which is the body of the union labor men, with headquarters at No. 132 Fifth avenue, who have been supporting Cregier for Mayor, declared last night they would not support Harrison; that they would run Cregier as an independent candidate; that Cregier had given his assent to such action.

REMOVED FROM HIS COMMAND.

Cook County Democratic Marching Club Dispenses with Capt. Farrell's Services.

Capt. J. H. Farrell of the Cook County Democratic Marching club tried to resign his command two weeks ago, and his men refused to accept his resignation. Last night the club decided that it did not want Capt. Farrell for a commander any longer. His allegiance to Harrison is the cause of their action. Members of the club denounced Harrison for divers and sundry alleged traitorisms to the Democratic party.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

FIGHT IS POSTPONED.

RYAN AND DAWSON WILL NOT DO BATTLE TONIGHT.

An Accident to the Chicagoan, His Right Foot Being Sprained, Causes the Trouble—Rumors at New Orleans That Dawson Will Benefit by the Delay—Claims of a Forfeit May Complicate Matters—Sullivan Thinks Mitchell Will Defeat Corbett—Dempsey Wins from Keogh.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—There will be no fight between Tom Ryan and George Dawson tomorrow night. By agreement today the fight has been postponed until Thursday, March 9. Ryan is in physical trouble again, but it is not tonsilitis. Sunday, while sparring with Henry Baker for some visitors, he stepped on a staple in the floor to which the rubber leash of his punching bag had been attached and wrenched his right foot. Yesterday a bruise swelling appeared on the instep, and bad rubbing increased the trouble. Ryan was lame today and the story got out. President Dickson, Ryan's manager, and John Humphries and Ed Greany, representing Dawson, met hurriedly at Bay St. Louis at noon. An agreement was reached after an hour's confab. Ryan pays expenses for the delay—some $400—and the fight is postponed until March 9, the night after the Gibbons-Daly match.

Considering that Humphries paid $1,000 forfeit to Ryan for Needham, the settlement was favorable to Ryan. If Ryan is not ready to fight March 9 he forfeits his $500 guarantee. He will, however, be ready in time. The postponement does no harm to Dawson, who will through it gain time to recover from his stomach trouble. Dawson has a washy physique. He is like a delicate race-horse. When just right physically the Australian is capable of a great performance. The Dawson party will gain more by the postponement than Ryan, who would probably have won handily with his foot in trouble had he fought tomorrow night.

Rumor tonight says that Dawson will weigh in tomorrow to make his 140 pounds, and then refuse to weigh again if he fights Ryan March 9. In the meantime he is to get strong. There will be a hot wrangle over the $500 forfeit tomorrow unless Dawson himself stops it and concedes everything for the sake of a fight. If the Dawson party gets the forfeit the fight may be declared off altogether. The affair will have a bad effect on both carnivals, and the damaging rumors about intrigues to injure the old Olympics while untrue are generally in circulation.

Ryan's former accidents on the eve of battles are also quoted to his discredit. It is certain, however, that his injury is real and that the trouble was increased by the use of leeches, prescribed by a rural doctor.

Before the news got out Ryan had been bet into favoritism by the visitors. When the rooms closed last night the odds were: Dawson, 4 to 5; Ryan, evens. Tonight at the close the figures were Ryan 4 to 5, and Dawson evens. A $300 order from New York went on Ryan at 9 to 10. Cass Sloan, the jockey, bet $200 at the same odds. A $500 order on Dawson, signed Mitchell, came from New York. It is supposed to be from the redoubtable "Cholly." He got evens for his money. The news of Ryan's trouble had not been confirmed when betting closed tonight. Tomorrow there will be another shift, and Dawson will be favorite.

Interest now turns to the Goddard-Smith match of Thursday night. Despite the touts, who loudly tell visitors that the Englishman from Denver cannot lose, the talent is betting on Goddard "for expenses." Abe Levy of Chicago came in from a Mexico-Florida trip this morning and put $2,200 on the barrier champion, getting $500 against his money. Another Chicago sport, Fatty Phillips, bet $1,000 to $200 on Goddard. John O'Neil of Chicago, who likes long-shots, took the bets and wagered Levy an even $1,000 on Fitzsimmons against Hall. Hugh Maher of Chicago has bet about $6,500 against $7,500 on Ryan. Bat Masterson and the verbose Pat Sheedy have caused Ed Smith to fall lower in public esteem. Sheedy publicly declares that Smith ran away from George La Blanche when he was with the Sullivan combination, which Sheedy managed. Bat Masterson announces that during an intimate acquaintance with Smith he has found the Englishman to have a "yellow" streak which he shows when pinched.

Bob Fitzsimmons looked well to the many visitors who saw him today. Among them were Joe Choynski, who exchanged Australian experiences with Fitz and talked with him about a challenge should he win. Fitz promised to see about it. Mrs. Fitzsimmons talked with Choynski, who has boxed frequently with both Hall and Fitz, and asked the Californian what he thought about the match. "To be plain with you, Mrs. Fitzsimmons," said Joe, "I think Hall will win." The little woman calmly told him that he was wrong. Betting on this pair is even. Each man was quoted at 9 to 10 all day, and but few bets were taken. Bettors naturally do not like the 10 per cent rakeoff and look for bets among themselves.

Evan Lewis got in tonight and will stay in town practicing with local talent at the Young Men's Gymnastic club, on Rampart street, where Sullivan did his last work.

Gibbons and Daly are both working steadily and are safe within sight of their weight limit. Gibbons and Dominick O'Malley had a wordy war yesterday at Bay St. Louis, in which the latter was worsted. There are no posted odds on the Gibbons-Daly fight, but the talent has selected Gibbons to win.

SULLIVAN FAVORS MITCHELL.

John L. of the Opinion That the Englishman Will Defeat Corbett.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—With regard to certain utterances credited to James J. Corbett regarding John L. Sullivan the latter today denied any knowledge of having said anything regarding Corbett to occasion the outburst. He had not, so far as he knew, been interviewed before since his arrival in St. Louis. To the Associated Press representative, continuing the conversation, he said:

"So far as Corbett is concerned I have no ill-will toward him because he defeated me, for that was my own fault, and I have no complaint to offer. The only objection I have to Corbett is that he is not on the 'level.' He is a man without a country, and no one knows today whether he is an Irishman, an Englishman, or an American. I am not alone in the opinion I express of Corbett. Every man interested in ring sport will eventually join the ranks of the majority who have already formed like opinions to that I have just expressed, that Corbett will not last long and that in the history of the ring he does not figure as he might have figured had he carried himself differently. You know, all the world knows, that I have no use for Mitchell personally, but I venture the assertion that he will be the popular favorite, the money favorite in his coming meeting with Corbett. Corbett knows this, every man who takes an interest in ring matters knows it, and the majority openly and the remainder secretly hope to see Mitchell win."

"Do you think he can win?"

"Frankly, I do; unless Mitchell's physical condition is worse than I understand it to be. I do not think so because I am talking about Corbett; don't misunderstand me, for I will give you my reasons for so thinking. It is admitted, to begin with, that Corbett is taller and longer in the reach and that he will not mix matters unless driven into a corner, and that it is a difficult matter to drive him there. He did not knock me out at New Orleans; I simply fell from exhaustion in that twenty-first round. True, he hit me almost at will, but of all the blows he delivered not one was sufficiently hard to knock out an ordinary man. You will recollect that I have also met Mitchell, and therefore am in a position to gauge the punishing qualities of the two men. Mitchell is twice as hard a hitter as Corbett, every bit as quick, far more cunning and tricky, and, to put it mildly, equally as good a boxer. In addition, Mitchell is game to the core. There is not a suspicion of a yellow streak in his composition. He will, to use a common expression, 'fight at the drop of the hat,' and he cares very little whether he is in his own crowd or somebody's else. As I have said, if his physical condition is good and he is fit, as he undoubtedly will be, if he can get there, Corbett will leave the ring a badly beaten man."

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Mitchell, the English pugilist, and "Squire" Abingdon Baird, his backer, left here this morning for St. Louis, where they expect to arrive Thursday morning.

FIFTY ROUNDS AND A DRAW.

Boyce and Cox Engage in a Prolonged Battle at Washburn, Ill.

LACON, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The people of Washburn, Woodford County, were greatly surprised Tuesday morning to learn that a prize fight had been pulled off in their public hall during the night. A special train brought in a crowd from Wenona to see Barkeeper Boyce of Wenona and Cox of Minonk slug each other. The manager of the fight had the arrangements all made. The hall was quickly lighted, a twenty-foot ring roped off on the stage, and time called. Tonica Ryan was the referee. The fight was Boyce's from the start to the finish, and fifty rounds were fought. Cox clinched frequently to save punishment, and a draw was called at 5 a. m. as the town people were getting up. One hundred and twenty-five men paid $5 apiece to see the fight.

DEMPSEY TAKES THE PURSE.

Keogh, the Heavyweight, Fails to Knock Him Out in Four Rounds.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 18.—Jack Dempsey, the famous middleweight, and Billy Keogh, heavyweight, fought tonight, the latter entering the ring at 190 and the "Nonpareil" at 148 pounds. The articles of agreement stipulated Keogh was to knock Dempsey out in four rounds. The purse was understood to be the gate receipts, with a side bet of $500 each. Dempsey stood his opponent off in a game manner and at the end of the fourth round was almost as fresh as when the battle began. He was declared the victor.

BIG CUT IN FISTIC PURSES.

Noel Starts a Movement to Lessen the Profits of Prize-Fighting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—[Special.]—A movement is on foot to form a big "Fighting Trust" to reduce the amount of pugilistic purses to more reasonable proportions. President Noel is at the head of the scheme, and he has requested all large athletic clubs that give fistic contests to meet him in New Orleans on the 5th inst. "to confer over plans of general interest to all." Mr. Noel is afraid that the Coney Island club will bid as high as $75,000 for Mitchell and Corbett, and believes that they should not receive over $40,000. A prominent official of the Coney Island club said today that his organization would not send a representative to confer with Mr. Noel, and that Mitchell and Corbett will be lucky if they get a $50,000 purse.

McAuliffe Will Fight Mooney.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—In an interview Jack McAuliffe said today that if Mike Mooney is in earnest he will give him a match and will guarantee to weigh in at as low a figure as does Mooney, who is instructor of boxing at a local athletic club, weighs 137 pounds, and is a very ambitious youngster. He boxed four rounds with McAuliffe Saturday at Alton, and now thinks he would like to fight him.

Jacob Seymour Arrested.

Jacob Seymour, proprietor of the resort in Niles Center where Vera and McArthur indulged in a prize-fight Saturday night, was arrested by Sheffield avenue police officers last night. A State warrant charges him with aiding and abetting a prize-fight.

Buck Ewing Signs with Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—William B. Ewing, late Captain and catcher of the New York club, today signed a contract to play with the Cleveland club the coming season. His salary will be a little more than one-half of what he received last season.

COMBINATION RATHER THAN A TRUST.

Decision of the Congressional Committee That Has Been After the Whisky Crowd.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The whisky trust investigation is closed. Mr. Bynum's subcommittee has reported to the Judiciary committee, which has adopted the report. Nothing is shown to be wrong. As no one supposed the investigation would find out anything this was not surprising. It has been like most Congressional investigations. No hint is given that the trust has been trying to improperly influence Congressional action to have the tax raised. As the evidence was brought out in a way not to show anything of this kind no other finding was possible. The committee agreed that rectifying establishments, so called, might be brought more closely within the supervision of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The recommendation of Deputy Commissioner Wilson that the government should supply labels upon which shall be marked the number of the package, the date of manufacture, etc., to be pasted upon bottles when filled, is indorsed. The committee enters into a long explanation of the effect of the rebate system. Under this system, it says, the company will soon have within its grasp the entire trade and be able to dictate prices to consumers at pleasure. It does not see its way clear to meet this power by legislation, nor does it point out wherein the rebate system comes within the provisions of the anti-trust law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—After a lively fight in the House this morning by Representative Meyer of Cook and Representative Nohe for the regular order the House, under a suspension of the rules, resolved not to recede from its action in amending the Salomon whisky trust resolution so that five members of the House, instead of four, constitute the investigating committee, and appointed a committee on conference composed of Representatives Morris, Carson, and Paddock. It is probable that the Senate, when it meets tomorrow, will appoint a conference committee and that by Thursday the committee that is to go gunning for the Peoria distillers will be ready for work.

RIDDLES HIS HEAD WITH BULLETS.

Ferdinand Merrill Still Lives After Shooting Himself Five Times.

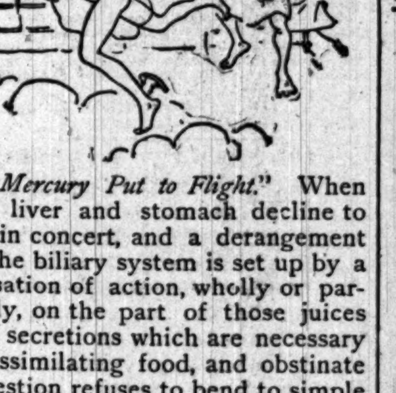
TUCSON, Ari., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Ferdinand Merrill this afternoon shot five 44-caliber bullets through his head, two, from right to left, coming out at the temple, and three in his mouth, coming out at the top of his head. Merrill is still living.

He Had Been Crossed in Love.

Unrequited love, it developed at the Coroner's inquest yesterday, was the cause of Paul Bayard's suicide at his boarding place at No. 3858 Wentworth avenue, Monday. Mrs. Mary Bendel, with whom he boarded, told the jurors Bayard had been despondent of late on account of receiving a letter from a young woman in Louisville saying she had decided to marry some one else.



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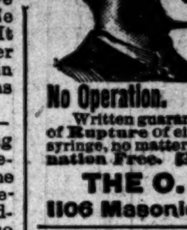


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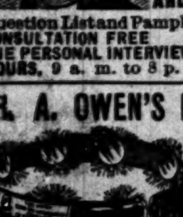
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PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF IRON OR steel bridges. U. S. Indian Service, Osage Agency, Ok. Ter. Pawhuska, Ok. Ter., Feb. 18, 1893. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for erection of bridges," and addressed to the undersigned at Pawhuska, Ok. Ter., will be received at this agency until 1 o'clock p. m. of March 18, 1893, for furnishing the necessary materials and labor required in the erection and completion of four (4) substantial iron or steel bridges, with suitable approaches, across Caney River, Pond Creek, Sand Creek, and Bird Creek, on the Osage Reservation, O. T. Bidders to furnish their own designs and specifications for each of said bridges, and to state the length of time proposed to be consumed in their construction. A separate bid for each bridge is required. The attention of bidders is invited to the act of Congress approved Aug. 1, 1892, entitled "An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia. Certified checks—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States Depository or solvent National bank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving any award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. Bids accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be considered. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the service. For further information as to location of bridges, means of transportation, etc., apply to L. J. MILES, U. S. Indian Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD—February 18, 1893.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened March 28, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 28, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard 75,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York, or to the Bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

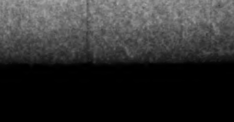
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RACING MEN CONTROL.

NEW JERSEY'S SPEAKER TRIES TO PREVENT A MEETING IN TRENTON.

He Declares a Resolution Giving Citizens Use of the Assembly Chamber Not Carried—The President of the League Declares the Meeting Will Be Held—The Ring Wins Most of the Money Wagered at New Orleans—Results at East St. Louis.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28.—The racetrack element in the Legislature is doing everything in its power to secure a final adjournment of the Legislature this week, but so far has met with no success at all. Few bills, comparatively, have been passed. The men who voted against the racing measures are demanding attention for the acts that they have introduced and are threatening to pass the race repealers unless fair play is shown them. The racetrack men are showing alarm, and if final adjournment is not secured this week they will renew and redouble their efforts in that direction next week. Meanwhile it has been announced that a great meeting of the Citizens' League will be held in the Assembly chamber Wednesday to protest against the action of the Legislature in passing the racing bills and to denounce those who voted for them.

There was most intense interest when the Assembly convened today. One of the first acts of the House after the fall of the gavel was the adoption of a resolution that when adjournment is had today it shall be until Monday night next. Mr. Hutchinson of Mercer made a motion to rescind the resolution and charged that the object in adjourning was to escape from the meeting of the Citizens' League to be held in the State-House tomorrow. He said it was a shame that the league should thus be frustrated in its attempt to protest before the members against the race-track legislation.

Speaker Flynn, formerly a "starter" on a Jersey race track, said that no permission had been given the Citizens' League to use the Assembly chamber for that purpose and the House did not propose to extend such a privilege. He was a strong advocate of the race-track bills himself, but he was not afraid to meet the Citizens' League. The House had business to transact and he desired it to remain in session.

Mr. O'Brien of Morris said he had offered the adjournment resolution that members might go to Washington to attend the President's inauguration. Under the circumstances, however, he asked the members to support the rescinding resolution.

The yeas and nays were called and the resolution to rescind was defeated by a vote of 24 to 25.

Then Mr. Barrett of Essex offered a resolution giving the Citizens' League permission to use the Assembly chamber Wednesday.

A viva voce vote was taken and this resolution was apparently adopted, but the Speaker declared it lost. Indescribable clamor and intense indignation followed this decision.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 28.—Mr. Hall, President of the Citizens' League, upon being informed that the Legislature had adjourned, issued the following:

The Legislature has adjourned, but the citizens' mass-meeting in the State-House in Trenton will be held Wednesday at noon. Let there be a grand rally, stormy or clear.

Meetings were held in various cities tonight to protest against the action of the Legislature.

PENNY DID MISERABLE WORK.

The Jockey Falls Off Folly and Gives a Bad Ride on No Remarks.

Another exhibition like that given yesterday at Hawthorne and Hugh Penny will lose the majority of the following which has made him so popular locally.

Before the first race it was rumored around the track that he was in no condition to ride, and as the day grew older the rumor became an absolute certainty.

In the first race he had the mount on No Remarks, the favorite. Taking him wide into the stretch he let his mount swerve and then stumble near the wire, Montclair winning by a nose. In the second race he allowed McGinty to drop out of the race in the first furlong and then was beaten only from the saddle out by the winner.

In the third event he had the mount on Polly, the favorite. He was unable to even sit on his mount at the post and fell off her in a break-away, allowing her to run off for a quarter of a mile. He was unhurt, remounted, and brought the filly in last.

He then piloted Prettiwit, the favorite in the fourth race, and Carmen, heavily played in the fifth, in losers. Penny's friends claim that he had not been drinking, but his work was so far below his usual standard that the denial carried little weight with it.

In the 2-year-old race a job was suspected, and F. Bell was taken off Gov. Tillman and Leonard put up, while Rogers was substituted for Ezell on Lady Jim. The pair ran one, two.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, half a mile—Montclair, 114 pounds (J. Murphy), 4 to 1, won; No Remarks, 110 (Penny), evens, second; Santamego, 106 (R. Jones), 5 to 1, third. Time, :53¾. Lou Hicks, 112 (F. Sloan), 8 to 1; Imp. Piggy, 93 (McGee), 15 to 1; Spinner, 106 (Knapp), 8 to 1; Marion, 104 (Elliott), 20 to 1; Zeke Hardy, 126 (Freeman), 15 to 1; Tie Clever, 114 (Leonard), 15 to 1, and Minnie Gugie, 108 (Ewing), 50 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $500, for all ages, five furlongs—Ruben, 114 pounds (Rogers), 4 to 1, won; Josie M., 104 (Sheeley), 20 to 1, second; McGinty, 121 (Penny), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:06¾. Easter John, 111 (Ransom), 3 to 1; Thane, 91 (E. Taylor), 8 to 5; Jennie S., 109 (R. Jones), 7 to 1; and Planet, 104 (Ewing), 50 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $350, for 2-year-olds, three furlongs—Gov. Tillman, 111 pounds (Leonard), 8 to 5, won; Lady Jim, 108 (Rogers), 5 to 2, second; Mique O'Brien, 118 (A. Lee), 40 to 1, third. Time, :41¾. John Dunn, 114 (Kunze), 6 to 1; and Folly, 108 (Penny), 8 to 5, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, five and a half furlongs—Leocolus, 104 pounds (Reiff), 6 to 1, won; Southern Lady, 101 (Leonard), 2 to 1, second; Prettiwit, 111 (Penny), 3 to 2, third. Time, 1:13¾. Longbrook, 108 (R. Jones), 4 to 1; Oakdale, 103 (F. Bell), 20 to 1; Settle Up, 113 (Hores), 6 to 1; and Jasper, 103 (Billings), 40 to 1, also ran.

Fifth race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, five furlongs—Ernest L., 100 pounds (E. Taylor), 6 to 1, won; Maggie Lebus, 109 (R. Jones), 7 to 10, second; Silvia R., 101 (Leonard), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:0[illegible]. Carmen, 110 (Penny), 2 to 1; Gladstone, 100 (F. Bell), 15 to 1; and Mt. McGregor, 99 (Piantoni), 20 to 1, also ran.

Hawthorne entries for today:

First race, five furlongs, purse $300, for maiden 3-year-olds and up, allowances—Lengthy Dickerson, 109 pounds; Sea Foam, 109; Last Chance, 109; Marion, 107; Spinola, 107; Senator Wolcott, 101; Berwyn, 101; Dance On, 99.

Second race, five furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Pauline, 112 pounds; Barney, 105; Tie Clever, 104; Rosewood, 102; Swifton, 102; Oakdale, 102; Vaucluse, 102.

Third race, five furlongs, purse $350, for all ages, selling—Nathan Frank, 117 pounds; Noonday, 114; Amboy, 114; Bankrupt, 114; John McCullough, 111; Miss Knott, 105; Thane, 101; Ike S., 101; Mollie L., 101; Santamego, 90; Ella Duke, 89.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Palmetto, 100 pounds; Mantell, 100; Rookery, 100; Prince, 97; Ruth Cleveland, 95; Thorne, 95; Mollie M., 95; Zantippa, 95.

Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs, purse $300, for all ages, selling—Moss Terry, 114 pounds; Grandpa, 104; Loura B., 102; Tom Stevens, 102; Erect, 98.

RACES IN THE MUD AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Results Were Only Fair—Betting in Favor of the Ring.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The track was muddy today and the racing only fair. The biggest crowd of the meeting was out and betting was heavy and in favor of the ring. The prize fight visitors were out and lost heavily on Virden and Bobby Beach, especially Dave Gideon was a heavy loser over the latter's defeat. Only one favorite, Daphne (Sargent), 3 to 5, won. The other winners were: Progression (Sargent), 8 to 1; C. B. Wellingham (Armstrong), 12 to 1; La Rue (R. Bain), 3 to 1; and Maud (A. Clayton), 11 to 5. Young Clayton threw a race away on Virden by fumbling his whip in a futile effort to change hands. Wigwam, played by the public, ran a bad race, which was not questioned; so did Red Wing. Sam Doggett might have won with Bobby Beach had he not raced him to pieces in catching Bret Harte. Maud just ran over the pair at the head of the stretch.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upward, beaten horses, four and one-half furlongs—Daphne, 94 pounds (Sargent), 3 to 5, won easily by two lengths; San Jacinto, 98 (Masterson), 15 to 1, second, driving, by a neck; Denver, 93 (Sanford), 7 to 1, third. Time, 59¾. Katie Ross, 94 (H. Shields), 15 to 1; Wray C., 78 (Macklin), 10 to 1; Viola, 90 (Richards), 15 to 1; Rebel, 93 (Berger), 20 to 1; Miss Francis, 94 (A. Clayton), 6 to 1; Get Back, 95 (Powell), 30 to 1, and Billy Parker, 113 (Fishburn), 10 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $200, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Progression, 92 pounds (Sargent), 6 to 1, won easily by three lengths; Henry Owsley, 107 (J. Hill), 2 to 1, second, handily by two lengths; Flora McDonald, 99 (Cole), 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:19. Miss Gilkey, 99 (Sanford), 10 to 1; John J. L., 101 (A. Clayton), 20 to 1; Dick Scott, 101 (R. Bain), 30 to 1; Wigwam, 101 (Hein), 4½ to 1; and Sight Draft, 107 (Easly), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, five furlongs—La Rue, 94 pounds (R. Bain), 3 to 1, won handily by one and one-half lengths; Loftin Jr., 105 (J. Hill), 6 to 1, second, driving by one length; Barker Harrison, 101 (Sargent), 2½ to 1, third. Time, 1:05¾. Highwayman, 112 (J. McDonald), 20 to 1; Florist, 96 (A. Clayton), 5 to 1; Ella Weems, 91 (S. Shields), 20 to 1; Capt. Pennyweight, 109 (Stout), 20 to 1; Armint, 105 (Armstrong), 30 to 1; Little Baltic, 105 (Seguin), 7 to 1; Capt. D., 105 (G. Taylor), 10 to 1; and Belle Short, 111 (McFadden), 60 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, purse $250, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, seven furlongs—C. B. Wellingham, 101 pounds (Armstrong), 12 to 1, won, driving by half a length; Virden, 101 (A. Clayton), 4 to 5, second, driving by a length; Rushlight, 96 (Sargent), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾. Julius Sax, 110 (Hennessy), 6 to 1; Red Wing, 101 (R. Bain); and Pembroke, 109 (J. Hill), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $300, handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, three-quarters of a mile—Maud, 110 pounds (A. Clayton), 11 to 5, won driving by three-quarters of a length; Bobby Beach, 120 (Doggett), 9 to 5, second, driving by one length; Primero, 103 (H. Shields), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:19. Bret Harte, 115 (Regan), 8 to 5, ran unplaced.

Wednesday's New Orleans entries are:

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Annie Golden, 60 pounds; Bay Flower, 89; May V., 89; Meadows, 89; Jim Dougherty, 98; Jim Reed, 98; Brown Button, 98; Dick Scott, 98; Champagne, 101; Coronet, 103; Con Kinney, 104; Fate, 106; Turkstone, 107.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Lilly Trimble, 94 pounds; Artless, 102; Red Wing, 103; Winnie Woods, 106; John L., 107; Lofton Jr., 107; Capt. Pennyweight, 107; Harry L., 107; Nellie, 110; Maud (by Joe Hardy), 110; Sam Farmer, 111; Duke of Kent, 115; Tramp, 121.

Third race, 2-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs—Star Waino, 94 pounds; Katie Ross, 95; Denver, 97; Florist, 99; Tommie B., 103; Larue, 104; El Mundo, 106.

Fourth race, selling, one mile and one-sixteenth—Annie House, 84 pounds; Bonnie B., 95; Kindora, 95; O. B. Willingham, 102; Excelsior, 108; Wedgefield, 109; Gendarme, 112.

Fifth race, handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Beeswing, 100 pounds; Bobby Beach, 120; Alphonse, 115; Fay S., 101; Fitzimmons, 110; Ansel Jr., 100; Lombard, 102.

Abe Levey, the Chicago bookmaker, arrived from Mexico today. He says that Bob Paty has secured a concession to build race tracks in the principal Mexican cities and will at once establish them in the City of Mexico, Monterey, Pueblo, and other points.

RACED IN A SNOW-STORM.

Ill Condition of Weather and Track Has No Effect at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The races at Guttenberg today were decided over a track deep in mud, and while a vigorous snow-storm prevailed the Withdrawal Board carried the names of fifteen horses declared out of the various events. The sport commenced tamely. Bob V., the 3 to 5 favorite, backed throughout the city and country rooms, won in galloping style from the Narbonne colt and Tammany Hall. Pollydora, favorite for the second race, was at a much shorter price than Bob V. She won, but not as easily as was expected, the long-tailed Salisbury giving her a strong argument from start to finish. James Shields put little H. Lynch on Mary S. and then helped pound the filly's odds from 4 to 1 to 8 to 5. She defeated the 7 to 5 favorite, Rightaway, by half a length. With Lester and Virgie out of the handicap, it looked a certainty for Panway, and the plungers made him favorite. The race resulted in an upset, however, Kerry Gow, the outsider, cleverly ridden by Master Donohue, defeating Panway a length and a half. The last two races were then taken by the favorites. Summaries:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Bob V., 98 pounds (Ballard), 3 to 5, won; Narbonne colt, 95 (Neary), 7 to 1, second; Tammany Hall, 98 (Brooker), 20 to 1, third. Jack Batchelor, 95 (Cole), 60 to 1; Ben March, 101 (Cuenin), 5 to 1; and Nativity, 98 (H. Jones) 7 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:17.

Second race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Pollydora, 102 pounds (Leigh), 1 to 3, won; Salisbury, 105 (Trainor), 7 to 1, second; Midget 95 (Ballard), 30 to 1, third. Mulhuttan, 102 (H. Jones), 15 to 1; Rappat, 107 (French), 10 to 1; and Idea, 100 (Cuenin), 50 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:10¾.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Mary S., 91 pounds (H. Lynch), 8 to 5, won; Rightaway, 112 (Hueston), 7 to 5, second; Lady Mary, 94 (Nacey), 7 to 1, third. Vocalize, 110 (T. Flynn), 20 to 1, and Eleanor, 103 (Leigh), 4 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:17¼.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Kerry Gow, 99 pounds (Donohue), 6 to 1, won; Panway, 99 (H. Jones), 7 to 10, second; Fagot, 97 (Leigh), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:45.

Fifth race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Van S., 105 pounds (T. Flynn), 6 to 5, won; Carmelite, 98 (H. Jones), 3 to 1, second; Longard, 97 (Neary), 300 to 1, third. Kindness filly, 89 (Lehigh), 5 to 1; La Favorita filly, 108 (J. McGlone), 200 to 1; Defaulter, 103 (Trainor), 25 to 1; Unrest colt, 94 (Donohue), 5 to 2; also ran. Little Grand, 109 (Ingraham), 300 to 1, ran away. Time, :56.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Relief, 108 pounds (T. Flynn), 7 to 5, won; Craft, 98 (N. Hill), 8 to 1, second; Florimor, 98 (Ballard), 15 to 1, third. Lucy Clark, 98 (Zeibel), 5 to 2; Dr. Helmuth, 98 (Trainor), 3 to 1; Van Wart, 111 (Morris), 8 to 1; and Bolivar, 107 (Donohue), 30 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:31¼.

Entries for Wednesday:

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Lismore, 110 pounds; Fancy colt, 110; Indigo, 106; Panitzen, 97; Larkin, 94; Deceitful, 93.

Second race, half mile—Beatitude gelding, 110 pounds; Jersey Lass filly, 107; Pocohontas (Patroness filly), 105; Eloise gelding, 105.

Third race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Sir David, 111 pounds; Thanks, 103; Skeezegiester, 103; Longard, 103; Seabright, 102; Julia (Minnie R. filly), 102.

Fourth race, selling, one mile—Annapolis, 109 pounds; Allan Bane, 105; Panway, 100; Sweetbread, 97; Renie, 94; John Hickey, 93.

Fifth race, selling, four and one-half furlongs—Menthol, 107 pounds; Chapman, 107; Padre, 107; Atlas, 107; Hiban Lady, 102; Laurinska, 102.

Sixth race, maidens, five eighths of a mile—Good Boy, 113 pounds; Vera, 108; Lady Ballard, 108; La Favorita filly, 104; Servitude, 97; Dawn gelding, 97; Pearl filly, 92.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Pools on Guttenberg races sold tonight as follows:

First race—Lismore, Deceitful, $10 each; Indigo, Larkin, $5 each; Fancy colt, Panitzen, $5 each.

Second race—Pocohontas, $10; Jersey Lass filly, $8; Beatitude gelding, $5; Eloise gelding, $1.

Third race—Sir David, $10; Langard, $5; Thanks, $4; Seabright, $3; field, $2.

Fourth race—Panway, $15; John Hickey, $8; Allan Bane, $6; Renie, $5; Sweetbread, $3; Annapolis, $1.

Fifth race—Menthol, $10; Hi Ban, Lady Laurenska, $5 each; Chapman, Padre, $3 each; Atlas, $1.

Sixth race—Vera, Lady Ballard, $10 each; Good Boy, Servitude, field, $3 each.

FIRST AND SECOND CHOICES WIN.

They Take All the Races on the Track at East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—First and second choices won all the events on the East St. Louis track today. The summary follows:

First race, selling, four furlongs—Wild Pat, 106 pounds (Sprague), 2½ to 1, won; Stover, 102 (Stewart), 4 to 1, second; John L., 101 (Davis), 5 to 2, third. Time, 53¾.

Second race, selling, five and a half furlongs—Coronet, 106 pounds (Van Camp), 7 to 1, won; Lilley Mc., 97 (Carrey), 6 to 1, second; Ivanhoe II. (Sloan), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¼.

Third race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Ithaca, 110 pounds (Tarian), 2 to 1, won; Ulf, 115 (Davis), 7 to 1, second; Heck, 125 (Gorman), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:00¾.

Fourth race, handicap, five furlongs—Eunice, 96 pounds (Carr), 6 to 5, won; Frankie D., 97, (McIntyre), 3 to 1, second; Belle Redmond, 93 (Sloan), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:07.

Fifth race, selling, seven furlongs—Mackey, 105 pounds (Carr), 4 to 5, won; Tom Darling, 105 (Davis), 3 to 1, second; VanZant, 105 (Sloan), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:35¼.

Entries at East St. Louis for Wednesday are:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Solvent, 95 pounds; Braganza, 95; Southorn, 95; Sinbad, 95; Plase Mc., 95; Free-Trade, 95; Stover, 95; Coffee Cake, 95.

Second race, selling, six furlongs—Little Dick, 95 pounds; Col. Wheatly, 95; Coleraine, 95; El Preitos, 95; Dan Farrell, 95; Le Porine, 95; Paladine, 95; Little Mamie, 90.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Lizzie V., 116 pounds; Ethel Fortune, 102; Grey Minnie, 100; Utileto gelding, 92; Townsend, 104; Puente, 102; Knickerbocker, 94; Ballardine, 92.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Will close at 9:30 a. m. tomorrow for 3-year-olds and upwards.

Fifth race, purse, five and a half furlongs—Mary R., 95 pounds; Martha W., 100; Ballardine, 115; Miss Man, 95; Investigator, 115; Lightning, 100; P. Stapleton, 110; Russell Gray, 110; Merge, 110.

MUDDY TRACK AT GLOUCESTER.

Three Favorites and Two Second Choices Manage, However, to Win Purses.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—As a result of the heavy rain which prevailed today the track was slushy and mud horses were well played. Three favorites, two second choices, and one outsider were the order of winners. The feature of the day was the sixth race, which resulted in a dead heat between Swamp Fox and John Lackland, both outsiders. In the run-off the latter won, being two lengths ahead of Swamp Fox. Summaries:

First race—Captain Wagner (Yetter), 1 to 2, won; Trixey Gardner (Mosby), 3 to 1, second; Fitzroy (F. Doane), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¼.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Roman (F. Doane), 8 to 5, won; The Nun (Wallace), 4 to 1, second; Pathway (E. Tribe), even, third. Time, 1:00.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Roy Lochiel (E. Tribe), 1 to 2, won; Shamrock (Williams), 4 to 1, second; Sir Jim (Ham), 10 to 1, third. Time, :58¼.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Fernwood (Donavan), 7 to 10, won; Can't Tell (Ham), 5 to 2, second; Lallah (F. Doane), 6 to 1, third.

Fifth race, one mile—National (Wallace), 4 to 1, won; Pestilence (Merrick), 3 to 5, second; Fox Grape (F. Doane), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:48.

Sixth race, six and one-fourth furlongs—John Lackland (F. Doane), 6 to 1, won; Swamp Fox (Buckley), 6 to 1, second; Airtight (Macauley), 2 to 5, third. Time, 1:24¼.

Entries for Wednesday:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Needmore, 111 pounds; Smuggler, 105; Brevier, 105; Gen. Gordon, 105; Glenall, 105; Montreal, 105; Lee S., 105; Blue Wind, 97.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile, 3-year-olds—Magee, 104 pounds; Capt. McChesney, 101; Sue Ryder colt, 101; Karl B., 98; Sister Louise gelding, 98; Bright Eyes, 95; Some More, 90.

Third race, seven and one-half furlongs—Fox Grape, 107 pounds; Vevay, 107; Lum, 107; Wahoo, 100; John Arkins, 100; Castaway II., 100.

Fourth race, five-eighths of a mile—Censor, 115 pounds; Friar, 109; Rumson, 105; Tradesman, 105; Mollie V., 104.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Lucky Seven, 105 pounds; Jule G., 105; Thad Rowe, 105; Wissahickon colt, 105; Bozarro, 105; Fleetwing, 105; Leatherstocking, 105; Lady Wuster, 100; Eudora, 104.

Sixth race, four and one-half furlongs—Poor Abe, 105 pounds; Dunham, 105; Gilmer, 105; P. J. H., 105; Persuader, 105; Jack Pot, 105; He, 105; Lomax, 105; Maid of Richland, 100.

COL. CHINN TO TAKE THE FLAG.

"Kit" Gives Way to His Paternal Ancestor at Hawthorne.

Within a few days Jack Chinn will again take up the starter's flag at Hawthorne.

"Kit" Chinn, whose work during the winter has been uniformly good, will pay a long visit to his home in Kentucky.

Col. Chinn announced yesterday that he had disposed of the majority of his horses to a new racing firm composed of John B. Thompson of Harrodsburg, Ky., and Percy Thomas of Louisville.

The new firm will race under the name of the old Jordan Stable, with scarlet and orange halves and green sleeves and cap as the colors. The horses purchased from Chinn are Ingomar, Maj. Tom, and ten 2-year-olds, mostly by Leonatus. George Morgan will manage the new stable.

WILL NOT TRY THE SCHEME HERE.

Frank Shaw Will Make No Attempt to Run Pooling at Washington Park.

Frank Shaw and Joe Ullman are both back in the city.

Shaw says that he has no intention of trying to bar bookmakers from Washington Park and thus handle all the money himself.

As to St. Louis he says nothing is definite yet, but that the scheme may be worked there, particularly if an attempt is made to keep books away from the track by the East St. Louis club. He says that he is paying a big price for the privileges there and does not propose to be pinched.

Joe Ullman says that he is confident the new racing bill in Missouri will not become a law. Even if it does the East St. Louis club has an option on a piece of ground near the St. Louis track and is prepared for a bitter fight.

SIDNEY SELLS FOR $27,000.

The Noted California Stallion Bought by G. H. Hammond at Low Figures.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The sale of the California stallion Sidney for only $27,000 was the unexpected and rather unwelcome sensation of today's sale. It was confidently expected that he would not bring less than $50,000, and when the bidders stopped on $25,000, and the horse at one time seemed likely to go at that figure there was a wet blanket thrown over the affair. By dint of coaxing the horse was finally bid to $27,000, and there he stuck.

The sales on the other horses were commonly good. The Sidney consignment brought $41,675 for ten animals. The total number of horses sold was thirty-nine, and the total amount realized was $66,605, an average per head of $1,707.82. The yearling champions Frou Frou and Fausta were sold. The latter went to her old trainer, Millard Saunders.

No Races at Ivy City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Rain caused a postponement of the racing at Ivy City.

SUNDAY GAMES WILL SUCCEED.

Such Is the Opinion of Capt. Anson, Sagely Delivered at Gotham.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Sunday games, Capt. Anson thinks, are bound to be winners from the start. He says:

It will only be a question of securing big enough grounds to hold the people. Chicago is a great Sunday town. Baseball is an innocent amusement and ought to prosper. I never had any objection to playing Sundays and think we will draw large and orderly crowds. We hope to secure ten or twelve Sunday games at home. I will round up the Colts about the middle of next month and prepare for a Southern trip. We have a large number of exhibition games already arranged. I think that the club will return North in good form and that we will cut a clipping good pace from the start.

COLLEGE TEAMS NOT TO MEET.

Harvard and Princeton Will Not Cross Bats on the Ball Field.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 28.—There is very little chance of Harvard and Princeton meeting on the baseball field this year. The captains and managers have conferred and there was no hitch until the question of graduate players came up. Princeton had agreed with Yale to play this season under the provisions of the so-called undergraduate rule adopted in football. The Harvard representatives refused point blank to play under this provision, and for this reason efforts to arrange dates with the Cambridge men were abandoned.

SCHAEFER AND IVES PLAY WELL.

Both Experts Win Their Games Without Being Extended.

Jake Schaefer in his practice with Heiser last night won by a score of 300 to 163.

Schaefer averaged 21 3-7 and made a high run of 111.

Ives defeated Thatcher by the following score:

Ives—0, 6, 6, 0, 0, 1, 6, 0, 0, 14, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 46, 10, 0, 13, 0, 162, 65, 15, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 17, 18, 7, 2, 0, 0, 92, 0, 34, 2, 6, 20, 51. Total, 600.

Thatcher—0, 0, 2, 14, 0, 2, 2, 0, 3, 5, 20, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 4, 4, 4, 0, 0, 2, 9, 0, 0, 2, 24, 10, 10, 8, 0, 10, 10, 11, 6, 0, 4, 5, 13, 2. Total, 185.

Dog Show at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The Keystone Kennel club's second bench show opened today. Great regret was expressed at the failure of W. C. Reick to send Sir Bedivere, the $10,000 St. Bernard. In the beagle open bitch class, Rockland kennel's Lonely, valued at $1,000, carried off the prize. In the pointer class, Jarvis' Lad of Kent took first prize. For English setters, Fan Fan III. was first. Ch. Tim carried off the prize for Irish setters, and Christopher took the collie prize.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The Davis-Ferguson fight before the Omaha Athletic club, arranged to take place tonight, was declared off, owing to the refusal of the police to permit the battle.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Danny Daly arrived in the city today accompanied by a number of Omaha sports. Billy O'Donnell arrived tonight. Both men are in fine condition, and it is hard to pick the winner. Betting is slightly in favor of Daly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 28.—The Coroner's jury held an inquest on the body of Billy Miller, killed in a fight with Dal Hawkins. The jury found that Miller came to his death from blows inflicted by Hawkins, and recommended that the latter be held for manslaughter.

VERY EASILY CAUGHT.

That Is the Universal Opinion of One of the Most Dangerous Things in the World.

This has been a cold winter, often bitterly cold, and in far too many cases it has produced colds. A cold is easily caught, and is always the beginning of disease, often serious disease. A cold may come in many forms. Sometimes it is with a chill, a shuddering chill; sometimes with a pain in the shoulders and arms; sometimes with a vague aching in the muscles or the limbs. In whatever form it may come it is a cold, and it means disease; often dangerous disease or death, unless taken in hand promptly.

You cannot afford to neglect a cold. It may run along into something that is dangerous. Remember that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. What should you do as a sensible man or woman? Watch the symptoms, guard against the first signs, fortify against everything that can be unpleasant, injurious, or dangerous. There is only one way by which this can be done. It is by the use of some pure, reliable stimulant, something that will quicken the pulse, renew the life, bring into action and aglow all the faculties; something which has been tested and tried; something that is superior to everything else. You do not need to ask what this is. It is sufficient to name it. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been proven to be superior to anything; all things that have been presented to the public for checking a cold, curing pneumonia, and rendering the life at this season of the year happier and better. It has been used by more people and is more popular today than any other known preparation in the world, and it deserves its popularity because it has proven its merits by the cures it has effected, colds it has prevented, and lives it has saved. Care should be exercised that no unscrupulous druggist or grocer tries to substitute anything which he may claim to be "just as good." There is nothing that can take its place.

BURLEY & CO.'S
ANNOUNCEMENT OF
Removal and Closing Sale.

We have leased for a term of years the spacious stores 145 and 147 State Street (60 feet front), which are now being rapidly prepared for our occupancy. To avoid the risk and expense of handling we have decided to sell off at greatly reduced prices our entire stock of

RELIABLE AND DESIRABLE
CHINA AND CUT GLASS, LAMPS, TOILET SETS, ETC.

The price of every article in the store (the best included) has been reduced, and this sale occurs at an opportune moment for those desiring to replenish their equipments of China and Glass for the entertainment of friends during the World's Fair season. *No exchanges or returns allowed during the sale.*

CHINA AND GLASS. Burley & Company 77, 79 & 81 STATE-ST.

I TOLD YOU SO.



Mirandy Hanks and Betsy Swan
Talked on, and on, and on, and on:
"Mirandy surely you're not through
Your washing and your scrubbing too?"

"Yes! Mrs. Swan, two hours ago,
And everything's as white as snow;
But then you see, it's all because
I use the SOAP called SANTA CLAUS."



Santa Claus Soap
IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Made only by N. K. Fairbank & Co., CHICAGO.

Clear as a Crystal.
WAUKESHA
HYGEIA
SPRING WATER.
Sparkling as a Diamond.
Superior to All Other Table Waters.
FRESH FROM THE HYGEIA SPRING AT WAUKESHA DAILY. DELIVERED IN 10-GALLON SEALED CANS.
WAUKESHA HYGEIA MINERAL SPRING CO.,
1908 Wabash-av., Chicago.

$100 DIAMOND
ON BASIS OF 40 CENTS PER DAY.
All values in proportion.
OUR STOCK WILL INTEREST YOU.
See How We Do It. GEO. E. MARSHALL
195-97 Wabash-av. Importer.

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS 53000 SOLD

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Special Sale of Leather Goods
Basement Salesroom.

Ladies' Combination Card Case—sterling silver corners— 95c.
Ladies' Com. Card Case—SEAL—sterling silver corners—$1.95
Ladies' Com. Card Case—ALLIGATOR—worth $2.25—$1.45
Ladies' Seal Purses—Full line—at 50c., 95c. and up.
Ladies' Chatelaine Bags at 50c., 95c., $1.45 and up.
Ladies' Chatelaine Bags—SEAL—95c., $1.45 and up.
Ladies' Boston Bags at 95c., $1.25, $1.45, $1.95 and up.
Ladies' Boston Bags, SEAL, at $2.45 and up.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
A Special Sale of Irish Lawn.
Beginning to-day we offer in the White Goods Department—*Main floor, 5th aisle north.*
500 Pieces . Irish Lawn
Printed in new and artistic designs . . . 32c. yd.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Instock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work
THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO
245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

Candy Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST, CHICAGO

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
NEWS SELLERS should write for rates and terms. Prompt answers to all inquiries.
The "Tribune" is always sent express charges or postage prepaid—by quickest route.
ALWAYS SELLS BEST.

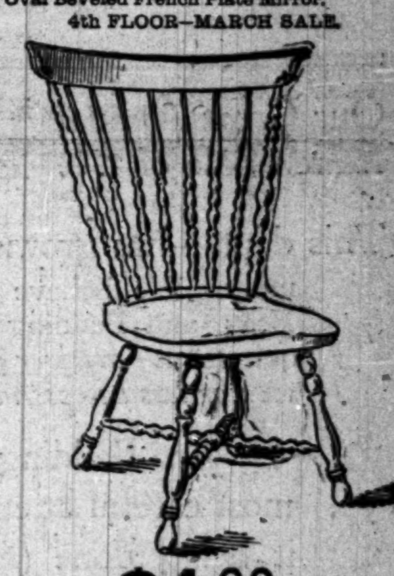
Alexander H. Revell & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
MARCH SALE.



$4.00
Solid Oak and Mahogany finish—highly polished—PARLOR ROCKING CHAIRS. Ornamental and useful.
3d FLOOR—MARCH SALE.



$18.00
Elegant Oak or Maple CHIFFONIERS, Oval Beveled French Plate Mirror.
4th FLOOR—MARCH SALE.



$4.00
HALL CHAIR—Solid Oak and Mahogany finish—highly polished.
3d FLOOR—MARCH SALE.

VISIT OUR STORE
AND SEE THE BARGAINS WE ARE OFFERING IN
CARPETS, CURTAINS,
SILVERWARE, STOVES,
CROCKERY, BRASS BEDS,
CHAMBER SUITS,
FOLDING BEDS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
BOOK CASES,
TURKISH RUGS,
PARLOR FURNITURE,
CHINA MATTING,
DINING TABLES, &c., &c.
You can furnish your house complete during our March Sale at small expense.
Alexander H. Revell & Co.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

An Indian Outbreak
is a dreadful thing—
undoubtedly caused by the irritating effects of dirt.
Outbreaks, and crime generally, are never possible among people who are addicted to the use of
KIRK'S
AMERICAN FAMILY
SOAP
The great soother of angry passions—the promoter of health and good-feeling. Cleans everything—injures nothing—don't be afraid to use KIRK'S Soap on the most delicate fabrics.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
Dusky Diamond Tar Soap A Superb Complexion Soap.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

"A million *more* people —will be here."

A million more Beds—Curtains for a million—Carpets for a million—Bedding *for a million more people*—must be bought—and *"in barely 9 weeks—the World's Fair opens."*

Preparations here—are complete—finished.

Our *Greatest* Annual March Sales of Curtains, Carpets, Beds and Bedding

begin tomorrow, March 1st. The entire *Fourth Floor* —is given up—to this purpose.

Our Great Annual March Sale of . . Lace Curtains.

The Lace Curtain requirements—of Chicago—during the past 6 months —have been enormous—have been steadily increasing—as the time for the World's Fair opening—approaches.

The preparations for this great sale—have extended over a period of four months—purchases have been so greatly increased over former years—that probably more space will be given up to Lace Curtains—than at any similar sale—held in America. Prices on the entire stock—will be from *25 per cent to 50 per cent less than usual.*

As Extraordinary Special March Bargains—we offer:

1,000 styles and patterns from the least expensive Nottingham Lace Curtains—to the highest quality hand-made goods—including Tambour Muslins—Ruffle Muslins—Swiss Tambours—Irish Point — Colbert — Cluny — Antique — Louis XIV.—Carabane—Marie Antoinette—Brussels—Arabian, etc.—at ¼ to ½ less—than the usual price.

Nottingham Lace Curtains—worth $1.50 at $1 a pair.

Nottinghams—worth ½ and ½ more at $2, $3, $4, $5, up to $8.

500 pairs Ruffle Curtains—3½ yds. long—regular price $3.75, at $2.25.

Ruffle Curtains in Plain and Art Muslins at $3.50, $4, $5, and $6.50.

500 yds. Art Muslins, in exclusive patterns, at 25c a yard (regular price 50c).

100 new spring patterns—Art Muslins and Tambour Muslins—for sash and window curtains—at from 25c to 50c a yard.

Ready-Made Ruffling—for Muslin Curtains (*by the dozen yards only*) at 12½c a yard.

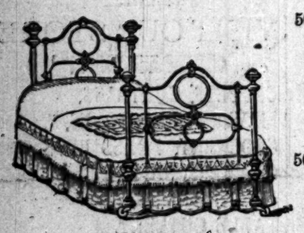
4,000 Sample Ends—*representing Lace Curtains, worth up to fifty dollars a pair*—go at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, up to $1.50 each.

Our Great Annual March Sale of . . Beds and Bedding.

This dept.—has grown to be one of the most important in our establishment. We believe it contains the most complete stock of Brass and Iron Beds and Bedding materials—in Chicago—invariably displaying every requirement—*at lower prices—than could possibly be quoted in a less perfectly organized or less successful department.*

In Bedding Materials (*Mattresses, Box Springs, Pillows, etc.*) the most careful attention—is given—where workmanship is required—it being done (*largely*) in our own work rooms—or by the most trustworthy manufacturers.

We quote—as Extraordinary Special March Bargains—the following:



500 Brass Trim'ed Imported English Enameled Iron Beds (1-inch posts) at $4.15.

50 Canopy Beds, White Enamel, Brass Trimmed —in any size— reduced from $25 to $16.50

100 Imported English Brass Beds—full 1-inch posts—Cast Knobs—unquestionably the best offered—at $12.00

Not over 2 Beds sold to one customer.

1,000 Woven Wire Cots—$1.25 each

500 Silk Slumber Robes—originally $1.25—reduced to—75c each

50 Ruffled—Silk Sofa Pillows—reduced from $1.50—75c

In the newly organized—and entirely complete

Bedding Dept.

Combination Mattresses—all sizes—$3.00

45-lb. Combination Hair Mattresses —at $7.50—worth $10

Carson, Pirie, Scott "special"— 40-lb. pure Hair Mattresses, made in our own work rooms— $11.75

500 3-lb. Geese Feather Pillows, $1.50 ea.

100 prs. pure Wool 11-4 Blankets (usual price $5) at— $3.75

100 Silk-lined Summer Comfortables (usually sold at $2.75) at— $1.75

200 White Quilts—in Marseilles patterns (regular $1.25 quality) at— $1.00

An accumulation of 100 pairs—"sample" and soiled Blankets at very low prices.

The Carpet Dept.

Announces its Annual March Exhibition and Special Sale of New Spring Carpets, including—

Brussels—Moquettes—Axminsters—Wiltons—etc.

Busy—in the workrooms—busier by far than any previous March—*Those who do not*—IN ADVANCE—arrange for carpet-laying—who wait until the usual time—will find that it will be utterly impossible—to have work finished—on time . .

Nine Weeks—and the Fair Opens.

DERNBURG, GLUCK & HORNER.

THE LEADER

STATE AND ADAMS STS.

SPECIAL CROCKERY SALE—



Semi-Porcelain Toilet Set, consisting of 12 pieces, with handle slop jars—in blue, pink, and yellow—for this sale only— $7.50

English Underglazed Print 100-piece Dinner Sets, complete service— $6.98

China Gold Band Cups and Saucers— 19c

Carlsbad China Cuspidors, new decorations— 68c

Imitation Cut Glass Fruit Bowls— 25c

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Beds, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle,

222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

THE BEST and MOST AGREEABLE of TONICS.

BUGEAUD'S WINE

Tonic and Nutritive,

Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa.

Prescribed by the highest medical authorities in cases of ANÆMIA, FEVERS of every kind, STOMACH COMPLAINTS, and to CONVALESCENTS.

To be had of all the principal chemists.

General Depot: *PARIS, 5, Rue Bourg-l'Abbe.* NEW YORK, 195 Duane St., (C. Tertrais, Mgr.) *Chicago Depot, Buck & Rayner.*

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Annual March Sale OF Oriental Rugs,

"I know not when in Daghestan
He lived, the skillful artisan
Who wove, in some mysterious way,
This fabric where the colors play
Across the woof in rainbow chase,
Or meet and link and interlace."

Commences This Morning:

Half price and less than half price on the finest Rugs in America—during March. You'll do well to take advantage—immediate advantage.

Born and bred in Asia Minor, "a rug maker of the rug makers," our buyer's native taste and native shrewdness has gotten together a collection of Rugs, modern and antique, rivaling in beauty and rarity the grand collections of Constantinople and excelling any in America.

In this sale will be found every sort of Rug and Carpet. Let it be Daghestan, Carabagh, Shirvan, Anatolian, Persian, Killim, or any of the scarcer kind, you'll surely find it here.

The way of the prices:

$10 and $15 drop to $5,
$15 and $20 drop to $7.50,
$25 and $30 drop to $12,

and so on. Even the highest grade Irans, Antique Persians, Kurdistans, Khorassans, Herats, Meshads, drop down in price.

In the Oriental Bazaar, Wabash-av.

Japanese Rugs AND Made Carpet Rugs.

Those *extra quality* Japanese Rugs we told of Sunday are the quickest of quick sellers.

26x54 inches, $1.75. 30x60 inches, $2.25.
36x72 inches, $3.25.

and the larger sizes that have just come in:

6x9 feet, $9.00. 7 1-2x10 1-2 feet, $13.50.
9x12 feet, $18.00. 12x15 feet, $30.00.

If you have a spare room that needs carpeting before your World's Fair guests arrive your opportunity is in that lot of made-up Carpet Rugs at half price—the very things for such temporary uses.

Body Brussels, Moquettes, Velvets,

ranging in size from 1x1½ yards to 3½x5 yards—*Half Price.*

Carpet Department, Wabash-av.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Ladies' Suit Dept.

Second Floor.

OUR Opening Display of Suits and Costumes for Spring and Summer, 1893, is announced for to-day in the Ladies' Suit Department—*2nd floor.*

Suits and costumes in the newest combinations of weaves and effects in colorings are shown—*the majority of which are from our own workrooms*—at prices that are eminently satisfactory, and range from the neat **Eton Serge Suit at $7.50** to the most elaborate Parisian Costume.

Suits with Unmade Waists—This feature of our Suit Dept. is most satisfactory. It enables ladies to select a suit and have the waist fitted and finished in any desired style—making it an *exclusive* costume.

Display of Capes and Coats

We are prepared, very much in advance of any house in Chicago, and to-day display *complete* lines of Capes and Coats in the full complement of styles, including a great variety of *exclusive novelties* for Spring 1893. We direct attention to our especially designed

Capes--Cape Coats--Summer Reefers--Bolero and Eton Jackets.

Liebig COMPANY'S

Extract of Beef.

Do you want a cup of BEEF TEA? See that it is made from the genuine. Incomparably the best. Pure, palatable, refreshing. Dissolves clearly.

See Baron Liebig's signature in blue on each label, thus: *J.v. Liebig*

THE DE SOTO, Savannah, Ga.,

One of the most elegantly appointed Hotels in the world. ACCOMMODATION FOR 800 GUESTS. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. Write for Illustrated Booklet. WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

DEAFNESS Paralysis, Rheumatism, and all Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity; the only certain way. Send 10c for our "Electro-Medical Theory and Practice" containing treatment. B. B. Miles, Iowa Falls, Ia.



Hotel St. Elmo,
GREEN Cove Springs, FLORIDA.

P. A. BORDEN, PROPRIETOR.
JUDSON L. SCOTT, MANAGER.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

58th to 59th-st. and 7th-av., New York. Finest Fireproof Hotel in the city, with apartments adjoining. European plan. Acknowledged to be the greatest success of any Hotel in the country. Cuisine and appointments cannot be surpassed.

WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

State and Washington.

Stationery and Engraving

Departments.

2nd Annual March Sale.

There will be greater need of *Visiting Cards* this year than usual on account of the coming influx of visitors. We desire to supply every one in Chicago with this most necessary adjunct of polite visiting, and to acquaint them with the merits of our Fine Stationery Department.

We offer during *March only* an ENGRAVED CARD PLATE (name only) and 50 *Cards* for— 95c



This is 33% under our usual price and 50% less than regular stationers charge. *All orders taken during this sale will be executed in our usual excellent style.*

At last we have found in

"The Century"—*A Perfect Fountain Pen.*

We guarantee it to be such, and if not satisfactory it can be returned. This Pen is the result of careful study, and, being new, has had the benefit of experience from the manufacture of older pens.

The "Century" Pens are made of chased hard rubber stock, fitted with 14-k. gold pens, double feeders, and come in Fine points, Medium, or Stub.

Price, $1.25.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At 10 O'clock This Morning, REGULAR SALE

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Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

SHERMAN VOTED DOWN

OPPONENTS OF THE HAWAIIAN TREATY HAVE THEIR WAY.

Twice in the Senate Motions to Go Into Executive Session Are Rejected—Shallow Pretenses of the Conspirators—World's Fair Naval Appropriations Create a Breeze—Springer's Free Pig Tin Bill Passed—Railway Corporations Successfully Block Inter-State Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The conspiracy to prevent consideration of the Hawaiian treaty was emphasized today. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, twice made a motion to go into executive session, but on each occasion was beaten by a single vote. Some Senators of the Democratic persuasion who are not against the treaty do not propose to have any more nominations of President Harrison confirmed. This was their ground for opposing executive sessions. The plea that legislative business is urgent is a shallow one, for this afternoon the Senate found plenty of time to give to the discussion of a measure local to the District of Columbia which prescribes how far from the Soldiers' Home liquor can be sold. Senator Turpie of Indiana made it the text for a long speech against sumptuary legislation, in which he overwhelmed the Senate with his stores of learning. Turpie can read the scriptures in the original Hebrew, can point out the errors of the Greek version, expose the mistake of the Latin translators, and can put to confusion almost any professor of theology. He has a thin, piping voice, and when he gets excited he emits a series of shrill calls like those of the blue jay. His colleagues this afternoon listened with amusement for awhile and then got intensely interested. He held the attention of the Senate for more than an hour.

While the liquor discussion took up much time the Senate did not overlook the appropriations. Senator Hale, in pressing the naval appropriation, warned his fellow-Senators that they could not waste time on any other kind of legislation. He said they were behindhand and might not get through. This kind of talk is heard during the last week at every session. It never comes to anything, because the appropriation bills do manage to get through, the conferrees agree, and there is no extra session. That will be the case this year.

Important Bills Passed.

The important features of the Senate session were the passage of the naval and agricultural appropriation bills, and of the bill regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. The House bill, extending for one year the time for filing petitions in the Court of Private Land Claims, was reported and passed; also the Senate joint resolution authorizing the loan of the portraits of the Chief Justices of the United States for exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition.

The naval appropriation bill was taken up, the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations being first acted upon. The first amendment that elicited discussion was that appropriating $300,000 for the expenses of the international naval rendezvous and review.

Mr. Cockrell read and commented upon a communication from the New York Chamber of Commerce, signed by Henry Villard as Chairman, asking the aid of Congress in the entertainment in New York of foreign visitors to the World's Fair; and he asked Mr. Hale whether the $300,000 proposed to be appropriated included anything for that "illustrious and magnificent proposition."

Mr. Hale replied that he did not know exactly what was wanted by the New York gentlemen who were represented by Mr. Villard, but he had the impression that they wanted the Government to do some of the New York entertainment of foreign visitors.

"Why," said Mr. Cockrell, "the Senator from Maine does not suspect that these gentlemen are asking that the people's money, wrung from them by taxation, shall be placed in the hands of millionaires of New York, to be expended in the riotous entertainment of every foreigner who may land on our shores."

Shrewd Answer to the Missourian.

"I do not know about that," said Mr. Hale. "The Senator from Missouri can tell me much more about Mr. Villard than I can tell him. Mr. Villard stands today as a very near representative of the new reform administration. We cannot keep Mr. Villard from coming here with his memorial. He has a right to come and make his suggestions."

Mr. Voorhees—He would have a right to pass around the hat?

Mr. Hale—Yes.

Mr. Voorhees—And to take up contributions?

Mr. Hale—Yes.

Mr. Voorhees—Or resort to any other form of mendicancy?

Mr. Hale—Yes.

Mr. Daniel—Would they be willing to accept silver as a contribution?

Mr. Hale—The Senator should seek some other source of authority than me or than Senators on this side of the Chamber. All these things about reform and about easing the people's burdens, about currency, and about bonds do not seem settled yet. They will be settled in another place, and I send the Senator to that place. I do not know about it.

After further discussion the appropriation of $300,000 was agreed to, with the words, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," added to it. The whole amendment was then agreed to, as was also the next amendment appropriating $6,800 for army expenses incident to the naval review. The amendment for the construction of four light-draft protected gunboats (instead of one, as provided in the bill) was agreed to without question. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Hill then made a motion to take up the Hudson River bridge bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 29. The bill was taken up. Immediately Mr. Allison asked unanimous consent to take up the agricultural appropriation bill. Mr. Hill made some opposition, but finally withdrew it, and the agricultural bill was taken up and passed with a few unimportant amendments. Adjourned.

DUTY ON PIG TIN REMOVED.

Important Bill Goes Through the House Without the Slightest Opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—The greater part of the day was consumed in the consideration of an election case, in which no interest was manifested. After three hours' debate Turpin (Dem.), from the Fourth District of Alabama, was declared entitled to retain the seat which he has occupied since the opening of the present Congress, and his contestant, McDuffie, was declared to have been not duly elected.

The conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Springer a bill was passed (without the slightest opposition) providing that after July 1, 1893, pig tin shall be exempt from duty.

On motion of C. W. Stone (Pa.) a bill was passed establishing a standard gauge for sheet and plate iron and steel. An amendment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Springer, providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to increase the duty on any imported article.

On a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the relief of William M. Brown, one of the Sibley assignees, no quorum voted and the House adjourned.

RAILWAYS SHAPING LEGISLATION.

Cullom's Interstate Bill Knifed Because Congress Did Not Favor Pooling.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom has about given up hope of getting through any more inter-State commerce legislation. The defects in the law which were found in the Counselman and Gresham decisions have been cured. The House agreed to the Senate amendments, which covered both decisions. The general bill for strengthening the law, however, has been practically put to death through the scheming of the railroads. As usual with that kind of work there has been no noise about it, but the railroad Senators have blocked the bill at every stage. This is their revenge because Congress failed to legalize pooling. Originally they pretended to be in favor of the changes contained in the bill. They wanted to join hands, their representative said, with Congress and the Inter-State Commission for improving the law. They discussed the change proposed and agreed that these modifications were wise. As one of the railroad Presidents put it, the railroads came before Congress seeking legislation in the interest of the people and pledging their coöperation to make the law effective. When the Senate Inter-State committee knocked out the pooling clause their interest in the passage of the bill suddenly ceased. If they had stopped there no one would have complained, for the legislation could have been had without their help. But they turned around and used all of their influence to beat the bill.

Unfortunately there is less prospect of legislation from the next Congress than from this. Senator Cullom will be succeeded as Chairman of the Inter-State committee by Senator Gorman. If there is any occasion when Gorman has failed to protect the railroads at the expense of the public it cannot be recalled. The Democrats have been filling up the committee with railroad Senators. Next to Gorman Brice will be its most influential member. The committee will in fact be dominated by these two men.

MR. HOUSTON ON THE STAND.

Pacific Mail's Vice-President Talks of Panama Railway Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—J. B. Houston, Vice-President of the Pacific Mail steamship company, testified before the Panama-Pacific Mail investigation committee today with reference to the affairs of the Pacific Mail steamship company. He said that before Feb. 1, 1893, when the contract with the Pacific Mail company and the Panama railroad company expired, the officers of the Pacific Mail company went to the Panama company's officers to make a new contract. The purpose, witness indicated, was frustrated by threat of the Transcontinental Association to cut off the amount monthly paid to the Pacific Mail. The United States company could not guarantee $40,000 monthly to the Panama railroad company, which declined to negotiate further, and stopped through bills of lading by the Pacific Mail company. Witness had discovered that the Panama railroad was advertising in English papers for English freight and English ships to run between New York and Aspinwall.

Mr. Geary asked witness how be reconciled the agreement by which the railroads were allowed to fix rates over the steamship route with the government's policy of aiding the company in order to develop commerce. Mr. Houston replied: "By the continuance of stable rates." The contract had resulted in cheap rates.

Mr. Geary—Then the building of the canals will not give better rates?

Witness—Ah, that will be a good thing for both coasts and especially for the steamship companies. Now the Panama railroad must be paid a large rate.

Mr. Houston said that the Pacific Mail company received a subsidy of $2,000 a trip from New York to Aspinwall, and $2,500 a trip for the west coast trip.

Edward Lauterbach, a director and attorney of the Pacific Mail steamship, told of the efforts he had made since the break between the Panama railroad company and the Pacific Mail company to have friendly relations continued. "I invoked the aid of Mr. Grace," he said; "and there was where I put my foot in it," he added, narrating the fact that Mr. Grace was interested in what is commonly known as the Chilean Steamship company, and that that company sought to secure the trade from Panama north to Acapulco, which the Pacific Mail company had paid for. That attempt was checked by the New York courts granting an injunction. This closed the hearing.

CARLISLE AND FOSTER CONFER.

Cleveland Doesn't Think the Financial Situation Calls for an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Prospective Secretary Carlisle and Secretary Foster had a talk about the government finances today. Mr. Carlisle came back from Lakewood with the information that Mr. Cleveland does not think the financial situation will call for an extra session. He is still fearful that bonds may have to be issued after he takes hold of the Treasury, though the outlook for stopping the gold drain is improving.

An inspired report has been put out that neither Mr. Cleveland nor Mr. Carlisle cared for the adoption of the Sherman bond amendment. It is true that neither of them has any doubts about the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, yet Mr. Carlisle, at least, preferred to have this authority specifically reaffirmed by Congress. He consulted with the members of the Senate Finance committee before the amendment was reported and his desire to have it passed was stated without reservation.

Senator Brice in an interview the other day said that he and other Democratic Senators voted for the amendment because Mr. Carlisle wanted it. The matter is not of great importance, but nothing is to be gained by trying to make out that the incoming Secretary of the Treasury had no part in the passage of the amendment through the Senate.

CLOUDY DAYS FOR FARMER HATCH.

The Anti-Option Bill Champion in No Happy Frame of Mind.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Farmer Hatch did not call up his anti-option bill today for several cogent reasons. In the first place he could not induce Speaker Crisp to recognize him, and in the second place he knew he could not get a two-thirds vote to secure the suspension of the rules for the consideration of his bill. Amos Cummings, Boatner of Louisiana, Kilgore of Texas, Taylor of Illinois, and McMillin of Tennessee watched Farmer Hatch all day. He is losing a little ground every day now, but will make one desperate effort before noon Saturday. Those opposed to the measure say they have a trifle over a hundred votes against consideration. Farmer Hatch cannot get a closure rule from the Committee on Rules, and the only hope he has is by suspension.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Col. Taylor's Calumet Bridge Bill in the Hands of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Col. Abner Taylor's bridge bill is pretty sure now of becoming a law. It merely provides for bridging the Calumet, but it is of a great deal of importance to South Chicago and that end of the Colonel's district. He got it through the House last Saturday by unanimous consent. It has already passed the Senate. It is now before the President and will be signed.

Report on War Claims.

Representative Burrows introduced a resolution reciting that war claims to the amount of millions of dollars were pending before the departments, and that it was charged many doubtful claims were being allowed, and calling for a report. Secretary Foster of the Treasury Department has prepared a reply to the resolution setting forth that the total claims pending in his department amount to $174,821,000, less $3,000,000, the estimated amount allowed by Congress.

Higher Salaries for Lettercarriers.

A strong effort will be made in the Senate to secure favorable action to the amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill (notice of which has heretofore been given), making the highest salary paid to lettercarriers $1,200 per annum instead of $1,000 as at present. Senator Palmer said this evening that he thought the chances for favorable action on the amendment were reasonably fair.

National Capital Items.

Rumors are current to the effect that ex-Gov. George W. Glick of Kansas is to be Land Commissioner.

Secretary Noble has asked that a military force be sent to prevent the threatened invasion of the Cherokee Strip.

The conferrees on the sundry civil appropriation bill have resolved to report a disagreement upon the Sherman bond amendment.

A Washington paper nominates Cousin Adlai T. Ewing for the Japanese mission. It thinks that the influence of Vice-President Stevenson, combined with that of the Iroquois club, should be enough to secure the appointment.

Gov. McKinney of Virginia, who had arranged to come to the inaugural with his staff, has abandoned the trip, but declines to state his reasons. It is said that he is not pleased because seats in the reviewing stand were not reserved for his twelve Colonels.

"ANAKESIS" Positive cure for piles. ANAKESIS.

TACTICS OF TAMMANY.

EFFORT TO WHEEDLE CLEVELAND BY OBSEQUIOUS SERVILITY.

Croker's Sly Campaign Against the Distributor of Patronage—Anti-Snappers Take Umbrage at Their Cool Treatment and Will Not Attend the Inauguration—None of the President-elect's Close Political Friends Will See Him Inducted Into Office.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The most suggestive feature in connection with the inauguration parade will be a negative one; it will be the suggestion caused by the absence of every one of those men who made Mr. Cleveland's nomination possible, and who spent money and time to aid the campaign. The absence of these men from the ceremonies which emphasize the victory of Mr. Cleveland's party is not due to chance or accident; it is the result of agreement which, though tacit, is quite as strong as though it had been made with oath-accompanying ceremony. The anti-snappers would have regarded that one as a lunatic who a year ago had ventured to predict that Mr. Cleveland would be inaugurated President on the 4th of March, 1893, and that not a single one of those men who bound themselves together last March to barricade the advance of Hill's political forces would be present to share in the glories of that occasion. The absence of these men is due to two causes, one of them something for which Mr. Cleveland is not responsible and the other is of his own making. As soon as the election was over the policy of Mr. Croker in respect to the relations between Tammany and Cleveland was illustrated by the preparations which were made even at that early day for Tammany conspicuously to celebrate inauguration day in Washington. Committees were appointed, money assessed, and elaborate arrangements perfected before the end of last year. Mr. Croker was himself elected Marshal, and although he was greatly pleased with the honor, which was exceptional because it was unsolicited, yet he felt constrained to decline it. Cleveland was to be complimented in every way that suggested itself to Tammany. Mr. Croker sent out the command that there should no word be spoken which was not in praise of Mr. Cleveland and which did not indicate a desire heartily to support him. Croker had made up his mind to endure much. When Mr. Cleveland told Croker and Edward Murphy that Murphy was not a fit man to represent New York State in the Senate they swallowed their mortified pride as thoroughly as a subordinate in Tammany would have accepted a rebuke from Croker himself. Had Mr. Croker given the hint at that time Tammany would have abandoned its proposed parade on inauguration day. Instead of so commanding Mr. Croker ordered that the preparations be made even more elaborate and perfect. Messengers were sent to Washington and from the committee in charge there Tammany was awarded the right of the line in the civic procession. Mr. Cleveland at that time was disposed to make some slight effort to defeat Murphy's election as Senator. He even accepted, if he did not suggest, the proposition that Murphy should be withdrawn and Bourke Cockran chosen Senator in his place, a plan which would have succeeded but for Croker's fidelity to his promise to Edward Murphy. The anti-snappers were almost dumfounded when they found that Mr. Cleveland was willing that it should be known that Cockran would be acceptable to him if elected Senator, or at least acceptable in preference to Murphy. Then the anti-snappers did not know that Mr. Cockran had seen a great light since he made that historic midnight speech at the Chicago convention, in which he declared that Mr. Cleveland was the most popular man in the United States every day of the year excepting election day. They did not know that Mr. Cockran had been in communication with Mr. Cleveland once at least personally and two or three times through the comfortable mediation of mutual friends, and that Cockran had promised to sustain in the House every measure identified with the administration, and so far as his abilities permitted to become the leader of the administration party in that body.

It Is an Old Game.

One of the older politicians of the city, a man who some years ago abandoned politics but loves to talk in his club with politicians, said to me today: "Mr. Croker and Tammany Hall are playing a game which is as old as the history of politics. To use a colloquial expression they are trying to 'work' Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Croker's idea is that Mr. Cleveland, by reason of his extraordinary career and by the operation of his peculiar temperament as well, lives in an atmosphere unusual to most men. Croker is something of a judge of human nature and he proposes to control Cleveland or to 'work' him as the saying is, by constant submission to the exactions which characterize a man placed as Cleveland is who is of his nature. He will not cross Mr. Cleveland in any way. Tammany will be like the faithful dog which, though whipped and cuffed, still licks the hand that hurt it. Whitney first and Bourke Cockran afterwards broke the ice of restraint, and now there remains nothing but artistic and discreet workmanship of this sort in Croker's opinion to make Mr. Cleveland the unconscious ally, if not servant, of Tammany.

"On the other hand Croker has not seen enough of Cleveland to know that he is perhaps the hardest man to work the politics of New York State has ever developed. Even Hill would be easier for such exploit. Moreover Mr. Cleveland is perfectly aware of this purpose. He does not fear, but he despises the Greeks bearing gifts. He may, with Lamont's advice, decide to work Tammany, and if he does we are going to see as pretty a game of politics as has been played since the days of the Albany regency, and it will be followed by a crash similar to that which was the lot of the Albany oligarchy in Van Buren's time."

Must Show His Hand.

Mr. Cleveland must show his hand soon after he gets into the White House. He must appoint to the important Federal offices either anti-snappers, and if he does that Tammany will not whimper, or else he must appoint Tammany men and State Democracy men, which will be the political ruin of all the anti-snappers, or he must select from each of these factions, probably giving satisfaction thereby to neither. Every Democrat in New York State is identified with one or the other. He might, of course, follow the Gresham precedent and apportion the offices to men who were Republicans until they voted for him at the late election. If he appoints from the State Democracy, he will be accused of attempting to seduce from that organization some of its strongest men. If he appoints exclusively from the anti-snappers, he will be accused of seeking to crush the regular organization, and if he chooses recent Republicans he will be charged with betrayal.

One reason why the number of visitors from New York to Washington will be smaller than has been the case since the Republican party came into power is that many persons prefer a World's Fair excursion to a trip to Washington. Whatever ground there may be in the accusation that a conspiracy exists in New York to deprive the Fair of some features of exhibition, it is certain that the conspiracy does not extend to the multitude. There will be a vast excursion to Chicago beginning early in May and lasting until the Fair closes. The railway managers make this assertion. But the extraordinary feature of these excursions will be the fact that fashion itself is going to approve. When it was proposed to establish the World's Fair in New York, Murray Hill and Central Park were worse than indifferent. Fashion clearly disapproved of the project. Mr. McAllister's mentors declared that it would be a nuisance; that great hosts would fill the streets, overrun the park, and this opinion was supported by that newspaper which professes to represent the higher culture and greater wealth of the city. It was even said that fashionable persons would close their houses and go to Europe. If this is so they have certainly changed their minds. The social leaders here have determined to make Chicago and the Fair as fashionable as is a season at Newport in August or Lenox in October. Nearly all of those who command the inner circle have engaged either apartments or houses, and the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Rhinelanders, the Havemeyers will spend a season, some of them as long as a month, some of them two weeks, at the Exposition. Some of those who have been in Chicago bring back enchanting tales of fairy-like suggestion of the beauties of the white city by the lake, and I heard only yesterday a man whose wealth is more than $50,000,000 speak with fascinating suggestion of the triumphs already established on the shores of Lake Michigan. Even if fashion had not smiled upon these excursions, vast numbers of those who make no pretension to social distinction have already indicated that these excursions are to be popular, so that both fashion and popularity will have influence with the people of New York.

Gresham's Opinion Stands.

I was told this morning by one of our greater bankers that the suggestion contained in this correspondence yesterday, that Judge Gresham had advised Mr. Cleveland that an issue of bonds under the present law would be lawful, was entirely correct, and that it was for no other purpose than to get the Judge's opinion that Mr. Cleveland sent for him. The effect of that opinion was manifested in Washington when it was practically decided yesterday to pass the sundry civil appropriation bill without making any desperate attempt to carry with it the Sherman amendment. The opinion is general in banking circles that Mr. Carlisle will within a month issue bonds, and that there will be no special session of Congress, at least until fall, when one may be called to consider the administration tariff bill. HOLLAND.

FOR WOMEN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mrs. Lease Thinks They Would Improve That Body Greatly—Hotel Arrivals.

Mary B. Lease of Kansas dropped her grip on the corridor floor of the Sherman House yesterday and registered just like a man. Curious people stared at her and she rather enjoyed the attention given her and wore an air of importance and a large Gainsborough hat with the utmost sang froid.

"If this country had a few smart women in Congress," she said, "it would revolutionize the methods of legislation and the habits of some of those horrid statesmen who loll about the Senate Chamber, with their feet resting on their desks. We need more dignity, more politeness in Congress. It is a shame that my party should be blamed for all the recent trouble in Kansas. Victory was ours, yet designing politicians, bold, bad men of both the old parties conspired to overthrow our rights. We have been obstructed, but not overthrown. Four years hence we will control legislation in both branches of Congress. I am here to attend a meeting of the Woman's Alliance and shall direct my future work toward promoting the cause of women in politics and suffrage."

Several of the visiting legislators from Boston gave an account of themselves yesterday to their wives by means of the long-distance telephone. The day was passed in an investigation of the underground electric-wire system and several members of the party advocated the Chicago system, provided it could be utilized in Boston without working a hardship upon the companies now operating the great network of overhead wires in that city.

Senator Beckwith of Wyoming was at the Grand Pacific yesterday, en route to Washington.

Lexington—C. G. Hamilton, New York; R. H. Austin, Philadelphia; W. W. Munson, Denver, Colo.; George H. Munson, Denver, Colo.; W. H. Lott, Columbus, O.; J. Falubeck, Columbus, O.; C. H. Armstrong, Columbus, O.; C. Kline and family, New York; J. W. O'Bannon, New York; C. C. Matthews, Milwaukee; F. E. Gordon, Milwaukee.

Grand Pacific—J. W. Hixon, Guthrie, O. T.; T. H. Goodman, San Francisco; T. B. L. Rouse, Cleveland; Lotta Crabtree, Mrs. Crabtree, New York; Robert Kerr, Winnipeg; C. J. Morse, Austin, Tex.; H. C. Townshend, St. Louis.

Palmer—Mrs. D. E. Matte Smith, Lincoln, Neb.; J. L. Harrison, Fort Worth; C. Charabee, Cincinnati; Charles M. Way, Minneapolis; M. Warren, Portland; James J. Harrison, Yorkshire, Eng.; Louis Oswald, Newark, N. J.

Sherman—J. P. Delaney, Green Bay; H. J. Whitcomb and wife, F. F. Garvin, New York; B. F. Holmes, Detroit; R. R. Doe, Duluth; J. O. Levy, Ashland, Wis.; W. E. Rees, Cincinnati; and Mary E. Lease, Kansas.

Wellington—F. W. Carlisle, Opelika, Ala.; H. W. Widdicombe, William Hubbard, Grand Rapids; James E. Walter and wife, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. and Miss Billings, Cincinnati.

Tremont—G. G. Richards, C. Woodward, W. Volckmann, D. N. Smith, New York; A. H. Van Leit, Detroit; W. Gothman, St. Louis; J. W. Blaney, Pittsburg; W. T. Herbt, Detroit.

Auditorium—C. D. Smith, St. Edwards; E. H. Parker, Cleveland; A. D. Claflin, Boston; R. S. Hughes, Dayton, O.; J. T. Kelly, New York; E. D. Johnson, Connersville, Ind.

Great Northern—J. Gage, Parkersburg, W. Va.; E. E. Chandler, Boone; A. E. Williams and wife, Galesburg; W. F. Nast, St. Louis; A. D. Weaver, Kansas.

Victoria—George Marchant, Rochester, N. Y.; E. P. Sharp, Boston; Frank Woodman, Charleston, W. Va.; Edward Hill, Cleveland.

Leland—C. Mayfield, Jacksonville; H. V. Fredrich, Cincinnati; G. Bred, Philadelphia; A. N. Fitch, Tacoma.

Richelieu—William Grau, St. Louis; E. W. Russell, New York; Thomas Pinby and family, Parsons, Kas.

Metropole—C. W. Goodrich, Hammond; Rodrigo de Saavedra, Spain; Marquis of Villalohai, Spain.

PUBLIC BUILDING FOR THE WEST SIDE.

West Park Board Offers Prizes for Plans—Five Policemen Summarily Discharged.

The West Park Board yesterday took another step in its effort to provide the West Side with a public building commensurate with the importance of that division of the city. A resolution was passed offering a first prize of $500 and a second of $250 for the best plans for a museum building, art gallery, or refectory, or a building which shall combine these three ideas, to be erected in the new portion of Garfield Park south of Madison street. The plans are to be submitted to the board at the regular meeting to be held April 11.

In support of his resolution Mr. Blount said that although the board had appropriated only $100,000 for the building it was not his idea that the cost of the structure should be limited to that amount.

"My idea," he said, "is to get a grand building started at least. If we get only the foundation in I have faith in the people of the West Side to believe that they will see that the project is put through and the building finished. We have promised the people something that will be ornamental and they ought to have it. It is a disgrace that this side of the city has been so long without a public building of any sort." Several plans have already been submitted. The matter of the improvement of Douglas boulevard, between Garfield and Douglas Parks, was postponed until next Tuesday, when a special meeting will be held to decide finally upon the precise nature of the improvement. The board's engineer was directed to make estimates for a boulevard on the Drexel boulevard plan, and the attorney was directed to draw up a suitable ordinance, which will be acted upon at Tuesday's meeting.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Circuit Court held yesterday John B. Sherman was appointed to succeed himself as South Park Commissioner. The term is for five years.

Five Policemen Summarily Dismissed.

Five police officers belonging to the Maxwell Street District have been summarily dismissed from the service by Chief McClaughry. So unusual were the actions indicated by the charges against them that the Chief acted immediately on a report by Capt. Blettner and Inspector Lewis and discharged the men without waiting for an investigation. The men who were dismissed were Officers Maher, Keough, Quan, Boyle, and McLaughlin. Their alleged misconduct is said to have consisted in holding high revels in a saloon Friday night while they were supposed to be traveling their beats. One of their number was installed as bartender and the rest made merry with the pool tables, drinks, and customers. The saloon said to have been invaded is situated near Maxwell Street Station and is owned by a brother of Officer Quan. The men called on the Chief to ask for a reinstatement and an investigation. The request was refused.

Want Pay for Overtime.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Railroad telegraphers on the Union Pacific are much interested in the outcome of an interview between Mr. Dickinson and the Grievance committee of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers which has been progressing for a few days. The telegraphers are anxious to secure certain overtime concessions which will make a neat net gain to the men who are obliged under existing circumstances to get out at night to help trains past their stations. This kind of work has been heretofore considered as simply a part of the work of the station.

Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia
Before retiring. Trial bottle 10c.

MUSIC FAD A BURDEN.

REGULAR TEACHERS DENOUNCE IT AS A NUISANCE AND EVIL.

It Is Declared to Be an Expensive Luxury That Should Be Abolished by the Board—What the Special Costs the Public—Large Corps of Teachers Required and Little Good Done—Methods Said to Be Ineffective—How the Pupils Spend Their Time.

Music in the public schools is one of the special pets of the faddists and it is one that those who have set out to effect a reform in educational methods are decidedly opposed to. There is no particular objection to vocal music before dismissing school in the afternoon. This, it is said, may be useful and valuable in a way. But music as a special study is declared to be a nuisance, pure and simple, and a waste of time to the pupils. It now occupies an important place in the curriculum of the Chicago schools and is an expensive luxury—if it can be dignified with such a name—and the reform element in the Board of Education is bent on abolishing it.

Music now requires a large corps of special teachers. Two general supervisors and several assistant supervisors are employed. Song books are an item of no small expense. Last year the cost of the music department was $22,780, and this year—unless the needed reform is effected—$25,000 will be expended on the effort to produce alleged harmony. Indeed many declare that it costs at least ten times this sum to support the department.

Methods Are Ineffective.

But the expense is not the chief objection raised against the special. Even those who are somewhat favorably disposed to music in the schools complain that the object of the faddists is not attained owing to their methods. The instruction given is too technical for the scholars. Simple songs such as children love are slighted. Patriotic airs are never, or rarely, heard in the class-rooms. The hapless wights are drilled in "thirds" and "fifths," in chromatic and diatonic scales, in part songs, and sight reading till, it is said, they almost pray for relief by being told to learn columns of spelling and work sums in long division.

As a matter of fact the advocates of the special care little about the favor music meets with on the part of scholars. They seem to be utterly oblivious to everything save the fact, or the assumed fact, that the public schools should have a music department. Its benefit or injury to the children is overlooked. If but one child in fifty shows an aptitude for music and can sing a song before the class that child is pointed out as an example of the value of the study. If it were shown that forty-nine other scholars had neglected their reading and writing to confuse their heads with "thirds" and "fifths" it is said the faddists would deny the fact in toto.

Remembering that the special is designed for little children who should be putting in their time on the ordinary branches of a common school education, it may be of interest to the public to know how this fad time is spent. The program has once been printed in the Chicago *Post*, but is given again for the benefit of those who may wish to know how their children spend their time during the music hour.

How Time Is Spent.

Fifteen minutes a day is the time assigned to music in the grammar grades. For the eighth grade the "outline of the course of study" prescribes the following work in music:

Singing—Seventy-five minutes a week.
Ten or more new two or three part songs.
For study—See seventh grade.
Sight singing—Same as seventh grade.
Chromatic exercises and intervals to be studied to familiarity.
Theory and vocalization as in previous grades.

Referring to the course of study for the seventh grade, in which the items of study and sight singing are the same as in the eighth grade, the following directions to the teacher on these points are given:

For study—Exercises in two or three parts; key, measure, notes, and rests at pleasure. The harmonic minor scale. Exercises in simple chromatic passages, in one and two parts.

For sight singing—Exercises in all keys and variety of measure with simple modulation to next related major or minor key. The syllable "la" will be used in all sight singing.

No one but a person familiar with the arduous, tedious work of teaching a class of average children can form an adequate idea of the amount of labor involved in a faithful compliance with the instructions contained in those few lines. The manual directs the teachers thus:

PART SINGING.

Seating—For two-part singing the boys and girls must sit on opposite sides of school-room. Pupils with *exceptional voices* should be seated in the central row of seats, that they may be assigned to exceptional work.

For three-part singing the second part sits in the center. So arrange the seating of the parts as to secure the best musical results, and place the pupils of each part so as to make the room appear as beautiful as possible in the singing exercise. Seat the pupils singing the same part closely together in separate seats.

Supervisor Blackman insists in another part of the manual that this classification and rearrangement of the children in their seats should not occupy more than half a minute. In practice, however, it takes three or five times as long. Then the instructions for the lessons are as follows:

GETTING THE KEY.

With C pipe—For key of C, class sing at once, do. For key of G, D, A, E, B, and F, sing by letter to keynote, and sing it "do." For key of B flat, sing re, do. For key of E flat, sing la, sol, fa, mi, re, do. For key of A flat, sing mi, re, do. For key of D flat, sing si, do. For key of G flat, sing fa, mi, re, do, si, and call it do.

With chromatic pipe—Blow the keynote, sing it at once, do.

To get the first tones of song—Sing in tonic chord, each part to its own tone, holding it till all the tones are heard.

STARTING THE SINGING OF A SONG.

With the piano or organ—Arrange a prelude, which will lead well, to the beginning of the song and be the beginning of the song.

Without piano or organ—1. When the song begins on the first beat of the measure the teacher will count only one full measure. 2. When a song begins on a beat other than the first the teacher counts only from the beginning of that measure. 3. When the song begins on the last half of a beat the teacher will count from the beginning of the measure to the "and" which represents that half beat, the class singing with the "and."

This, it will be seen, is only preliminary work. After it come the directions for the exercise. They read:

A Suggestion—While our singing is in the main in full chorus, many classes may be subdivided into smaller or semi-choruses; even certain pupils may be allowed to sing in duet or trio. The regular seating may be such as to aid this.

Great care must be exercised lest too much competition between such sections be created; a little will be helpful. It is not intended that this shall add to the work, but that a healthy stimulus shall be given to it. Greater independence may be a result. In part exercises without words change parts frequently.

Chord Dictation—At the beginning of part singing much mere chord singing is desirable.

A very convenient way to give this practice is to dictate the successive chords of any two-part song or exercise, ignoring the time for the moment. Hold the chord till both tones are well sounded. Practice in three ways—viz.: First, by singing first the alto tone, following it with the soprano; second, by singing first the soprano tone, following it with the alto; third, by singing both tones simultaneously, at dictation.

In some classes it may be best to copy the music on blackboard, each note or chord as it is to be sung.

After a part or the whole of a piece is sung in this way it should be sung through, both parts, in such tempo as it is thought the class can do it in; at successive times doing it in a more and more rapid tempo.

Let this singing be done with syllables, "la," various vowels, and by humming.

As soon as possible sing most things at the first singing, both parts, in time; but resort to the chord practice whenever there is trouble with the "holding of parts."

Regular Teachers Oppressed.

Here are a few of the points the regular teacher is told in effect that she is a sort of foot-rest for the "special":

The work last assigned At this place the new song or songs and exercises which the special teacher expects at his next visit should be studied.

The time exercises are rather suggestive than prescribed. The special teacher in charge will arrange, similarly, other studies, according to the ability of the classes.

Phrasing—Every song is divided into several phrases. As we use the term here it signifies the same as "sentence" in language. It is a group of notes which make sense. They end with a more or less defined stop. These should be pointed out to the class and they taught to sing them at one effort. After this is secured further items in phrasing will be added by the special teachers.

Reading Music—While our pupils learn songs with considerable readiness there is not as great intelligence in it as is easily obtainable. Here I will only say: Place your pupils on their own effort. Do not be too ready to aid. The special teachers will look sharply after this.

Exercises—The exercises in 32 p. book will be taken in the order of the four keys, C, G, D, F. Begin at once the exercises in each key and sing them all, except at dictation of special teacher.

It is no wonder, people say, that teachers declare music to be a nuisance, and it is no less a wonder those who wish school work to be effective and practical should want to oust the special. Those who have made this fad a study condemn it. The regular teachers are "marked low" if they do not please the special teachers, and hence the latter are said to be arrogant and domineering. The instructors who study the welfare of their pupils all want the fad banished.

HARRIS MAY SUCCEED ALLEN MANVEL.

A New Candidate Brought Forward—Others Who Have Been Named.

It is claimed by those who ought to be well informed in the affairs of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé that none of the men thus far mentioned in connection with the Presidency will get the place. Among these were First Vice-President Reinhart, Second Vice-President Robinson, Third Vice-President Springer, and General Solicitor Peck of the Santa Fé, and President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande. The Boston directors, including Chairman Magoun, while they are friendly to Vice-President Reinhart, are said to have come to the conclusion that he has not the necessary experience in traffic and operating affairs to make him the manager of so vast a system, and most of the others mentioned, while experienced in traffic and operating affairs, lack the requisite ability as financial managers. The directors have selected, it is said, a man who, in addition to being a good financier, is a first-class traffic and operating man and who has had large experience in the management of Western railroads.

This man is Robert Harris, for many years General Manager and afterwards President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Under Mr. Harris' management the Burlington became the great road it now is. He left the Burlington to become General Manager of the Erie, and subsequently was elected President of the Northern Pacific. A few months ago he was elected a director of the Santa Fé, and it is said this was done with a view of putting him in Manvel's place in case the latter should have to retire on account of his failing health. Mr. Harris is virtually a Chicago man and enjoys the reputation of being one of the ablest railroad managers in the country. With such a man in charge of the Santa Fé system there need be no fear that the road would not be managed conservatively and efficiently and keep up the excellent reputation it has gained under President Manvel's able management.

Burlington Earnings for January.

The statement of earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy for January is not as satisfactory as it should be. In common with all other Western roads the Burlington has been subjected to heavy expenses by the severe cold and blizzards that prevailed this winter and by the improvements in tracks and equipments made necessary for the adequate handling of the World's Fair traffic the coming summer. There was an increase of gross earnings for March of $43,493, but the operating expenses increased $136,128, entailing a decrease in net earnings of $107,559. The statement of gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings for the entire Burlington system, including the Burlington and Missouri River railroad in Nebraska, for January, as compared with January, 1892, is as follows:

For the month ending—	*Gross earnings.*	*Total expenses and charges (div. not inc.)*	*Net earnings.*
Jan. 31, 1892....	$3,008,798	$2,884,285	$124,513
Jan. 31, 1893....	3,052,292	3,035,339	16,953
Increase....	$ 43,493	$ 151,053	
Decrease....	....	....	$107,559

Objections Raised by the "Big Four."

Chairman Walker and Commissioners Blanchard and Donald of the Central Traffic Association were chosen arbitrators by the Chicago and Ohio River roads to settle the difficulties between the various lines which caused the late war in passenger rates between Chicago and Ohio River points. The "Big Four" refuses to abide by their decision. Fears are now entertained that the position taken by the "Big Four" will result in another slaughter of rates by the Ohio River lines.

Figuring on World's Fair Rates.

The Committee on World's Fair Rates appointed by the Western Passenger Association was in session yesterday but came to no conclusion. General Passenger Agent Goodman of the Southern Pacific urged that the Western roads join in making a rate of one fare for the round trip from Pacific coast points to Chicago, but a majority of the committee appeared to be opposed to a rate lower than one and one-third. The Southern and Union Pacific have already decided to make a rate of one fare for the round trip.

From St. Louis to Sioux City.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 28.—The Sioux City, Chicago and Baltimore railroad company is the name of a new corporation which is to construct a new and direct line from St. Louis across Northwest Missouri to Sioux City. Surveys have been made and contracts for construction will be let for 150 miles of the line from Sioux City to Kirksville, Mo., and it is expected to have trains running between those points within eighteen months. The incorporators expect to reach St. Louis over the Wabash line from Kirksville.

Charged with Cutting of Rates.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—The Alton has captured an inaugural excursion party, and rumors of cut rates are again flying fast. The Alton's competitors charge that the rate was cut to $15 in conjunction with the Baltimore and Ohio, which will carry the party out of Chicago. Passenger Agent Hilton of the Alton denies the charge.

May Continue with Both Systems.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Howard Gould, son of Jay Gould, said today that he would not be surprised to see S. H. H. Clark continue with both the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific systems. Mr. Clark's purpose will be made known at the coming meeting of the Missouri Pacific.

Railroad Notes.

The Chicago and Northwestern has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 23.

The Eastern and Western sales agents held separate meetings yesterday in New York and agreed to allow prices of coal to remain as they are.

S. H. Wenck has been appointed Freight Claim Agent, in charge of the Freight Claim Department of the New York, Lake Erie, and Western.

The stockholders of the Old Colony yesterday voted in favor of leasing the property of the company, its franchises, etc., to the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Thomas McGuire has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent of the Chicago and West Michigan and the Detroit, Lansing and Northern and leased lines, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Edward B. Wall has been detailed for duty as assistant to the First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania with office at Chicago. He will have charge of the general interests of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg (excepting traffic) at this point, and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him, communicating direct with such officers as may be necessary.

Isaac M. Chesbrough, President of the American Association, Rate and Division Clerks, has issued an invitation to all passenger rate and division clerks, whether employed in office of traffic or accounting departments, to attend the next meeting of the association, to be held at Cleveland, O., March 7. The question of further agitating the subject of a national selling and basing rate sheet will be considered; also the continuance of the association under its present or a revised form.

Cause of a Michigan Murder.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Burt Moore, who was killed yesterday in Allegan, Mich., and Albert Reynolds, who committed the crime, were well known here, having resided in this city the last two years. It appears that Moore and Reynolds' wife had known each other in Michigan and were on unusually intimate terms of which Reynolds seems to have been entirely ignorant. About the 1st of last December Mrs. Reynolds started for Michigan to spend the winter at home. Moore went with her and so far as known Reynolds offered no objection to their traveling together. Mrs. Reynolds wrote her husband that she would not return to him. Soon as he could arrange his affairs Reynolds went to Allegan determined to learn his wife's reasons for so suddenly abandoning him. He found Moore and his wife living together and the tragedy of Tuesday was the result.

THEY WANT DAMAGES

CHARLES G. ANNESLEY AND W. F. DAVIDSON SUE THE I. C.

The Latter Asks for $50,000 and the Former for $25,000 for Injuries Received at Hyde Park Station Recently When They Were Struck by a Passenger Train—No Warning Said to Have Been Given by the Engineer—Other News of the Courts.

Damage suits against the Illinois Central railroad have been filed in the United States Circuit Court by Charles G. Annesley and Wilbur F. Davidson, who were seriously injured at Hyde Park Station Monday night last. Davidson sues for $50,000 and Annesley for $25,000 for injuries received through the alleged negligence of the railroad company. Mr. Annesley's home is in Detroit, and the other plaintiff resides in Port Huron, Mich. They are the guests of J. K. Martin, No. 5800 Rosalie court, and in his company they alighted from a suburban passenger train on the elevated structure at Hyde Park station about 6 o'clock Monday evening. The platform they stepped upon is narrow and lies between two sets of rails. While walking towards the staircase that leads to the street they observed a cattle train approaching. Instinctively they stepped to one side and were immediately struck by an incoming passenger train. They assert that this train was running at a high rate of speed and that the engineer did not whistle nor ring the bell. The passenger train hurled the three men against the cattle train, and they rebounded and struck the passenger train again. Their injuries were found to be serious, and in the case of Annesley recovery is said to be doubtful.

Streeter Wants an Injunction.

Capt. Streeter, with his silk hat newly ironed, sat patiently through both sessions of Judge Ewing's court yesterday. The Captain's attorney is trying to get the court to issue an injunction restraining the city from ousting him from the Superior street premises. The bill states that the property by a correct survey is without the block claimed by N. K. Fairbank. The answer is a general denial. The arguments were all lengthy and exhaustive and had not been concluded when court adjourned.

Court Notes.

Judge Dunne granted a writ of habeas corpus yesterday in favor of Harley C. Gage and the case will be heard this morning.

Judge Tuley yesterday entered an order requiring Jay C. Cox to pay $12 a week temporary alimony to his wife Cora E. Cox, $13 court costs, and $50 solicitors' fees.

Four confessions of judgment against Walter B. Parcells, a furnishing goods dealer at No. 344 Clark street, were filed in the Superior Court yesterday in favor of the Atlas National Bank for $773, Clark D. Osborne for $275, Josephine E. Beattie for $1,250, and Edward McHern for $1,250.

A bill was filed yesterday by the Calumet Paper company against the Albrecht Burton Paper company and the Rand-McNally company to have a mortgage given by Albrecht Burton Paper company to the Rand-McNally company set aside and a receiver for the former appointed. Judge Ewing appointed Joseph Joyce receiver.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,779—U. S. Blow Pipe Co. vs. Allington & Curtis Mfg. Co. Case, $100,000. C. C. Linthicum, atty.
22,780—Wilbur F. Davidson vs. Illinois Central R. R. Co. Case, $50,000. E. R. Woodle, atty.
22,781—Charles G. Annesley vs. Same. Case, $25,000. Same atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

146,422—Mary A. Roberts vs. J. E. Roberts. Bill for div. S. R. Craig, solr.
146,423—Moses F. Rittenhouse and Jesse B. Embree vs. Philip R. Randolph. Conf. judgt., $479.55. Will H. Moore, atty.
146,424—Calumet Paper Co. vs. Albrecht Burton Paper Co. and Rand, McNally & Co. Cred. bill, $317. B. S. Parks, solr.
146,425—Edward Fray vs. West Chicago Street Ry. Co. Case, $1,000. L. B. Chilcoat.
146,426—John Zeilic vs. American Bridge Works. Case, $10,000. N. and Isadore Plotke, attys.
146,427—Clark D. Osborn vs. Walter B. Parcells. Conf. jdgt., $773. Walpole Wood, atty.
146,428—Josephine Beatty vs. Same. Same, $275. Same.
146,429—Asst. Suppr.
146,430—Atlas Nat'l Bank vs. Same. Same, $1,250. Same.
146,431—Edward McLane vs. Same. Same, $1,250. Same.
146,432—Bill. Suppr.
146,433—John A. Fray vs. D. Harry Hammer. Case, $800. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.
146,434—James Carr vs. Sid McHie et al. Trover, $2,000. James A. Waters, atty.
146,435—H. B. Orr vs. Frank Phillips. Appeal.
146,436—Charles W. Hawley vs. Albert A. Campbell Co. Appeal.
146,437—Sarah C. Walker vs. L., N. A. & C. Ry. Co. Case, $25,000.
146,438—John Gill vs. Barney McNichols. Appeal.
146,439—Helen Hampton vs. Geo. M. Fadner. Same.
146,440—August B. Lambert vs. Joseph Frank. Same.
146,441—Rapel Battino vs. N. Mazarakos et al. Same.
146,442—F. A. Holmes vs. Phenix Ins. Co. Asst., $500. Holmes & Saunders, attys.
146,443—Milton S. Hitchcock vs. Thos. F. Egglestone et al. Conf. jdgt., $1,555. Willard Gentleman, atty.
146,444—Geo. Parry vs. P. J. Murray. Conf. jdgt., $15. G. Frank White, atty.
146,445—Ida Russell vs. May Harvey. Appeal.
146,446—Keeley Brg. Co. vs. Henry P. Fleming. Conf. jdgt., $465.50. H. J. Kearns, atty.
146,447—Hawley, Folsom & Robinson vs. Walter H. Parcells. Conf. jdgt., $1,809.50. W. Wood, atty.
146,448—Wilson Bros. vs. Same. Same, $430. Same atty.
146,449—Fisk, Clark & Flagg vs. Same. Same, $1,150. Same atty.
146,450—The Wacker & Birk Brg. and Mltg. Co. vs. David Frollick. Conf. jdgt., $191. Winston & Meagher, attys.
146,451—Thos. B. Eggleston et al. vs. Frank H. Barny. Garn., $1,555.07. W. Gentleman, atty.
146,452—Fred Klein vs. West Chicago St. Ry. Co. Case. C. D. Curtis, atty.
146,453—John L. Martin vs. Ill. Cent. Ry. Co. Case, $25,000. E. R. Woods, atty.
146,454—Henry Prinz vs. Chicago Arc Light and Power Co. Case, $10,000. W. Gentleman, atty.
Withheld Suits—146,406—L. Loewenstein & Son vs. Edward and Max Solinger. Asst., $500. Smith & Musgrave, attys.
146,409—Chas. G. Lathgren vs. Elmer A. Wightman et al. Bill to set aside conv. Harbert & Daley, solr.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

112,726—William Skinner Mfg. Co. vs. Nelis Botsen. Asst., $500. J. A. Peterson, atty.
112,727—Collins Shackleford vs. A. W. Burnside et al. Bill for receiver. Barnum, Humphrey & Barnum, solrs.
112,728—Samuel Levy vs. Louis Gonnuberg. Conf. judgt., $1,925. L. H. Mitchell, atty.
112,729—Bill. Suppressed.
112,730—William Skinner Mfg. Co. vs. Mathew Kramer. Asst., $500. J. A. Peterson, atty.
112,731—West Side Carousel Co. vs. W. B. Holton et al. Asst., $10,000. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.
112,732—Metropolitan Nat. Bank vs. Frank H. Hill. Asst., $3,000. Same attys.
112,733—Emma Ackerman vs. Edward Ackerman. Bill for divorce. Rubens & Mott, solrs.
112,734—Arthur A. Waters vs. C. F. Van Winkle. Asst., $500. Harbert & Daley, attys.
112,735—Chris Wuestig, by Chas. Wuestig, vs. Chi. & N. P. Ry. Co. et al. Case, $10,000. Dunne & McGrath, attys.
112,736—The People ex rel. Hurley C. Gage vs. J. H. Gilbert. Pet. for habeas corp. F. M. Williams, atty.
112,737—Peter Van Schaack & Sons vs. C. B. Paddock. Conf. judgt., $281.32. Ferguson & Goodenow, attys.
112,738—Mariah E. Mills vs. Betsey Hickson et al. Case, $5,000. Crews & Owen, attys.
112,739—Bill. Suppressed.
112,740—Lawrence Nelson et al. vs. Catherine H. Prius et al. Bill to forc. trust deed, $900. Hiram Barber, solr.
112,741—Same vs. Same. Same, $300. Same solrs.
112,742—Anna Fischer vs. Elizabeth Langston. Asst., $500. F. H. Trude, atty.
112,743—Robert M. Simons vs. The Mutual Accident Association of the Northwest. Asst., $5,000. Clark Varnum, atty.
112,744—Nicola Moggio vs. Raffaele de Bartoili. Case, $5,000. H. B. Wickersham, atty.
112,745—Bill. Suppressed.
112,746—Elisha H. Turner, for use of Geo. K. Shoenberger, vs. Albert Fuchs. Asst., $600. Matz & Fisher, attys.
112,747—World's Columbian Exposition Co. vs. A. T. Hooka Co. Asst., $300. Same attys.
112,748—Ida W. Newton vs. Charles M. Newton. Bill for div. S. T. Westover, solr.
112,749—Bill. Suppressed.
112,750—Nellie Kuyper vs. Jacob Kuyper. Bill for div. H. L. Burnheim, solr.
112,751—Robert Clara vs. Harriet Clara. Same. William Tenfert, solr.
112,752—T. C. Joy & Co. vs. John S. Thomas. Asst., $1,200. William U. Burleigh, atty.
112,753—Samuel Brown Jr. vs. Henry Bensher. Conf. judgt., $70.45. D. P. Doyle, atty.
112,754—Fred S. Loomis vs. Marion D. Sayles. Same, $128.89. M. B. and F. S. Loomis, attys.
112,755—Mark Streichen & Co. vs. Julius Jacobs et al. Appeal.
112,756—Raphael Goldstine vs. Adams Express Co. Same.
112,757—Briston W. Eldridge vs. Harry W. Williams. Same.
112,758—Julius Havanrich et al. vs. E. Baumann. Asst., $2,000. Paden & Gridley, attys.
112,759—Henry Schiff et al. vs. Same. Debt, $1,000. Same attys.
112,760—Jane H. Wilson vs. Mary E. Clark et al. Bill to correct deed. J. C. Patterson, solr.
112,761—Calumet Iron and Steel Co. vs. Pennsylvania Co. Replm., $900. J. S. Huey, atty.
112,762—Case. Suppressed.
112,763—Patrick Cusack vs. James Carroll. Conf. judgt., $1,046.75. King & Gross, attys.
112,764—Charles Smith et al. vs. George W. Cope. Asst., $500. Lane & Reaser, attys.
112,765—Samuel Smith vs. Mary Smith. Bill for div. P. W. Taft, solr.
112,766—Themsia Helgart by Josephine Helgart vs. Chi. City St. Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. W. D. Munhall, atty.
112,767—Annie Granahan vs. Patrick Granahan. Bill for div. E. F. Cahill, solr.
112,768—Walter W. Black et al. vs. Charlotte Stone et al. Bill for mch's lien, $30,000. J. C. Scovel, solr.

112,769—Alice G. Rogers vs. Albert B. Rogers. Bill for div. F. W. Combs, solr.
112,770—Edward Hinde vs. Theo. Renz. Asst. $500. Same atty.
112,771—Same vs. Patrick Sanders. Same, $1,000. Same atty.
Withheld cases—112,650—Charles D. Peacock vs. L. Dugas. Asst. $1,000. L. Evans & F. Arnd, attys.
112,686—Howard H. Hamilton, for use of Hugh L. Mason, vs. Weaver & Getz. Garn., $223.25. C. P. Abbey, atty.
112,697—Ina Gaghagen vs. John S. Gaghagen. Bill for div. L. M. Kane, solr.
112,704—John Schmidt, for use of Peter Kumnen, vs. The Hanover Fire Insurance Co. et al. Garn., $3,100. No atty.
112,714—Gertrude Wilson vs. Harry A. Wilson. Bill for div. Edward Maher, solr.
112,729—S. B. Lindman vs. Charles Schonlau. Asst., $500. R. Frankenstein, atty.

County Court—New Suits.

10,551—Lord & Bushnell Co. vs. H. W. Ames. Asst. $500. Pease & McEwen, attys.
10,552—E. S. Hotchkiss vs. C. G. French. Case $1,000. Ullman & Hacker, attys.
10,553—A. W. Burnside vs. P. L. O'Hara et al. Appeal.
10,554—Met. W. Side E. R. R. Co. vs. Scott Jordan. Cond. E. J. Harkness, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—10,040—Daly vs. Schoen; on fdg., $60 and sat.—10,326—Kahl vs. Seip; on fdg., $3,750 and sat.—7,367—Same vs. same; on fdg., $200 and sat.
JUDGE TUTHILL—14,769—Skinner vs. City; on ver., $450.
JUDGE WINDES—14,221—Gindley vs. Kean; deft., $259.70.—14,222—Pratt vs. same; deft., $318.35.—14,223—Ceperly vs. same; deft., $807.10.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—1,027—Singer vs. The J. Clark & Sons Co.; jury waived, cause sub., judgt., $1,080, without costs.

Decrees.

JUDGE EWING—4,163—P. B. & L. A. vs. McBeath; defncy. dec.—3,539—Schuk vs. Hathaway; same.—4,289—Moore vs. Morgan; dec. sale.
JUDGE STEIN—129,115—Hardin vs. Johnson; dec. of dist.
JUDGE COLLINS—1,117—Eckert vs. Gillen; dec. sale.—5,035—N. W. L. S. Co. vs. Groves; same.—99,673—Kalial vs. Kalial; dec. apptg. coms.—109,156—Everton J. from Carrie A. L. Fay; dec. div.—4,246—Wilmine W. from Wm. J. Harrington; same.—4,891—Allie M. vs. Wm. B. Kuller; same.—4,614—James H. vs. May Macklin; same.—3,679—Letitia vs. W. L. Grant; same.—4,225—Fritz vs. Friederike Zorn; same.—4,700—Annie vs. Davis Sacks; same.—5,696—Ettie vs. Henry W. Basketts; same.—28,091—Thomas vs. Lizzie Mehaffay; same.

Calls for Today.

JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—No. 924, on hearing.
JUDGE EWING—Nos. 14, 15, 17, 19, and 20. No. 13 on hg.
JUDGE STEIN—Nos. 44 and 29.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—City condemnation cases.
JUDGE GOGGIN—City condemnation cases.
JUDGE TULEY—General business.
JUDGE COLLINS—No. call. No. 818 on hg.
JUDGE HORTON—No call. No. 3,590 on hg.
JUDGE TUTHILL—No call. No. 2,699 on hg.
JUDGE BAKER—No call. No. 108,160 on hg.
JUDGE WINDES—Set cases. No. 2,975, and No. 106,928 on hg.
JUDGE SCALES—No. 9,089. City spl. 13,476 and No. 9,074 and city spl. asst. calr. No. 21, at 10 a.m. and No. 10,547 at 2 p.m.
JUDGE PUTERBAUGH—General business.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 1. Criminal Court. Ryan murder case on hearing.
JUDGE DUNNE—Branch 2. General business.
JUDGE McCONNELL—Set cases.
JUDGE SUGG—No call. No. 1,205, on hearing.

INSURANCE NEWS.

A new fire company with a capital of $200,000 will be organized shortly by a number of prominent capitalists of Chicago and other cities of this State. The Commercial Insurance company, which is to be the new company's name, is to start with a paid-up capital of $200,000, but with the privilege when this sum has been subscribed of increasing its capital to $1,000,000 after Jan. 1, 1894. Following are the names of the incorporators: James A. Sexton, Frank M. Blair, Fred M. Smith, H. C. Dolph, George Spry, Wolfred N. Low, H. J. Rogers, Charles T. Strattan, Gustave B. Treloar, George T. Farmer, Chicago; John S. Van Nortwick, Appleton, Wis.; William M. Van Nortwick, Batavia, Ill.; and Henry H. Evans, Aurora. Those interested in the new enterprise feel warranted in expecting a profitable business by the official reports of the Illinois State Auditor, showing that the fire insurance business offers a most profitable field for investment. To prove this the following figures are quoted by the incorporators to show what profits there have been in the insurance business the last twenty years. The amount paid in premiums in Illinois in this period was $147,974,353. The amount received from the companies for fire losses was $83,282,472. This makes the loss percentage to premiums about 42 per cent, while the business showed a net profit of over 27 per cent on the Auditor's estimate of 30 per cent for running expenses. Chicago has but two joint stock fire-insurance companies, the Firemen's and the Traders', representing on Jan. 1, 1892, but $750,000 paid up capital and $1,976,143 cash assets. These two companies have paid their stockholders $1,147,500 in cash dividends and added $1,226,143 to their original capital. Other reasons for establishing another fire-insurance company in Chicago are given as follows: That there has been no time during the last twenty years when the prospects of new companies have been as good as at present; that the loss ratio of the city diminishes with the rapid increase of insurable values and rates are firmly established throughout the West and are twice and in some cases four times as high as the same companies obtain on New York risks of inferior quality; that there is at present insufficient capital invested in insurance companies to carry the large lines of insurance.

There will be a meeting today at 4 p.m. in the office of Keep & Lowden in the Woman's Temple Building of those who are interested in organizing the Bankers' and Merchants' Mutual Life Insurance company. Among those who will be present are: Mayor Washburne, J. S. Runnells, William J. Chalmers, Henry E. Weaver, William B. Preston, James W. Nye, William B. Keep, Edward F. Hamilton, John W. Taylor. The advisability of forming a mutual life company will be discussed, and, if approved, organization will be begun immediately. One of the promoters of the scheme said yesterday that if it was deemed advisable to organize a company Mayor Washburne probably would be elected President. The proposition is to form a mutual life company on the assessment plan, writing policies according to the most approved and conservative methods of the regular life companies. The new company will be modeled after the Bankers' and Merchants' Mutual of St. Paul. It is understood the proposed new company will have the same agencies as those now established by the American Casualty Insurance and Security company.

Proofs of loss on the W. E. Frost planing mill were received yesterday. This risk was an old frame factory which had stood on the corner of Twelfth and Canal streets for many years. The fire which occurred Jan. 24 was the first the risk had ever suffered, and as it had carried insurance for the last twenty-five years, paying premiums at a high rate of insurance on account of the nature of the structure, the companies are not much out of pocket. According to the proofs the loss was estimated at $26,529, of which the insurance companies pay $16,887 and the assured $10,442. This is because of the 80 per cent co-insurance clause under which the risk was written. The property was valued at $54,420.

George M. Fisher, the Chicago general manager of the Palatine, has gone to New York to make arrangements concerning the management of the Manufacturers' and Builders' in the West. The Palatine's special agents still continue to establish agencies in the Western States. C. H. Call & Co. have just been appointed local agents in Marquette, Mich., Charles and F. G. Decker at Evansville, Ind., and Jacob Wile at La Porte, Ind. Within the last week or two eighteen agencies have been established in Indiana, among other places at Goshen, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Logansport, Lafayette, Frankfort, Crawfordsville, Terre Haute, Richmond, Warsaw, and Plymouth.

When the German of Peoria a few weeks ago made known its intention to cease writing in Chicago it was rumored that the determination was the forerunner of the general reinsurance of that company's business everywhere. It is announced that the company has ceased writing in Chicago only until after the World's Fair is over. Though the reason of this is not stated, it is understood the Chicago business has not proved satisfactory the last year.

The members of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association have practically given up hopes of any settlement of the Cook County compact matter by the joint committee of managers and local agents. The majority regard the delay of the report of this committee as indicating a desire on the part of the General Managers not to effect a settlement on any terms that can be devised by the association.

Dr. H. M. Stevens, Secretary of the Agricultural of Watertown, and his son, W. H. Stevens, assistant manager, were in the city yesterday calling on A. H. Darrow, the Chicago general manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The committee of Chicago managers authorized to settle the insurance muddle in this city met today at the Pabst Hotel with the representatives of local companies, with whom it was desired to have an understanding before calling in the local agents of foreign companies. It is announced that until tomorrow or the day after no agreement can be arrived at, as it will take until then for the committee to become thoroughly acquainted with the situation. The reason the work of settlement commenced with the local companies is that they are adverse to giving up their solicitors and subagents which would be required under the 15 per cent rule which it was sought to enforce. They represent that it is not practical to properly cover the ground without them. If an arrangement can be made whereby the local companies will be enabled to continue their subagents and solicitors an amicable settlement of the trouble will no doubt be consummated. If an arrangement cannot be arrived at the local companies will probably withdraw and conduct their business independently, which will end all efforts of settlement.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—An assessment life insurance company was organized here today to be known as the Columbian League. A. O. Wright, late Secretary of the State Board of Charities and Reforms, is President.

A constant cough, with failing strength and wasting of flesh, are symptoms denoting pulmonary organs more or less seriously affected. You will find a safe remedy for all lung or throat ails in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Licenses to incorporate the following new corporations were issued today by the Secretary of State.

American Hydraulic Placer Co., at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; for mining in the State of Idaho; incorporators, Frank L. Strong, A. H. Biddle, and Seth Douglass.

The Dearborn Office Building, of Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; to conduct a safety deposit business; incorporators, John P. Chesney, John Thrash, and Hulburd Dunlevy.

The Alhambra Co., at Chicago; capital stock $340,000; to maintain a theater and hotel; incorporators, John D. Hood, Geo. W. Dupee, and Arthur A. Bliss.

The Parliament Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; for the publication of books, pamphlets, and periodicals; incorporators, Henry J. Sawe, Dwight B. Heard, and Charles R. Whipple.

The Indurated Fibre Ware company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; for the manufacture of merchandise and to conduct a commission business; incorporators, George H. Best, Lowther Ferris, and Harry T. Lockwood.

The I. L. A. Broderson company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to deal in music and for music book publishing; incorporators, I. L. A. Broderson, H. W. Brown, and P. G. Buchholz.

The Painters' District Council of Chicago and vicinity, at Chicago; without capital stock; to regulate wages and the hours of labor; incorporators, H. W. Beckett, J. W. McKinney, and George Mileen.

The Home of Brotherhood, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social purposes; incorporators, Sam Robinovitz, Sam Buhal, and A. Cohn.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1893:

Morgan-st., n w cor. 65th, e f, 46½x124 6-10 ft, Feb. 25 (R. Gieseke to J. J. Schilling)	$ 8,000
Colfax-av., 311 ft s of 83d-st., w f, 125x125 ft, with 125x125 ft in rear thereof and fronting on Sumner-av., Jan. 16 (T. Winningham to R. P. Tribble)	6,250
The same property as the above, Jan. 16 (R. P. Tribble to R. McMurdy)	6,250
Clarinda-st., bet. Holt and Ashland-av., n f, 25 ft to alley, Jan. 9 (J. Dovenmuehle to J. Giesel)	1,450
Winchester-av., 164 ft s of W. Madison-st., w f, 24x124¾ ft, Feb. 24 (J. S. Grinnell to H. L. and L. Barnum)	7,000
The premises No. 626 W. 19th-st., Oct. 29, 1892 (J. H. Tesch to M. McCauley)	3,500
Dearborn-st., 48 ft n of Eagan-av., w f, 25x110 ft, July 15, 1892 (G. A. Wadsworth to H. C. Noyes)	3,000
W. Monroe-st., 289 ft w of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x193 ft, Feb. 6 (M. Wait to D. Dennett)	2,950
Maplewood-av., 230 ft n of Humboldt-blvd., w f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 27 (T. W. Wright to T. Graham)	1,600
Maplewood-av., s w cor Franklin-st., e f, 200x125 ft, with 100x180½ ft on Diversey-st., between Maplewood and Hoffman-avs., and 175x125 ft on Hoffman-av., between Diversey and Franklin-sts., Feb. 20 (J. Wain to J. Cornell)	12,000
Homer-st., 100 ft w of Blanchard, s f, 50x125 ft, Feb. 23 (C. L. Vaughn to C. H. Low)	1,500
Tripp-av., 241 ft s of Armitage, e f, 50x125 ft, Feb. 24 (P. C. Boedeker to C. J. Griesemer)	2,000
Rupp-st., 187 ft s of 93d, e f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 29, 1891 (N. K. Fairbank to R. Young)	1,250
Center-av., 164 ft s of 86th-st., w f, 25x124 ft, Oct. 10, 1892 (A. Warren to N. Logan)	2,000
Wellington-st., n w cor Perry, s f, 75x124 ft, improved, Feb. 27 (F. W. H. Sundmacher to F. Appel)	4,400
Bishop-st., 56¾ ft n of 68th, e f, 25x124¾ ft, Feb. 20 (B. Bauer to M. Taffey)	1,600
Peoria-st., 198 ft n of 56th, e f, 100x124¾ ft, Feb. 24 (A. G. Swan to H. McCormick)	6,000
Lyman-st., 27¼ ft s w of Selina, n w f, 100x100 ft, Sept. 12, 1892 (A. M. Clark to J. A. House)	8,000
Ashland-av., 337 ft n of W. Taylor-st., w f, 24x91 ft (T. W. Phinney to A. Ragor)	4,400
North-av., 25 ft w of Dayton-st., n f, 50x149½ ft, Nov. 15, 1892 (L. H. Kasten to K. Ott)	16,500
W. 18th-st., 96 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, imp, Feb. 27 (S. Tajza to F. Rapata)	3,350
Stony Island-av., 242¼ ft n of 83d-st., 40x129 ft, e f, Feb. 27 (T. E. Scott to E. Wheelan)	3,000
Egandale-av., 99¾ ft s of 46th-st., w f, 20x190 ft, Feb. 27 (G. C. Watts to E. P. Stewart)	14,500
Van Buren-st., e of Central Park-av., n f, 48x125 ft, Feb. 11 (A. S. Bradley to J. A. Kovl)	2,300
Seymour-st., 225 ft s of Waubansia-av., e f, 25x125 ft (E. H. Robinson to R. Robinson)	3,000
Raymond-st., 47½ ft e of Clinton, n f, 118½x126 ft, Jan. 25 (B. Benzl to J. J. Byrne)	1,800
Wright-st., bet 74th and 75th, e f, 80x168 9-10 ft, Jan. 11 (A. M. Clark to J. A. House)	15,000
Harrison-st., 200 ft e of Richmond-av., n f, 25x120 ft, Feb. 25 (A. Pinger to J. Brooks)	1,000
Ada-st., 40 ft n of 62d, e f 25x116 4-10 ft, Feb. 25 (P. A. Johnson to J. Jackson)	3,750
Lincoln-av., 48 ft s of School-st., e f, 24x137½ ft, Oct. 6, 1892 (F. W. H. Sundmacher to J. Rolfe)	3,500
Magnolia-st., s e cor. Bryn Mawr-av., w f, 99¾x123 ft, Feb. 20 (S. H. Austin Jr. to M. H. Henius)	9,175
Ogden-av., 41 ft s of Sawyer-st., e f, 25x125 ft, Dec. 21, 1892 (P. M. Prescott to M. F. Prindiville)	1,850
School-st., 241 ft w of Herndon, n f, 25x121½ ft, Feb. 28 (P. Malschner to W. C. Heineman)	1,900
88th-st., 178 ft w of Dauphin-av., n f, 65¾x127 ft, irregular rear (Cal and Chic. Canal and Dock Co. to F. B. Clarke)	1,000
Fillmore-st., 141 ft e of Central Park-av., s f, 50x119 ft, Feb. 25 (A. A. Franclaire to H. M. Chase)	1,400
Rokeby st., 182 ft s of Addison-av., w f, 25x124¾ ft, Jan. 21 (S. W. Cannell to H. Myers)	1,700
Cleveland-av., bet Halsted-st. and Sheffield-av., s f, 25x117 ft (O. Carlson to E. Stock)	1,710
7 lots in Hilliard & Hitt's resub of b 7, n w ¼, 17, 37, 14, near 107th-st., Feb. 27 (J. L. Sherman to C. Kann)	1,500
Margaret-st., bet 69th and 70th, e f, 25x124½ ft, Jan. 19 (C. Kann to J. L. Sherman)	3,800
Lots 4, 5, and 6, block 19, Union Mut. Life sub, 18, 39, 14, Feb. 15 (H. Knight to L. H. Faller)	2,400
The premises, 105 Hudson-av., Feb. 28 (P. G. Larson et al. to O. Carlson)	8,000
Aiport-st., n w cor W. 21st, e f, 24x125½ ft, Sept. 16, 1892 (A. Korter to M. Kalal)	13,100
Lewis-st., 200 ft s of Garfield-av., w f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 28 (A. Volkert to B. Volkert)	3,500
Dudley-st., 141 ft s of W. Clybourn-pl., 24x126 ft, Feb. 28 (F. Wagener to S. Kissling)	2,100
St. Lawrence-av., n e cor 72d-st., w f, 50x122 3-10 ft, Feb. 15 (A. S. Palmer to T. J. Minnich)	2,250
Throop-st., 150 ft n of 61st, e f, 75x124¼ ft, Jan. 18 (M. Rosenfield to J. C. Whiting et al.)	1,750
W. Chicago-av., 74 ft e of Fairfield, s f, 24x125 ft, Feb. 1 (J. Riffel to A. D. Robinson)	2,000
Noble-st., 321 ft w of Racine-av., s f, 25x125 ft, Feb. 25 (E. Hartman to E. and O. Hartman)	3,000
The premises No. 130 Evergreen-av., Feb. 27 (S. Larson to T. Tollakson)	3,700
N. Leavitt-st., 51 ft n of Fowler, w f, 24x150 ft, Feb. 21 (estate of C. Riemer to J. Riemer)	2,700
22d-st., 75 ft e of Avers-av., n f, 24x125 ft, Feb. 21 (C. L. Anderson to J. Isakson)	1,100
Lot 12, block 39, Montrose, Jan. 25 (E. D. Gray to E. B. Jewell)	1,000
Laflin-st., bet W. 22d and the south branch of the Chicago River, 100x243 ft, w f, Feb. 25 (J. E. Piper to J. Beidler)	12,500
Lots 38 to 50, block 8, Purple & Thomas' add. to Hyde Park, Feb. 23 (A. Grundier to F. Rakie)	1,600
Nora-av., bet W. North-av. and Thompson-st., w f, 24x126 ft, Aug. 16, 1892 (C. H. Low to J. N. Tilton)	1,600
Bowen-av., 291 ft e of Grand-blvd., s f, 25x118 8-10 ft, Feb. 28 (A. B. Hurd to J. G. Boess)	20,000
53d-st., 50 ft e of Woodlawn-av., s f, 84x100 ft, Dec. 21, 1892 (D. H. Wheeler to A. A. Cummings)	12,550
Carpenter-st., between 52d and 53d-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 27 (F. T. Murphy to H. Kammart)	1,600
Dearborn-st., bet 56th and 57th, e f, 25x99 ft, Feb. 14 (J. E. Oles to E. S. Badger)	8,000
4th-av., bet 98th and 99th-sts., w f, 50x121½ ft, Jan. 25 (E. Lord to C. J. Jankin)	1,600
The premises No. 154 Newton-st., Feb. 28 (D. Abel to C. Stube)	2,000
The premises No. 1035 N. Oakley-av., Feb. 20 (H. H. Talcott to T. Boland)	1,700
N. Hoyne-av., 102 ft s of Bryon-st., w f, 37½x138⅛ ft, Feb. 27 (L. Eheims to J. Gruda)	11,000
W. Chicago-av., 75 ft e of N. Wood-st., s f, 25x118 ft, Feb. 6 (A. Labek to C. Seeger)	3,000
OUTSIDE SALE.	
Und ½ int in 40 58-100 acres in n e ¼, 16, 39, 12 (Lenham & Co. to M. George)	10,000
MAP.	
Lake-st., n w cor Harding-av., 133x850 ft, by E. A. Cummings.	

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

N. B. Smeder, 2-story frame flats at 978 N. Kedzie-av	$ 2,400
Chase & Sanborn, interior alterations at 10-14 E. Lake-st	5,000
C. E. Brett, two 2-story and basement brick flats at corner 43d and Randolph-sts	3,000
A. Weber, 2-story and basement store and flats at Kedzie-av. and Center-st	4,000
P. Wood, 3-story frame flats at 73d-place and Jefferson-av	6,000
E. Walsh, 2-story frame flats at 7321 Brooks-av	2,200
J. F. Gorman, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 316-318 65th-terrace	7,500
Louis Anderson, 2-story frame flats, 7820 Edwards-av	2,500
C. O. Thiel, 2-story brick factory, 746 Clifton-av	2,500
Christ Larsen, 2-story and basement frame flats, 3 Garfield-av	2,600
C. J. Duhamnich, 2-story frame flats, 1445 Park-av	2,500

OPERA SEATS.

CHOICE SEATS FOR THE PADEREWSKI CONcerts. Call or address T. RICHARDS, care J. Church Co., 200 Wabash-av. Telephone 2712.

PADEREWSKI CONCERTS: GET CHOICE SEATS at BARNES & CO., Hatters, 86 Madison-st., one door west McVicker's Theater.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and specimen of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—RELIABLE PERSONS TO TAKE agency in their town for one of the best paying articles on the market; retails for 25 cents; pays 100 per cent profit; sells to every family; inclose stamp. ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALARY AND COMMISSION TO AGENTS TO sell the Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science; only workers required who desire to make money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO MORE FIRST-CLASS SPECIAL agents for Cook County; A1 contract to the right men, and splendid opportunity for promotion; six specials were promoted from my district in 1892 to State Managers. I also want a General Agent for every county in the State. Agents working for the Fidelity Mutual Life can successfully meet and defeat all competitors. We write all the improved forms of policies and challenge comparison and defy competition. Call or address,
F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
Fidelity Mutual Life, 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR NEW EDItion of the Supreme Court of the United States; its history and centennial by Hampton L. Carson; 54 etchings beginning with John Jay to George Shiras Jr.; exclusive territory. W. W. HAYNE, 61 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR portraits; $5 a day easily made. Write for particulars. S. F. KLOHS, 371 W. Van Buren, Chicago.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKERS—AT MME. KELLOGG'S PARISian School of Dresscutting, 210 State.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 89 State. Palmer House.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

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875 ... R. W. R. Meinung.
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245 ... Brewerton Pharmacy.
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224 ... Henry Schaller.
Cor. Belden ... F. R. Leonard.
1152 ... Perlau & Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton ... L. F. Barlow.

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AURORA ... F. P. Kryger. Transfer Station.
HINSDALE ... H. G. Prouty & Co.
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ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av ... E. T. Stowits.
66th and Wentworth ... H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue ... E. G. Binz & Co.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes av. and Rock Island tracks ... I. E. Penberthy.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. E. Bierstedt.
EVANSTON ... Eitch Pharmacy.
IRVING PARK ... Dr. W. Parker.
GLEN ELLYN ... Erwin Pulse.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WARNING IS HEREBY GIVEN not to negotiate the following notes supposed to be lost or stolen: Three several promissory notes for $666.66 each, maturing 1st December, 1893, 1st July, 1894, and 15th December, 1894, made by R. P. Lee in favor of and indorsed by McDonald and Brown, John McDonald and John Brown. Information will be thankfully received by C. McINTOSH, Barrister, Carleton Place, Ont.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DOCTOR WANTED—ONE OF THE busiest corners on the West Side; vacant April 1; has been a doctor's office continuously for five years; satisfactory reasons. C E 7, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT for cash; all kinds broken, unused, or out of style jewelry, silverware, etc.; highest price paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 78 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES—CALL OR SEND FOR 32-page HEALTH BOOK; treating on diseases peculiar to the sex. Consultation and examination free. VIAVI CO., 45 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—WANNTED—MEN OF MEANS TO act as managers and control men. Call from 9 to 11 a.m. Room 622, 225 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—DR. BELL'S RHEUMATIC REMedy; certain cure for rheumatism in all forms; absolute cure or no pay. 1248 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—DR. GRAHAM—LADIES' SPECIAL physician. R. 4, 183 S. Clark-st. Hours, 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, interested in electricity, as bookkeeper, assistant, or office work by April 1 or before with some manufacturer or dealer in electrical machinery or supplies; have some knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; strictly temperate; good habits; will begin the study of electrical engineering in evening school about April 1; am at present employed as bookkeeper with large mfg. concern; good reason for desiring a change; moderate salary; permanent position not to interfere with evening study. Address T 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HOTEL CLERK WISHES to change present position with some good hotel in Chicago; several years' experience, middle-aged, strictly sober, genteel appearance, with good address; well qualified for any position connected with the clerical work of a good house. With first-class references. Address JOHN R. WORMAN, Hotel Waverly, corner 15th and Filbert-sts., Philadelphia.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or shipping clerk with some iron or agricultural implement manufacturing establishment by temperate young man with natural inventive tact; first-class references. J. BAILEY, 207 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—LINGUIST, SPEAKING English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and the Scandinavian languages, wishes employment as clerk in hotel or otherwise. Address G J 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; accurate, rapid, capable of taking charge of office; first-class city references; salary moderate. Address T 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AND financier; 20 yrs.' experience in imptg. and dom. bus.; responsible position; A1 refs. C. A. SNYDER, P.-O. Box 349, Philadelphia.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper and stenographer; reference to present and former employers; $16 per week. R 133, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or general office work. Address T 18, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—SALESMAN WOULD like to represent reliable house in or near Chicago; good specialty preferred; extensive acquaintance with Western trade. Reference the best. Address T 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH large South Side connection in real estate and renting wishes a position as solicitor or to superintend an apartment building. Address R 142, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHOE SALESMAN IN wholesale or retail house; 5 years' experience; good references. Address G J 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN CAPAble as salesman or all-around office man. Experience and No. 1 reference. Address R 132, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE OR OFFICE by boy 16 years old, just left first year's high school. Address R 138, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE 6TH OF MARCH or later by a practical landscape gardener and florist; 20 years' experience; understands his business thoroughly; first-class private place in or about Chicago preferred; the very best of references; also highly recommended; good wages expected. Address G J 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRAFTSMAN TO DO work at home; plans and tracings done in first-class manner; will call at your office. Address R 163, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ICE CREAMMAKER or good helper on candy. Address R 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STRICTLY TEMPERATE and machinist engineer; make my own repairs; steam and gas fitting; licensed. T 44, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—CUSTOM CUTTER. REFerences. GEORGE STAUDE, 5702 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PROFESSIONAL NURSE T. WILLIAM DALE. Telephone 200, Lake View.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; IS GOOD careful driver and good milker; handy about house; willing and obliging. Address T 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; FIRST-class, steady man; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; experienced driver, with good city references. Address R 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman; understand the case of horses and carriages and work around the place; willing and sober; best city references. Address R 148, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages; willing and sober. Good city references. Address R 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; understands the care of fine horses, carriages; work about house; strictly temperate; city references. Address R 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; BARN B. general work; thoroughly competent, sober, and trustworthy; best ref. Coachman, 263 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; COMPEtent, willing, obliging; excellent refs. Address R 128, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH first-class references from large establishment; second or third in a first-class hotel restaurant or shop. NEWENS, St. John's College kitchen, Cambridge, England.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FAITHFUL German that can do garden and housework, also knows the care of horses, cannot speak the English language. Address T 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY AN ENglishman; New York references. Address G J 31, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS a first-class stenographer, good correspondent, an accountant, experienced in collections and credits, and qualified to do anything about an office is open to an engagement. Address T 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EFFICIENT STENOGrapher; long experience; good penman. Address R 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT STENOGrapher and bookkeeper. Address R 162, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HOTEL MAN FROM the East of 15 years' experience as manager or steward; can command trade or would rent dining-room of large hotel or apartment. Address R 144, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE as hotel steward and housekeeper; can give the best city reference; English; no family. Address at 498 Wabash-av., MR. A. J. DRAKE, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF EXPErience offers his services to arrange and care for exhibits during Columbian Exposition. Address G J 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN WHO CAN TURN his hand to most anything; can do janitor work in large flat; can handle steam heating appliance. Address W. C. W., 401 57th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN COOK; HOtel or large restaurant preferred; best of references. Address T 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF energy and three years' business experience in wholesale house. City references. R 130, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man in the real estate and renting business; also good solicitor. Address G J 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN, COLlector or salesman; any amount of security given as to honesty. Address R 146, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN EXPERIENCED in manufacture of pickles, preserves, ketchups, etc. Address T 5, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY CHEF AND WIFE IN hotel; wife as waitress or chambermaid; first-class references. H. B., 662½ Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY; HAS had 3 years' experience in bookkeeping and office work, also as cashier, and can operate the Remington typewriter. Address G J 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LAdy office assistant. Address T 45, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, competent cook, reliable worker; no washing; good wages. Address T 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family, with reference. Call 1639 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as housemaid or waitress on the South Side; city reference. Address T 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO washing or housecleaning by the day. 1474 Indiana-av., in rear, 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH ENglish cook; has had French training. Highest American references. 208 N. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS COOK in a private family or small boarding house. 1813 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, THORoughly competent girl; suburbs. Call 144 N. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; REliable cook and waitress; good references. Call 31 Pine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL WORK FOR good girl recently from Virginia. Apply 2549 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED — ATTENDING FURnished rooms or day work. 2554 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED NORTH German as nursery governess or companion; neat sewer. 190 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL ABOUT 15 years to take care of children. 231 N. May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. 2839 5th-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR FIRST OR SECOND work. Call 363 East 43d-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FASHIONABLE MODiste will sew in families or take charge of establishment; perfect fitter; ref. 394 Washington-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker to go out. $2 per day. DRESSMAKER, 3633 Vincent-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED, REFINED woman as housekeeper in private family; is capable of managing house and servants. Good references given. Address R 160, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A THOROUGHLY competent young lady stenographer, two years' experience, for half day work. Best city references. Address T 27, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG LADY — STENOGrapher and typewriter in factory office on West Side; hours 7 to 6. Address, stating experience and wages expected. R 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY STEnographer and Remington operator; limited experience; in an office where she can gain experience and moderate salary. Address O 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY STEnographer will work for a reasonable salary in first-class law office to obtain a good law experience. Address R 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY WELL-EDUCATED stenographer; 3 years' experience; Remington operator. Address R 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer and Remington operator, salary $8. Address P 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS stenographer; 2 years' experience. Address H E 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER employed forenoons wishes afternoon position. Address G J 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD, EXPERIenced lady stenographer. R 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT, ACcurate lady stenographer: $7. T 15, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER; must be rapid worker and accurate; state salary expected and references. Address T 30, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, IN GENERAL insurance office; state experience and salary expected. Address D H 104, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPERS — TWO YOUNG MEN; $15. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND COLLECTOR—MUST HAVE bond. F. C. FOSTER, 142 Monroe-st.

CLERK—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK, SPEAKing German, with A1 references; must be capable of taking full charge; good position and high wages to right party. Address T 28, Tribune office.

MAN—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE GENERal office and credit man; none other than boot and shoe credit man need apply; liberal salary to capable man. Address T 56, Tribune office.

MAN—YOUNG, WHO WRITES A GOOD HAND and operates caligraph. Room 516 Stock Exchange.

MAN—YOUNG, FOR OFFICE; 20 YEARS OF AGE, rapid penman, and with city references; $8 to start. Room 46, 34 Monroe-st.

MAN—YOUNG; 20; QUICK AND ACCURATE AT figures; $12. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 204.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN ABOUT 21, with some knowledge of bookkeeping for general office work. First-class references required. State salary wanted. Address T 40, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING MEN — SEVERAL, EXPERIenced; large commissions; fine medium; strongly indorsed by bankers and prominent men. Manhattan Publishing Co., 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

MEN — EXPERIENCED, TO SELL COUNTY rights on a machine that is needed by every farmer. Will allow liberal commission to good salesmen. Address, with references, B., Race-st., Rockford, Ill.

MEN—TO TRAVEL, $50 TO $100 PER MONTH STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—SHOE—FOR ILLINOIS AND WESTern Indiana, by Boston manufacturer, making men's, boys', and youths' shoes in cheap and medium grades. Only those with experiences in selling shoes on the road and willing to sell on commission need apply with references to P.-O. Box 2136, Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN—GOOD, IN MERCHANT TAILORING business. Apply at M. H. OSHON & CO.'S, 243 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—IRISH OR HEBREW DESCENT preferred. Address T 29, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—REQUIRED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for the latest edition of the beautiful "Glimpses of the World" by the world-renowned lecturer and traveler, John L. Stoddard. The sale of this entrancing work insures a splendid income. H. DILKES, 315 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—THREE CAPABLE YOUNG MEN TO handle a specialty in the city; $10 per day can easily be made. References. Apply 519 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED CLOTHING SALESmen to travel in Ohio and Indiana. Apply to LOEB & LOUCHHEIM, 248 Market-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN—TWO, EXPERIENCED, IN RETAIL men's furnishing goods; No. 1 men only need apply. Call at 177 State-st.
C. R. HARSHBERGER.

SALESMEN—INTELLIGENT ACTIVE MEN FOR the best furniture specialty made on earth; made of steel. Chicago Comfort Couch, 46 Jackson-st.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY THE BEST SIDE LINE ever offered. Kenosha Mills Co., 135 Lake-st.

SALESMEN—CITY TOBACCO SALESMEN; GIVE names of references. Address T 49, Tribune.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING — 3 EXPERIENCED young men. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SOLICITORS—TRAVELING ADVERTISING; LIBeral salaries; a novel patent device for hotels; send reference. RAGSDALE & CHASSELL, Le Mars, Ia.

SOLICITORS—PARTIES OF GOOD ADDRESS and familiar with life insurance. Address T 12, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—SUCCESSFUL, AT 404 CHAMBER of Commerce.

YOUNG MAN—TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS for weekly paper; must furnish small bond; good chance for right person. Address T 52, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—NEAT, TO WASH BOTTLES AND TO MAKE himself generally useful at La Palma Perfumery Co., Nos. 26-27 McCormick Blk., cor. Dearborn and Randolph.

BOY—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE; ONE WHO lives on the West Side preferred. Address, stating age, references, and wages expected. G J 26, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE, WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtions; one who can write fairly well; good opportunity for good boy. Call at New Haven Clock Co., 211-213 Wabash-av., Chicago.

BOY—ABOUT 15, FOR ERRANDS AND OFFICE work. ADAMS & WESTLAKE CO., 110 Ontario-st.

BOY—ABOUT 16, TO DRIVE WAGON ACQUAINTed with streets on South Side. 3626 Cottage Grove-av.

BOY—IN STORE, GOOD STRONG BOY, 15; GOOD character; $3.50 to $4 week. R 169, Tribune.

BOY—GOOD ERRAND BOY; MUST HAVE REFerences. CHAS. RUBENS & CO., 221 5th-av.

BOY—BRIGHT, ABOUT 17, FOR STORE WORK. C. H. BESLEY & CO., 10 and 12 No. Canal-st.

BOY—TO RUN DELIVERY WAGON AND ASsist in grocery; good wages. 3001 State-st.

Trades.

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER AND BLACKSMITH helper. 570 Wabash-av. M. COLLINSON.

CALCIMINER—A MAN TO DO CALCIMINING. F. C. TAYLOR, 135 Lake-st.

CANDYMAKER—A FIRST-CLASS CANDYMAKER. Good wages. Slyder Candy Co., 3203 Cottage Grove-av.

COPPERSMITHS — NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS hands need apply; steady employment. ENGEL, KIRCHHEIMER & REGNIER, 1611 Thames-st., Baltimore, Md.

FORWARDER — BLANK-BOOK. FOR HALF-bound work. 71 and 73 Lake-st.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS, TO SUPERINTEND A factory for the manufacture of spokes and bent wagon material; good references required. Apply to GRANT GREEN JR., Manager, Frankfort, Ky.

MAN—TO RUN MOORE CARVING MACHINE. Address BARDWELL, ROBINSON & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

PAPERHANGERS—AT ONCE 6609 LANGLEY-av.; also helper.

PASSENGER CAR BODY BUILDERS. APPLY to Manager Pullman Palace Car Co., Pullman, Ill.

PRESSER—GOOD, ON CLOAKS. 126 MILWAUkee-av., cor. Kinzie-st.

PRINTER—JOB—FIRST-CLASS—ONE WHO CAN read proof. V. GUERTIN & CO., 112 Fifth-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

BUGGY WASHER. NOLAN'S STABLE, 5215 JEFferson-av., Hyde Park.

COACHMAN—SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, WITH first-class references; married man. Apply at 199 Fifth-av., sixth floor.

YOUNG MAN—TO DRIVE BREAD WAGON; GIVE references and where last employed. Address T 11, Tribune office.

House Servants.

BUTLER—TO TAKE CARE OF PARLOR FLOOR and wait at table; must have good city references. Please call at 2112 Prairie-av., between 11 and 1 or 3 and 4.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON, FAIR SPEED, good penman; $50. 412 First National Bank Building.

STENOGRAPHER—MALE; EFFICIENT. ROOM 1103 the Manhattan Building.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; EXPERIenced; $12. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 204.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE YOUNG MEN; $15. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—THREE YOUNG LADIES; $10, $15, $18. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

BOOKMAKING, SHEET AND TICKET WRITING, handicapping, etc., thoroughly taught, a new class being formed Wednesday. R 147, Tribune office.

CATERER—FIRST-CLASS; TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of cafe in fashionable club; must have highest references. Address T 7, Tribune office.

GOOD ORGANIZER TO ATTEND AND ADDRESS grocery association meetings. T 48, Tribune.

JANITOR—FOR LARGE DRY GOODS STORE; first-class, thoroughly familiar with the duties, and competent to superintend the work of 5 or 6 others. Address, giving references, T 14, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED HOTEL MAN OF HIGH repute to take management of first-class hotel, 160 rooms; must have some capital. Address T 31, Tribune office.

MAN—TO TAKE CARE OF PLACE AND GARden in the country. Call at Room 65, Portland Block.

MAN—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, LIGHT INSIDE work; $12 week. 195 La Salle-st., Room 8.

MEN—THREE YOUNG MEN ON NEW, CLEAN special work, to learn. BARRETT Bindery, 148 Monroe-st.

PORTER—GERMAN; MUST BE EXPERIENCED at cleaning glass and floors and willing to work; $9 per week; State-st. dry goods store; best of references required. Address at once T 16, Tribune office.

PROOFREADER—EXPERIENCED, FIRST-CLASS proofreader. JOHN MORRIS CO., 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

REPORTER — FOR COMMERCIAL AGENCY; with some experience in the business preferred. Address R 157, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WHO IS THOROUGHLY POSTED in printing, stationery, and blank book line can get permanent position and interest; must have $1,000 to invest. Address T 34, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—HAVING $500 CASH SECURITY as cashier and stereopticon manager for World's Fair lecturer. Room 47 University Chicago, 58th-st. and Ellis-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPERS—2 YOUNG LADIES; D. E.; $12; $15. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPER—D. E., 30 TO 45; GOOD PENMAN. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—IMMEDIATELY. ROOM 11, 5636 Lake-av., opposite South Park station.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—SWEDE, GERMAN, ENglish; wages $5; keep second girl; family 3. Call Wednesday, Thursday evenings. 4554 Lake-av.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS COOK ON MEATS AND pastry; must be neat. 5550 Jefferson-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; SMALL family. 5216 Washington-av.

GIRL—EXPERIENCED, GENERAL HOUSEWORK, small family. 3152 Rhodes-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork: must be a good cook. 4456 Berkley-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL WITH REFERENCE willing to assist in general housework; no washing. 4810 Kenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK — PROTESTANT, COMPETENT, general housework; small family; references. 4109 Grand-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good cook and laundress. 5424 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—3311 CALUMET-AV.—A STRONG, capable woman for general housework in small private family; references.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral work in family of three; city references. 5943 Wabash-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; $5 TO good girl. 3523 Vernon-av.

HOUSEWORK—KITCHEN GIRL; MUST BE neat and active. 5550 Jefferson-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 304 E. 49th-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT SERVANT FOR general housework; bring refs. 3352 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing. 374 W. Madison-st.

NURSE GIRL—GERMAN OR AMERICAN, FOR 2 small children. 3252 Vernon-av.

TWO GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRLS AS cook and laundress and second girl. Apply 3522 Michigan-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—FAMILiar with lumber trade; must be good longhand writer. Address, with references, T 3, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—EXPERT; permanent position with good salary; must be rapid and correct. Address T 24, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND EXPERT SMITH PREmier operator. The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 154 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND OPERATOR—LADY, ON Remington; competent person can secure good position. Address G J 20, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, WEDNESDAY MORNing. 1317 Masonic Temple.

STENOGRAPHER—EXPERT, VERY INTELLIgent lady; $18. 82, 240 La Salle-st.

STENOGRAPHER — WELL EDUCATED, 1405 Unity Building.

STENOGRAPHER—SMITH PREMIER; EXPERIenced; $15. 269 Dearborn-st., R. 204.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—FIRST-CLASS; CALL EARLY. R. 320, The Temple.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERator—Lady. Apply 611 Phenix Building.

TYPEWRITER—FEMALE, WHO HAS A MACHINE. Apply at once at 3407 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—TO DO OUR LIGHT, PLEASANT WORK at their homes; no canvassing; constant employment; instructions free to those engaging immediately. CLINTON ART CO., 181 West Madison-st.

LADIES—WHO DO WRITING FOR ME AT HOME make $18 weekly. Reply, with self-addressed stamped envelope. CAMILA A. AVERY, Box A, South Bend, Ind.

LADY CANVASSERS—SALARY OR COMMISsion, to sell Ozone Fluid; natural disinfectant; the best disinfecting, purifying, and remedial agent known to science, and our toilet preparation for ladies; workers can make big money. The Globe Medicine Company, Room 51, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

LADY DETECTIVE—OF GOOD APPEARANCE and character; experience not necessary (young lady). Address T 57, Tribune office.

LADY—FOR DENTAL OFFICE. ADDRESS T 26, Tribune office.

OPERATORS — EXPERIENCED, ON WAX thread sewing machines, for glove work; steady employment all the year round. Western Tannery & Glove Works, 37-43 Coventry-st.

SOLICITORS—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. 119 La Salle-st., Room 52.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS TO invest would like to meet a party who has a legitimate money making scheme who is short of funds; no advertising propositions; no agents. Address T 47, Tribune office.

A MAN WITH $3,000 AND GOOD REFERENCES can secure an interest in a manufacturing business that will clear $50,000 per year. 167 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

A FINE RESTAURANT AND LUNCH COUNTER down-town doing a big business, $700. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., R. 617.

BARGAIN—LUNCH ROOM; SEATS 40; $500; SEE it. DORN, 74 Reaper Block.

CASH REGISTERS, NATIONALS, AT REDUCED prices; Lamson's being slow sale we offer less than half-price; also other makes. Chicago Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET

On 63d-st., two blocks from World's Fair grounds; doing cash business of $200 per day; lease of store running one year from May 1 at the low rental of $80 per month; rare bargain for spot cash; must be sold immediately; good reasons for selling.
D. W. GRAY, 96 Market-st.
11 to 12 a.m., 4 to 5 p.m.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 500 ACRES SAND LAND, ON line of railroad and lake, good shipping facilities. There isn't a road running into Chicago but what will go in on elevated tracks within ten years, and sand will be at a premium. B. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE UNENCUMBERED improved city property in part payment for controlling interest and management of a well-established manufacturing business located near Chicago; reasons given for selling. Address G A 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED MEAT markets on the North Side, with all classes of trade, at one-third its value, or might exchange for real estate. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BOOK AND NEWS STAND; ONE OF three in city of 22,000; occupying same room with drug store on best retail corner in the city; write quick. JOHN B. ROBINSON, Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—225-ROOM HOTEL, WITH dining-room, etc.; one block from main entrance to World's Fair. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—$1,000 BUYS FULLY EQUIPPED dining-room near main entrance Fair; seats 100; a bargain if sold at once; do not call if you have not got money. No. 5550 Jefferson-av.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, CHICAGO-AV.; UNder large Eup. hotel; '94 lease; daily receipts $35; part time. Apply 439 W. Lake-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 12-ROOM HOUSE. Ashland-blvd., near Adams; opportunity seldom offered; investigate. Address S 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED REAL estate office; making money; good reasons. Address G J 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR $3,000 A MANUFACTURING business worth $10,000; $5,000 can be made this year. Address P 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINELY FITTED MARKET, SOUTH Side; good location. G J 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER SALOON; 5 YEARS' lease; good trade. 445 State-st.

FOR SALE—SMALL HOTEL; A BARGAIN; BIG money can be made. 5550 Jefferson-av.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND 11 ROOMS OPposite Union Depot. 117 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING SALOON ON the West Side. 91 Blue Island-av.

GENTLEMAN WANTS LADY WITH MEANS TO join him in business enterprise; real estate or self as security. Address T 20, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN NEW BUSINESS FOR sale; $5,500 wanted; big money properly pushed; no end to the sales. Come and investigate. Room 437, 79 Dearborn-st.

IF YOU PUBLISH ANY MAPS, GUIDES, AND views, or manufacture any souvenirs and novelties of the World's Fair and want to sell them address A. E. BATEMAN, Room 37, Evening Post Bldg.

IMPORTANT TO NOTION AND FANCY-GOODS dealers—We will dispose of our entire stock of McCall's bazar paper patterns at less than one-fourth their value, as we desire the space for other purposes. CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO. (Retail).

MAN OF 32 WANTS TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFfice and finances for manufacturing concern; can invest $1,000 or more, with good security; best of references. Address G J 11, Tribune office.

MAN—ENERGETIC, WITH SOME MONEY; World's Fair exclusive enterprise; references exchanged. Address T 10, Tribune office.

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME; MUST HAVE good man at once; will sell half interest in established real estate office for $1,000; can clear $30,000 in six months; references. Address T 46, Tribune office.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING CO.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SPOT CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCKS OF MERchandise. Address H. HOMER, 134 Market-st., by mail only.

TO RENT—LARGE SPACE AND ELEGANT SHOW window suitable for candies, soda water fountain, etc., in lunch room feeding 1,000 people daily. Call 12 to 2 p.m. ROYAL LUNCH CO., 184 E. Madison-st.

TO RENT—A RESTAURANT ON SOUTH STATE-st.; a good chance for a live man to make some money. J. B. ALCOTT & CO., N. W. corner State and 39th-sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE BUSIness man not over 30 years old, with some money, but possessing more brains and executive ability, with a capacity for handling aggressive hustlers in the field, can secure the active management of a specialty business, the Chicago branch controlling four States and backed by a manufacturing concern of unlimited capital. Business a monopoly; very profitable. A man of nerve and judgment, able to handle and sell a cash register or manage a burglar proof safe business (experience in either of these lines will be a desideratum), bringing undoubted references as to character, will be given an interview. Address R 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO GO INTO THE HOTEL BUSIness—Two young men with small capital, but who can command large patronage from several of the Eastern States, desire to make arrangements to run hotel on shares for World's Fair term. Have papers showing where we can get our patronage. Answer quick, with most favorable terms; cannot entertain high prices. Address T 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND practical man who understands the manufacture of furniture who will buy two-thirds interest in a large furniture factory for $8,000 and superintend the same; said factory is actually worth $50,000. Address T 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTERPRISING BUSINESS MAN as full partner in legitimate, well established and successful mercantile law and collection business; some cash to enlarge and extend. Address G J 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,000 TO $3,000 TO take interest in established business paying 60 per cent in manufacture of necessary articles; this is business, no World's Fair fake; pay to investigate. Address G A 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $10,000 CASH TO ASsociate with me in a mining deal that will net from $50,000 to $100,000 profit; references given and required. Address Care A 41, Lord & Thomas.

WANTED—TO RENT—PRIVILEGES IN HOTELS for news and cigar stands. Address G B 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALOON OR GROCERY; SOME CASH and good South Side home to trade for either. Call Room 312, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—SALOON; FIRST-CLASS locality. Address L. S., 381 14th st.

$500 BUYS BUSINESS LUNCH ROOM; WELL worth $1,000. DORN, 74 Reaper Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 8-ROOM AND BATH FLAT; 51ST-ST., near MADISON-AV. '94 lease; low rent; furniture cost $2,500. Will sell for $1,500.
Do not fail to call!! This is choice!!!
Bargains in other furnished flats and houses.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNITURE AND LEASE; 13-room house; Ashland-av.; price $1,300; rent $80; big bargain. GOODNOW, 53 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 30-ROOM house, 22d and Calumet-av., or will rent for World's Fair term. DORN, 74 Reaper Block.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen and bookkeepers; some own machines. NO REGISTRATION FEE charged stenographers. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

COMPETENT MALE AND FEMALE HELP FURnished free to employers. 76 E. Madison-st.

POSITIONS SECURED COMPETENT MEN. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., Room 11, 107 Clark.

STENOGRAPHER—LADIES; SMITH, $15; REMington, $12; caligraph, $8; Hammond, $6; no registration fee. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BUREAU OF JUSTICE IS the people's friend and helper in collecting wages and bills and in legal business. Advice free. Office 97 Clark-st., Room 7.

LAWYER—E. EVERETT, 1114 ASHLAND BLOCK, Clark and Randolph. Fees moderate; advice free.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—99 YEAR FEES, 5 PER CENT NET, $44,000 and $72,000; secured by 5-story and basement brick buildings, and the land about one-half the present value. Principals only.
F. M. CLARKE, 84 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. List your property with us for quick sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st., Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—$30,000 PROFIT TO YOU IF YOU buy my 105 lots on North and Grand-avs. and several fine and valuable corners; $8,000 cash required. Address G J 19, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two new and elegant residences, built regardless of cost; nothing better in Chicago; $85,000, $100,000. If you want something very choice every way give this your immediate attention.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine brown stone house, 34 ft. wide, heated by hot water; $60,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome modern house, 43 ft. and barn; $65,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, 51 ft.; $42,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brown stone, modern house, 25 ft., with brick barn; $24,000; a bargain.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Brick house, extra well built, 25 ft. and brick barn; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house near 29th-st.; $35,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful modern house near 21st-st.; $47,500.
MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE—Connecticut brown stone, one of the most costly homes in Chicago; $250,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brown stone house, with lot 68x171 ft. and barn; $95,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—First-class new house with lot 50 feet front; $60,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Four fine residences; $75,000, $85,000, $125,000, $45,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New stone-front house, No. 3122, finished in quarter sawed oak, bird's eye maple, birch, cherry, and other hard woods, heated by hot water; best sanitary plumbing; tile bath room; lighted by gas and electricity; handsome combination fixtures for gas and electric light; fine decorations; lot 25x177 ft. The house is new and has never been occupied; immediate possession.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x173 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 37th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—90x199 ft., near 37th-pl.
DREXEL-BLVD.—66x250 ft., S. W. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—119x227 ft., near 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—50x232 ft., near 46th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x200 ft., near 49th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—150x200 ft., S. E. cor. 49th-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., No. 2007; valuable business lot, 70x160 ft., now ripe for permanent improvement; $75,000; will lease for 99 years without revaluation.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone-front houses, Nos. 1716, 1913, and 2021; growing rapidly into business property.

FOR SALE—A FINE 11-ROOM HOUSE AND BARN, shade and fruit trees and well laid out grounds; 600x266 ft. frontage on four streets; located near West Pullman, on 115th-st., Gano, Ill.; will sell whole or half; also a block of four stores and flats on Michigan-av., corner 114th-st., Roseland; well rented. Inquire of
J. HENRY KLARE, Owner, 115th-st., Gano, Ill.

FOR SALE—
AT KENWOOD AND HYDE PARK.
High-class residence property on Lake, Washington, Madison, and Lexington-avs.; lowest prices; best terms. Also desirable corners for hotels, flats, and residences on 51st-st.-blvd.
METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS FOR QUICK SALE—24 lots, 600 feet, Storms-av., between 84th and 85th-sts.; $15 per foot; one block from electric road on Cottage Grove-av.; property in same block sold for $25 per foot.
W. E. SLOSSON, 902 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MODERN HOUSE IN the best portion of Michigan-av., near 29th-st., contains 14 rooms, lot 25 ft. wide, good 2-story brick barn; price reduced to $37,000; at this figure the property is a bargain.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE 2-STORY BRICK and stone flat buildings, six and seven rooms each; one 3-story brick and stone flat building, six rooms each; two eight-room dwellings, stone front. All buildings have modern improvements and hardwood finish. Houses built to order.
B. F. PETERS, 320 63d-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—OGLESBY-AV., NEAR 61ST-ST., 148x183 feet at $105.
Yates-av., s. w. cor. 69th, 600x170 ft.; big bargain; or will lease; located 2 blocks south of World's Fair gate and on line of South Chicago electric line.
E. N. WEART & CO., R. 308, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—
The owner of a fine new residence on Kimbark-av. having decided to remove to New York City will sell his house and furniture at a reasonable price. Address at once CHARLES C. WHITACRE, 201 Owings Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove, near 36th, flat building, 6 stores, 24 flats; elegant brick; 132 feet on Cottage Grove; possession May 1; cheap or easy terms; great bargain.
M. D. BIRGE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON KIMBARK-AV., NEAR MIDWAY Plaisance, 50x188; can be had at a low figure, or will be leased for the World's Fair period.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—ON ELLIS-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., east front, modern brick house; lot 25x180; on account of owner's leaving the city can be had for $7,500.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
NEW MODERN FLAT BUILDING,
55th-st., near Jackson Park.
2 stores and 6 flats, 48 rooms.
R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—7 HANDSOME STONE AND BRICK front 8 and 10 room houses; all modern improvements and conveniences, 48th-st., just west of Drexel-blvd.; $8,500 to $10,000; easy terms.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON WASHington-av., near 57th-st.; 11 rooms, billiard-room; all latest and best modern improvements; lot 50x150; a decided bargain for a few days.
JOHN M. SECRIST, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD, ONE MILE FROM World's Fair—An 8-room house; every improvement; painted, papered, and newly furnished throughout. Address R 135, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STEAM-HEATED FLATS near Douglas Monument; modern in every respect; rich investment; want 50 feet, elevated road, vacant. KEITH, 4315 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—NEW TEN-ROOM HOUSE IN KENwood, near 47th-st. station I. C. R. R.; beautifully finished in hardwood, and all modern conveniences. Low price. W. J. FAIRMAN, 89 Madison.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON KIMBARK-AV., near 49th-st., 45x127, modern, 13 rooms, hardwood finish; perfect order; $30,000. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., Room 27.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN FEES—ONE FOR $160,000, one for $140,000, one for $120,000; full particulars to actual buyers only.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTH OF 12TH, 49 feet, west front; also s. e. cor. State and 23d-st., 100 feet, by C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Tel. Main 638. 1452 to 1458 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST.—50 feet, $135 per foot for quick sale.
DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER 62D-ST. AND FARWELL-av.; must sell; by owner. C. W. ROTHE, 374 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM BRICK DWELLING, NEAR Ellis Park, only $5,000; cheapest property on South Side. Address R 137, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COR. 76TH AND VINCENNES-AV. (Auburn Park), 125x160. Address R 105, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
VACANT.
Adams-st., near Halsted, n. f., 25x180 ft.
Adams-st., near Loomis, n. f., 50x188 ft.
Adams-st., near California-av., s. f., 27x125 ft.
Adams-st., near St. Louis-av., n. f., 50x142 ft.
Adams st., w. of Homan-av., n. f., 50x142 ft.

Madison-st., near California-av., s. f., 48x122 ft.
Madison-st., near Sacramento-av., s. f., 25x125 ft.
Madison-st., near Homan-av., n. f., 50x193 ft.
Madison-st., e. of St. Louis-av., n. f., 25x191 ft.
Madison-st., e. of Central Park-av., n. f., 50x191 ft.

Monroe-st., near Homan-av., n. f., 25x180 ft.
Monroe-st., near St. Louis-av., s. f., 100x191 ft.

Jackson-blvd., near Throop-st., n. f., 25x120 ft.
Jackson-blvd., near Homan-av., s. f., 50x142 ft.
Jackson-blvd., cor. St. Louis-av., 105x142 ft.

Van Buren-st., near California-av., s. f., 52x104 ft.
Van Buren-st., near Sacramento-av., s. f., 25x125 ft.
Van Buren-st., near Spalding, n. f., 25x124 ft.

Congress-st., near Sacramento-av., n. f., 73x153 ft.
Congress-st., near Homan-av., s. f., 25x124 ft.

Harrison-st., near Francisco, s. f., 50x154 ft.
Harrison-st., near Albany-av., s. f., 25x124 ft.

Also many other pieces of property along the line of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—16-ROOM MODERN STONE-FRONT house, opposite Union Park, lot 147 feet deep; large paved alley, new closets, bath, furnace, everything in good condition; newly furnished; will sell with or without furniture; $1,000 less than listing price of similar houses. 18 Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—FULTON-ST., near Ashland, 10 rooms, large bath room and barn, desirable for 2 flats; pays big percentage; price $4,800; sold in consequence of death; can be paid by installments. PYERMAN & GEDDE, Real Estate, 908 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIS CANNOT BE DUPLICATED—50x180, south front, Adams-st., half block east of Garfield Park; ALLEY ON SIDE. Also lots adjoining new residences, near St. Louis-av. HARRY GREENEBAUM (exclusive agent), 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., JUST EAST OF Western-av., 3-story brick building; lot 24x123; always rents well. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—389 AND 391 WARREN-AV., 2-STORY brick houses; four rooms deep; every modern convenience. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND LOT 33 FEET front, Ashland-blvd.; very cheap. G J 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON KEDZIE-AV.; $90 per foot; near "L" road. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE FOR INCOME property—785 Warren-av., 48x123, with 10-room 1½-story cottage. OWNER, 1415 Jackson-blvd.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ELAINE-ST., EAST FRONT, NEAR Roscoe, 70x180 ft., with finest boulevard improvements; $15 a ft. below the market.
WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, Tel. 5196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
An elegant corner residence south of Chicago-av. and east of Rush-st.; immediate possession; price $40,000 on easy terms of payment.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—EDGEWATER—WILL CONSIDER ANY REASONABLE OFFER. 11-room modern house; 100-foot corner lot.
R. B. COOPER, 89 Madison-st., Room 18.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER. EDGEWATER.

THE IDEAL LAKE SHORE SUBURB.

EDGEWATER. In all respects the most desirable, strictly residence suburb of Chicago.

ELECTRIC 15 new detached houses, modern, conveniently arranged; perfect plumbing and sanitary arrangements.

RAILWAY Prices, $5,100 to $12,000; affording a wide range in style and size. Terms will suit you.

RAPID Quickly reached by C., M. & St. P. R. R. and new electric railway in operation by June 1, 1893.

TRANSIT Edgewater homes are on high, dry ground, with large lots, stone sidewalks, and macadamized streets.

INSPECTION Salesmen at city office will take you to see property at any time free of expense. Also an agent at the station on arrival of all trains.

INVITED. Terms, plans of houses, and full particulars furnished on application to
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera House.

FOR SALE— ON LONG TIME.
46 feet on Wells-st., near Schiller-st., with old brick and frame improvements; will sell at a very low figure, ½ cash and balance on or before 8 years at 5 per cent.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSE AT A BARGAIN, in the choicest portion of the North Side, south of Lincoln Park; contains nine rooms, including five bedrooms. The owner has special reasons for selling and will take $12,000 for immediate sale. This is a bargain. HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st. (Formerly of Turner & Bond).

FOR SALE—ON LINCOLN-AV., NEAR DIVERSEY-st., 2-story brick flats; lot 25x125; rent $600; price $5,800; a bargain.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 92 Dearborn-st.
(Formerly of Turner & Bond.)

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
9 to 12 room, new, modern houses at "WINNETKA PARK BLUFFS"; hardwood finish, cement cellars, furnace heat; located on large grove lots, a few minutes' walk from and connected with the depot by cement sidewalks; elevation 80 feet above the lake; prices $4,500 to $9,000; terms reasonable. We will take you to see the property any day.

BIG GROVE LOTS FOR SALE
AT $15 TO $25 PER FRONT FOOT,
ON EASY TERMS.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
301 to 304 Inter-Ocean Bldg.
N. W. Cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK PROPERTY—
A few splendidly located lots, with full-grown shade trees, Kenilworth-av. fronts, at from $25 to $50 a front foot. Property in the adjoining block recently sold for $90 a front foot.
Also one choice house, with furnace, hot and cold water, bath, etc. Small payment down, balance in installments to suit purchaser.
Call on or address WALTER THOMAS MILLS, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill., between 12 and 2 p. m. each day.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—BY OWNER. $5,500, house, 12 rooms, besides large floored attic, hot and cold hydrant water; also cistern water in kitchen and laundry; water-closet, sewer, stone foundation, furnace, grate, electric lights and electric bells for front doors, dining-room and 5 bedrooms, with indicator, hardwood floors in bathroom, dining-room and kitchen, cement cellar and cement sidewalk to rear door; lot 50x174; on Euclid-av., near electric street cars. 1615 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—MEN OF MEANS OR LARGE INcomes are now anticipating the demand by securing valuable north shore residences at $20,000 to $40,000.
For a large, new, modern establishment outside city limits in choicest neighborhood with every city convenience, on easy terms. Address OWNER, G B 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON RESIDENCE, NEAR University; solid brick, modern improvements, furnace, electric light, fine condition; 10 large rooms; east front; large, finely shaded grounds; an ideal home; terms to suit; will exchange for flat building or vacant and cash. OWNER, 815 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN JOHN CUDAHY'S ADdition to Morton Park; $1,500 up; small payments; small amt. down; 5, 6, 7 rooms; sewers, sidewalks, electric lights, graded streets; I. C., C. B. and C. & E.'s; free fare any time.
WILLIAM W. WEARE,
218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—$100 PER ACRE FOR A FINE FARM of 218 acres, just north of Wheeling; the Wisconsin Central railroad and Desplaines River both cross the property; suitable for a manufacturing site, suburban town, or subdivision.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.—A CHOICE business corner, central location, occupied as livery and sale stable, doing big business; will sell with or without stock. For full particulars address F-O. Box 1033.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF MODERN HOUSES at Oak Park; good bargains at all times.
SMITH & JUNE,
R. 42, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LIST OF MODERN HOUSES at Wheaton (Chicago's best American and educational suburb), ranging in prices from $500 to $5,000. IRA BROWN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2 HOUSES AT EDGEWATER, $4,500 and $7,500; also two at Cuyler Station, 5 miles per C. & N. W. R. R., for $3,750.
J. B. TURCK, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2 HOUSES AT CLYDE, 8 MILES PER C. B. & Q. R. R.; one at $2,000; and one with large barn $3,200; also 3 houses at Austin, $2,000 each.
J. B. TURCK, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH RIVERSIDE—LOTS $500; houses built to suit on monthly payments.
W. M. R. VOSE, 157 Washington-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—BARGAINS IN NEW houses; $3,000 to $7,000; lots $30 to $50; improved streets. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1110 Tacoma Block.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW 8-ROOM DWELLING AT Longwood, 50-ft. lot, $3,000; cash or payments.
OVIATT, Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
160 acres corner 39th-st. and Kedzie-av.
17 acres at Purrington Station, R. I. Ry., and half mile from West Pullman.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—15 ACRES ONLY $550 per acre; adjoining owners ask $2,000; must sell. W. J. LISTER, Room 44, 69 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM 1 MILE SOUTH OF the corporate limits of Kokomo, Ind.; brick house, frame barn, free natural gas, free gravel road; free of incumbrance; title perfect; good stock or dairy farm; can be subdivided.
J. A. WILDMAN,
Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNENCUMbered improved city property, the finest plantation in the South; 2,600 acres; half under cultivation; will pay from 7 to 10 per cent on the investment. Address G A 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA FRUIT FARMS. Address G. FISHER, 240 Superior-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PINE LANDS, FLORIDA; TITLE perfect; selected; low figure for quick sale. Address G J 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR WAUKEGAN PROPERTY—HOUSES, LOTS, OR ACRES.
Address D. M. ERSKINE & SON, Waukegan, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NOT LESS THAN 7-ROOM HOUSE, east Drexel-blvd., between 36th and 53d-sts., not to exceed $7,500. Address L 163, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—STATE-ST. COR.; NEW BLDG., well rented; very desirable; $150,000. Will take $50,000 in other property part payment.
E. C. WARE, Unity Bldg.

EXCHANGE—NORTH CLARK-ST. CORNER, well rented, $250,000. Will take $75,000 other property part payment. E. C. WARE, Unity Bldg.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO IMPROVED—Well improved 420-acre farm, 30 miles northwest of Chicago, clear; $100 per acre if property prewanted in on cash basis; will put in cash or assume. W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle-st., Room 78.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AT LOWEST RATES, WILL LOAN ON REAL ESTATE or to build. Purchase money notes bought. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
158 and 158 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE WITHOUT DELAY; BUILDING loans a specialty. H. C. BUNN, 415 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN—
IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT LOW RATES; LOANS MADE TO BUILD.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
EST'D 1879. MAJOR BLOCK, 149 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
F. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 TO $10,000 on city or good suburban real estate; any good loans promptly made.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD REAL estate security.
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st., main floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY; mortgages bought and sold.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security at current rates; building loans made.
HENRY L. TURNER & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND REAL-ESTATE mortgages. 84 La Salle-st., Room 404.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $500 upwards, at low rates; no delay.
LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMP'Y.
Charles C. Whitacre, Mgr. Mtg. and Loan Dept.,
Owings Bldg.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPWARDS on improved city property.
LYMAN & JACKSON,
1610, 100 Washington.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW $50,000 ON REAL ESTATE in Portland, Oregon; interest 8 per cent net; wish to deal direct with party having capital. Address R 146, Tribune office.

5%—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building,
161 Madison-st., near Halsted
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 Monroe-st.,
or
351 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, R. 28.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122–124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—A FEW FULLY PAID UP SHARES in newly incorporated publishing company; profits large, sure, and safe; investigation solicited. Lock Postoffice Box 247, Chicago.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF MONEY CALL ON THE old-established and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO.; they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral; Mr. Heyman will attend to you personally; fair and honorable treatment guaranteed. 145 E. Madison-st., bet. Clark and La Salle. Private entrance lobby Hotel Brevoort.

IF YOU WANT A PRIVATE LOAN ON YOUR FURniture, or note secured by diamonds, watches, etc., call on ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, 134 Washington-st., Room 716.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—WE HAVE any amount of money to loan on diamonds, watches, jewelry; liberal advances made at low rate of interest. H. BAUMAN & CO., Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle and 5th-av.

WORLD'S FAIR CONCESSION—HALF INTERest for sale to responsible parties; appoint interview; no agents. Address F Z 164, Tribune office.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—50 OR 100 FEET VACANT, ½ block from main entrance World's Fair; or will take interest in good business to occupy it during World's Fair. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—Lot 50x100 ft., central, near State-st.; can be built up and rented to pay over 13 per cent net; very cheap.
F. M. CLARKE,
84 Adams-st.

I WANT TO LEASE FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS STRICTly first-class unfurnished house; 18 to 30 rooms; Dearborn-av., north of Superior-st.; give price and particulars. Address T 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—10 ACRES OR MORE in or near Chicago with dwelling and barn. Address R 150, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO, FEB. 27, 1893—TO THE STOCKHOLDers of the World's Columbian Exposition: The annual meeting of the stockholders of the World's Columbian Exposition will be held on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1893, in the directors' room, 431 Rand-McNally Building, 168 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill., at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of a Board of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be presented. All proxies to be voted at said meeting must (as prescribed by the by-laws) be filed with the Secretary on or before March 21, 1893. The books of transfer of stock will be closed on and after March 2, 1893, until after the annual meeting on April 1, as prescribed by the by-laws.
H. O. EDMONDS, Secretary.

NOTICE OF INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK—Notice is hereby given that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Edison company, convened by adjournment at the executive office of the company in the City of Chicago on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1893, it was duly voted, in conformity with law, to increase the capital stock of said company to three million of dollars; that the capital stock of said company is accordingly increased; and that proper certificates of the increase have this day been filed, as required by law, in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, Illinois.
THE CHICAGO EDISON COMPANY,
By F. S. GORTON,
Chicago, Feb. 15, A. D. 1893. Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERship—Chicago, March 1st, 1893—The copartnership heretofore existing between Edward Rubovits and Tobias Rubovits under the style of E. Rubovits & Brother has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Tobias Rubovits retiring.
EDWARD RUBOVITS, TOBIAS RUBOVITS.
The above firm will be succeeded by E Rubovits & Son, composed of E. Rubovits and Frank E. Rubovits, who assume all assets and all liabilities.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH OR GERMAN LEARNED IN 24 LESsons. 82, 240 La Salle-st.

GERMAN, FRENCH, AND SPANISH TAUGHT by phonograph; Meister-Schaft system; $3 per month; trial lessons free. The Book Shop, 73 Madison-st.

MISS EVELYN McCOMAS, THE METROPOLE, 23d-st. and Michigan-av., gives private instructions in the French language, general literature, history, and the art of conversation.

SCRIPT SHORTHAND STUDENTS GRADUATE in two months; simplicity, legibility, speed unprecedented. Dictation class, all systems, $1.50. Bookkeeping, etc. 269 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GRADUATED LADY teacher for the morning hours, 9-12; French, German, piano, and all English branches. Address R 140, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

COLUMBIAN MUSICAL AGENCY, FIRST-CLASS music for all occasions. 207 Herald Building.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
HOE PRESS—Seven-column quarto, with stereotype machinery complete; will print 4, 8, or 10 pages Tribune size; capacity, 12,000 8-page papers per hour. Address or call on
BUSINESS MANAGER, Tribune Company.

WANTED—150 TO 200 HORSE POWER LOW speed engine in good condition, about 35 feet 5 inches shafting, with ball and socket bearings and stands; 3 pulleys, 12-inch face; 42-inch die; 2 clutch pulleys, 60 horse-power each; 12-inch face, 64-inch diameter. ALLEN, 103 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—A REWINDING AND SLITTING MAchine. Address D K 180, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN CURED BY CHICAGO Medical and Surgical Institute. 30 Van Buren-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

THE LEADING PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND specialists of Chicago may be consulted free from 9 to 5 daily at Chicago Medical and Surgical Institute. Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PATENTEE WANTS A MANAGING PARTNER soon; new and attractive 1893 novelties ready for sale next week. P., 163 Randolph-st., Room 40.

PARTNER—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 TO INcrease manufacturing business; staple article; good profits; only factory in West. T 50, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER—$800 WILL BUY ½ INterest in an established and profitable woodworking factory. Address T 12, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISS BELL PAYS HIGHEST PRICES FOR LAdies', gents', and children's cast-off clothing. 97 Blue Island-av.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

98 CTS. FOR 12 BEAUTIFUL CABINETS TODAY and all the week, including children; open Sundays.
ROBINSON & ROE,
Opp. Court House. 77 and 79 S. Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

EMMA L. WORTH, TRANCE MEDIUM OF New York. 362 W. Madison-st. No sign.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st. Chicago.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK RESIDENCES, 3 stories, 11 rooms; all rooms lighted direct from front and rear; hardwood floors; screens and shades; very fine; see them; two blocks from elevated station, between Prairie-av. and Grand-blvd.; 3805 to 3829 Forest-av., $80, long lease, or $125, 1 year's lease; no boarding or roomers.
Phone Oakland 846. L. M. SMITH & BRO.,
3947 Cottage Grove-av., cor. Drexel-blvd.
Or CHAS. E. SPRINGER, Rm. 51, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PRIvate residence, 10 rooms and billiard-room, near I. C. R. R. and elevated; close to Fair grounds, on Sheridan-av.; also well furnished 8-room private residence, Groveland-av. and 31st-st., $150 per month; many other furnished residences, finest location in Hyde Park. W. G. PHYALL, 187 La Salle-st., R. 78.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETEly furnished house in Kenwood, near 47th-st. and Ill. Cent. R. R., to Nov. 1st; house and furniture entirely new; ten large, light rooms (six chambers) and bath-room, laundry, and store-rooms; hardwood finish, open nickel plumbing, tiled bath-room, electric lights, decorations; possession at once if desired. Address Owner, Room 21, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCES—I HAVE a large list of beautiful modern residences on the South Side to rent for the World's Fair period from $500 to $5,000 per month. Only applications from responsible first-class private families, accompanied with satisfactory references will be considered.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
208 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—
12-room newly furnished residence on Indiana-av., near 18th-st., in perfect repair; large yard; two blocks from Illinois Central Ry. and elevated railway depots to Fair grounds; one block from the Vanderbilt residence; rent $500 per month. Apply
W. G. CARLISLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT 10-ROOM FURnished house from June 1 to Nov. 1; will furnish man to take care of lawn, etc., and furnish fine cow, all included in the price quoted on my private residence, located in Kenwood, near station. Address F 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCES—We have a large list of elegantly furnished residences on the South Side for World's Fair period from $150 to $3,000 per month. Only applications from responsible, first-class families with satisfactory references will be considered.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

FOR RENT—10-ROOM NEW MODERN HOUSE, furnished, convenient to Douglas Station, $150 per month.
For rent—12-room house convenient to Douglas Station, $85 per month.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—16-ROOM BRICK HOUSE WITH carpets and curtains, convenient to L road, cable, and cross-town car line. Fine opportunity for rooming and boarding-house for World's Fair.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Est'd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—A MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE IN Kenwood; will be leased furnished or unfurnished, Wilton carpets; new furniture; gas and coal ranges, etc.; everything first-class in every particular. Address T. A. COLE,
Room 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—
4 new modern houses on Prairie-av., just south of 22d-st., finished March 1st; two bath-rooms in each, laundry, dryers, butler's pantry, etc., etc.; 14 and 12 rooms.
WINSTON & CO.,
88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED PRIVATE residence on Prairie-av., south of 26th-st., from 3 to 5 months, to desirable private family.
EDWIN E. GETCHELL,
208 Home Insurance Building.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED RESidence of 9 rooms from June 1 to Nov. 1., on Hibbard-av.; choice and quiet location; walking distance of World's Fair; $200 per month. Apply to
W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—3437 MICHIGAN-AV., to private family; immediate possession; everything in perfect order. Apply to owner, S. GREGSTEN, Windsor Hotel, 147 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES ON SOUTH Side and in the World's Fair district from $150 and upwards per month.
G. J. M. PORTER & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSES in choice locations, for Fair period or longer.
HONORE BROS., 12 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM HOUSE 3157 South Park-av.; ready March 5. T. ORTON, owner, 4043 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—3933 MICHIGAN-AV.; WILL RENT long term; carpets on the floors; 8 large rooms; detached; $90 per month. REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 6340 STAR-av., opposite World's Fair, $200.

TO RENT—HOUSES, ALL PRICES, THROUGHout the city. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—16-R. HOUSE, MICHIGAN-AV., near 14th-st. B. L. HONORE, 28, 204 Dearborn.

North Side.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—TWO 12-ROOM ROCK front houses; all modern improvements; one furnished handsomely; during Fair. Owner, 586 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN Lincoln Park; $250 a mo. Fair period.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—3 HOUSES ON CEDAR-ST. AND Bellevue-pl. B. L. HONORE, 28, 204 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—128 GREEN-ST., 13 ROOMS; $45.
137 W. Monroe-st., 15 rooms; $50.
115 N. Green-st., store, 3 rooms; $18.
1159 Wilcox-av., 6 room furnished flat; $40.
S. R. HARRIS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 40.

TO RENT—941 MONROE-ST.—
House has every convenience, is four rooms deep and in good neighborhood; furniture for sale.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

Miscellaneous.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND SELECT LIST OF houses and apartments for rent during the WORLD'S FAIR PERIOD.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st. (Former offices of Turner & Bond.)

TO RENT—50; FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED houses; choice location; from $100 up; you can make better terms now than later on. W. F. LARKIN & CO., 710 Chamber Commerce.

TO RENT—100 FURNISHED HOUSES FOR Fair period. Call. FRANKLIN NICHOLS,
146 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—MAYFAIR—
New 8-room house; modern conveniences; 50-foot corner lot; $25; 5 minutes from station.
C. L. HAMMOND,
R. 12, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—I HAVE SOME OF THE LARGEST and finest suburban north shore residences, completely furnished, for rent during the World's Fair. W. E. STARR, 305 Unity Bldg.

FOR RENT—I HAVE SOME OF THE LARGEST and finest suburban north shore residences, completely furnished, for rent during the World's Fair. W. E. STARR, 305 Unity Bldg.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—
LANDLORDS.
SOUTH SIDE AND HYDE PARK.
We want your HOUSES and FLATS to rent. The demand is unprecedented, and we are forced to turn many applicants away daily.
We are locating 100 people weekly.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—
LANDLORDS, ATTENTION.
SOUTH SIDE AND HYDE PARK.
We want your HOUSES and FLATS to rent. We are turning people away every day. List with us.
REA & CO., 42 Rookery.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES AND flats. We have many applicants.
List your property with us
and we will rent it.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, FOR World's Fair period, 10-room modern house, furnished or unfurnished; desirable location; responsible party. Address K 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR IMMEDIATE CUStomers, unfurnished houses and flats in all parts of city; call and list early.
F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN HOUSE between 47th and 53d-sts., near Ill. Cent.; $55 per month. Address R 151, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR WORLD'S FAIR TERM, COMpletely furnished 7-room flat; fine location, South Side, north of 31st-st.; close to Ill. Central and cable cars; direct to Fair grounds; steam heat, hot water, gas range, and every modern convenience; all light rooms; best in city for price; rent for term, April to November, $1,000. KITTELL & CO., 815 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 4-ROOM apartment in the "Rainier," s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; steam heat, electric light, hot water, etc. Estate of B. F. TOBIN. Office in bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT FOR BUSINESS; heated; large windows. 1547 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—13 TO 19 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., facing Union Park, 7 and 8 room hardwood finished apartments; steam heat, hot water furnished entire year; gas stoves and mantel fireplaces, laundries, dryers, janitor service, shades, screens, etc.
W. R. GRISWOLD,
85 Dearborn from 11 to 12, at bldgs. 4 to 5.

TO RENT—S. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND WOODst., elegant new 6-room apartments, steam heat, gas ranges and grates, shades, walls tinted, and janitor service; rents $40 and $42.50.

TO RENT—6-ROOM 2D FLAT; ALL MODERN IMprovements; cor. West Ohio and Bickerdike-sts.; $25. 372 W. Ohio-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
THE MAJESTIC.
FIRE-PROOF.
The finest apartment building on the North Side; corner of Rush-st. and Walton-place; apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with every conceivable convenience.
G. F. FISCHER,
Room 49, No. 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLAT, 6 ALL-LIGHT SUNshiny rooms, all modern, with every convenience; cement sidewalk; 3 years' lease, rent, $25 per month; or one year lease, $32; strictly private family preferred; 1 block from Lincoln-av. car, and 10 minutes' walk from depot. 1346 Montana-st. Call in basement.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1, 6-ROOM FLAT IN "The Newport," cor. Pine and Ontario-sts.; steam heat; walking distance from business center; $65 per month. Apply W. G. CARLISLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE EIGHT-ROOM flat, 446 Belden-av.; all improvements. Apply 200 Kinzie-st., top floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, CORNER NORTH-av. and Wieland-st.; one block to Lincoln Park. Inquire at building.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEW 6-ROOM FLATS WITH bath, cor. Clark and Belmont-av.; $18 to $22.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, small flat of 4 or 5 rooms, with steam heat and gas range, east of Wells-st. and north of Division. Address T. G. JEWETT,
435 La Salle-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished or unfurnished house for World's Fair period or longer; must be in fine location. Address Y B 125, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—REFINED LADY DESIRES 3 or 4 rooms, bath, light housekeeping, with nice family preferred. North or South Side. Address B 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 7 ROOM FLAT; all modern conveniences; South Side preferred, close to Ill. Cent. or Elevated R. R.; must be reasonable. Address R 139, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORE, 25 MICHIGAN-AV.; TWO story and cellar brick.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
34 Marine Building.

STORES TO RENT—N. W. COR. WASHINGton and Dearborn, 3 stores, suitable for any business. G. J. M. PORTER & CO.,
Exclusive Agents, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING COR. S. WATER AND Central-av. (opp. Ill. Cen. Depot); 5 stories; 40x120; will remodel for wholesale or manufacturing business. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 80X165 FT., northwest corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.; ready for occupancy; steam heat, new elevators, new steel boilers, hardwood floors, etc. D. W. IRWIN, 130 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE—122 QUINCY-ST., 20X55 feet, with 11-room extension to be built in rear. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—316 CLARK-ST., STORE AND BASEment; not for saloon; good location for restaurant. M. WATKINS, 625, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FREE UNTIL MAY 1; STORE, 1425 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN STORES AND BUILDings. J. W. ADAMS & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORES, 27X72, SUITABLE FOR any business, corner E. North-av. and Wieland-st. Inquire at building.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
Desirable offices in the Marine Building, n. e. cor. Lake and La Salle-sts.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
34 Marine Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 185 Dearborn-st. MACLEAN & VANDERCOOK, Room 111.

TO RENT—HALF OF NICE OFFICE IN FIRST-class building, Madison and La Salle; $20. Address T 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES, ALL SIZES, 182 STATE-ST., opposite Palmer House; passenger elevator and steam heat. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK ROOM IN DESfront office, 30 Major Block (La Salle and Madison), 3d floor; o. k. for any bus.; elevators, tel., vault.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, ROOM 70 ILLINOIS Bank Bldg.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED PRIVATE OFfice, with reception room. 187 La Salle-st., R. 78.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR CHICAGO DRY Goods Commission Building, 207, 209, and 211 Jackson-st. and 150, 152, and 154 Quincy-st., good light, high ceiling, steam heat, passenger and freight elevator service. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 296 WABASH-AV.—Steam heat, electric freight elevator, and wide stairway entrance in adjoining building on north.
OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—FOR HOTEL OR MERCANTILE PURposes, 188 Monroe-st., 6 stories, 20x100, to be ready April 15; beautiful marble, mosaic entrance, trimmed with mirrors, fine passenger elevator, full glass round-corner bay windows front and rear, elegant light, splendid central location; admirably adapted for hotel or mercantile business.
WARREN SPRINGER,
207 S. Canal-st.

TO RENT—
Hotels, stores, houses, and flats in vicinity of World's Fair.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Building.
Branch Office, 318 63d-st., adjoining Woodlawn Station.

TO RENT—HOTELS—ALL SIZES; LARGE LIST all over South Side.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st., Madison and Ogden-av.

TO RENT—60-ROOM HOTEL; CENTRAL DOWNtown corner. WALTER H. WILSON, 36 La Salle.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
NEW LAKE-ST. BUILDING.
Seven floors, 57x80 feet, on corner; 30,000 feet floor room. Mill construction and suitable for wholesale merchandising or machinery. Elevators and warming as wanted by tenants.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
34 Marine Building.

TO RENT—91 CLARK-ST.; 3 OR 5 YEARS.
B. W. THOMAS & CO.,
34 Marine Building, Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—FACTORY—NORTH SIDE—
3-story brick, 250x100; 10 minutes' walk from Wells-st. bridge; long lease to responsible party.
E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING OCCUPIED AS SALOON, restaurant, and furnished rooms in business center; will rent separate. M. WOOD, Room 27, Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, BEING TWO STOries, 16 rooms, for flats, hotel, or quarters for excursionists; convenient access to Fair; pleasant locality. WARREN, 185 Dearborn, Room 111.

TO RENT—FLATS, STORES, OFFICES, AND space with power, in all districts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouse. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT—296 WABASH-AV., SUITable for store, barber shop, etc.; possession now. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—20-ROOM BLDG., FURNISHED, FAIR period; $4,200, or will sell furniture; South Side; fine location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING, 230 E. LAKE-ST., STORE and lofts; $3,000. MYRON L. PEARCE, 99 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—FINE LIGHT BASEMENT, 50x80 FT., n. e. corner State and Jackson-sts. EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 38.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2,500 FEET, WITH POWER, AT 148 154 Monroe-st. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—STORAGE ROOM IN BASEMENT—296 Wabash-av. OWNER, 1615 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING ROOMS; ALL sizes and prices. ALLEN, 103 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SECURING TENANTS and collection of rents a specialty; we have the best organized renting department in Chicago; benefited by the services of over 29 experienced men; we handle stores, houses, flats, etc.; your business will be handled with promptness and intelligence without trouble to you; office open day and night. Tel. 681. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—PROPERTY TO MANAGE, rents to collect, bargains in real estate. We are hustlers and give advantages of both offices. Address DOTY BROS. & GORDON,
100 Washington-st.,
Also Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE would like to rent a dining-room seating from 12 to 30 in a first-class house. C J 98, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 WOODLAND PARK, NEAR 34TH-ST.—TWO young men can find pleasant home with American family; references.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room, with board; private bath.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; gentlemen; references.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished single or double rooms with or without board.

1436 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITHIN WALKING DIStance; stylishly furnished rooms; board superior.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT room for two; first-class table.

1626 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—VERY NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board. MRS. OSGOOD.

1635 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; can accommodate a limited number with day board.

1810 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; nice residence location.

2107-2109 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHed rooms in French family; also first-class board; references required.

2226 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALCOVE ROOM, 2 OTHER rooms, with board. MRS. GOODRICH.

3001 VERNON-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD $5 TO $10; modern conveniences; table boarders.

3239 CALUMET-AV.—FINE LARGE CONNECTing rooms, with board; fine location.

3250 RHODES-AV.—A PRETTY FRONT ROOM; excellent location; private family.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GENTLEMEN TO BOARD in a private family where there are no children nor other boarders; only first-class parties who would appreciate a home wanted; terms $12; South Side; convenient to Elevated roads. Address G J 16, Tribune office.

North Side.

33 WISCONSIN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room with excellent table.

208 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—EXCELLENT HOME for single gentleman in small private family; references.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING, DEsirable furnished rooms; homelike board.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS; VERY reasonable; with day board.

369 ELM, COR. DEARBORN—PLEASANT ROOM; reasonable terms; board.

372 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD; ELEgant rooms; $6 up; bath, heat.

381 DEARBORN-AV.—A PLEASANT HOME with all conveniences; also table board; private family.

395 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms; first-class board.

406 LA SALLE-AV.—FRONT ROOM SECOND floor; also other rooms with board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

435 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME LARGE AND small room; good table; walking distance.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS HAVING A finely-furnished home near 32d-st. and the lake desire a married couple to live with them and share expenses of about $225 per month; best references required; middle-aged people preferred. Address T 38, Tribune office.

West Side.

543 WEST MONROE-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED large south front room, modern conveniences; other rooms; first-class table board.

Hotels.

CORNELL AVENUE HOTEL, 52D-ST. AND CORnell-av., one block east and one block north of Hyde Park Station, Illinois Central R. R.; location unequaled; situated amid fine residences and affording a superb view of the lake; only a few blocks from art palace entrance to World's Fair; a first-class family hotel under experienced management; rooms in suite, porcelain baths, electric call and return call bells, steam heat, etc.; references required.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day; $5 a week upwards.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50c per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Delightful location, elegantly furnished, excellent table and service; moderate rates.

THE VARSITY HOTEL, CORNER ELLIS-AV. and 61st-st. (now built.) Open March 15th. Send for pamphlet. World's Fair engagements now made.

WOOD'S HOTEL—EUROPEAN; VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.; elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FRONT AND SIDE ROOMS, CONNECTed or adjoining, bath, etc; prominent; board; gentleman, wife, and daughter; South Side; none but refined people need apply; no World's Fair boarding houses; prices must be moderate. Address C D 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, employed during the day, in strictly private family, near 31st I. C. Station; references exchanged. Address K X 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG LADY, COMFORTABLE room and two meals a day in small private family within walking distance of Postoffice. Address R 131, Tribune office.

BOARD—PRIVATE FAMILY; FIRST-CLASS; references. Address T 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—50 NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, INcluding care, during World's Fair term; 5 minutes' walk from grounds. Address T 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS; location first-class; rooms fronting south and west side house; furniture and carpets entirely new; no postals. Call 4125 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms; new and beautifully furnished; within half block of I. C. Douglas station. Address R 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LIGHT, FURNISHED PRIVATE room, with use of reception room. 718 Stock Exchange.

TO RENT—ROOMS; FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; single or en suite; at 39th-st. Station on Ill. Central. 19 Oakland-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE OF front parlors; also one single room. 1258 Michigan-av., first flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FOLDing-beds; private family. 2309 Indiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—360 E. ONTARIO-ST.—COMFORTAble front room, nicely furnished; suitable for two gentlemen; every convenience; walking distance.

TO RENT—BEST FURNISHED ROOMS IN CHIcago at "The Alpine," 69-71 Pine-st.; terms reasonable; restaurant in connection.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY—GROUND floor, single or en suite, 2 large parlors, newly and elegantly furnished. 243 Illinois-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—325 OGDEN-AV., 2D FLAT, 2 ROOMS, with bay window, furnished, light housekeeping; bath.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; private residence, nice home. Call 42 S. Center-av., near Adams-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite. 452 Washington-blvd.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS IN ALL parts of city see free list at WILBER & CO.'S, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM; LIGHT, AIRY, clean, well furnished, and reasonable rent. North Side, walking distance, by single lady, employed and permanent; give full particulars. Address T 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE EXCURSION CONtract; want to arrange for hotel accommodations. Address R 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURnished rooms by two young ladies employed. Address T 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED, 3 TO 5 rooms, with bath; light housekeeping; references exchanged. Address T 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR couple; state price. Address R 156, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME HIGH BRED trotting and family mare Soubret Wilkes, 7 years old, 15¾ hands high, raised in Kentucky, weighs 1,025 pounds, full mane and tail, bred by W. H. Seibold, and when purchased by late owner trotted in 2:29 and repeated in 2:28¼; she is pure gaited, needs no boots or weights, has great endurance, can road 12 miles an hour easily; is fearless of all street obstacles; cost late owner when purchased two years ago $975; she will now be sold for $200 and will guarantee her sound and gentle and to trot a mile in 2:30; she is safe for a lady to drive at speed, she having been used almost exclusively the last year for family driving, for which purpose she has no superior and few equals; also Brewster wagon and harness; only reason for selling is on account of death of owner. For particulars apply at private stable rear of 347 Ohio-st., corner Pine, North Side.

WE HAVE THE ONLY COMPLETE LINE of laundry, bakery, dry goods, confectionery, grocery, and express wagons in the city. We also carry a full and complete line of double and single box wagons and trucks; every job is guaranteed for one year; call and look our stock over before buying; cash or time.
Racine Wagon and Carriage Co.,
430 and 432 Wabash-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AT A great sacrifice a fine nearly new extension-top surrey and lady's handsome phaeton. See coachman at barn, rear 175 Goethe-st., between Dearborn and State, North Side.

H. J. EDWARDS & SONS' CARRIAGE AND sleigh repository, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR END-SPRING, leather-top buggy, medium weight; made to order; fully equal to new. Private barn, rear 460 N. State-st.

CAN BE BOUGHT AT A BARGAIN—A handsome loop-front, three spring, lady's phaeton, only used a few times; has large lamps and fenders. Private barn, northeast cor. of State and Erie-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTENSION-TOP CUTunder family surrey, with fenders and lamps; only used a few times and must be sold, as I have no use for it. Private barn, 149 N. State-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—LIGHT EXTENSION-top family surrey and harness; only used a few times; will sell at a bargain. Barn, No. 2729 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE LEATHER-TOP buggy, only used three times; latest pattern. Private barn, northeast cor. 28th-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LEATHER-TOP buggy and harness; latest style. Private barn, 295 E. Erie-st.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.
Phone, Main, 2,985. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

STORAGE.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY—177 WEST Adams-st., near; Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced. Telephone 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801.
SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE, 1, 3, AND 5 WEST Washington-st.; new, light, and dry; river and rail connections; goods packed, moved, and shipped; reasonable advances made; low rates; fine furniture a specialty. Telephone North 629.

C. W. HANDLE, FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large new building, 80, 82, and 84 East 12th-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Est'd 1875. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND BUILDINGS FOR STORage purposes. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR TWO WEEKS WILL SELL SAFES FOR much less than any house in Chicago. See me. 445 Wabash-av. A. M. WILLS.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds broken, unused, or out of style jewelry, silverware, etc.; highest price paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, 78 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DISSOLVING APparatus with 100 slides. Address T 5, Tribune.

FOR SALE—500 FOLDING COT BEDS AT $1.50 each. Address T 54, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

262-264 WABASH-AV.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
Before buying it will pay you to call.
200 NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
BARGAINS in PIANOS and ORGANS which have been taken in exchange, all in first-class order. Price $25, $30, $40, $50, and $75.
NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.
WAREROOMS—262-264 Wabash-av., Chicago.
98 Fifth-av., New York.
200 Tremont-st., Boston.
26-28-30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
FACTORIES—BOSTON, MASS.

THE LEADING HOUSE—
Estey & Camp............200 new pianos,
Estey & Camp............Including
Estey & Camp............Decker Bros., New York.
Estey & Camp............Chickering Bros., Chicago.
Estey & Camp............Estey Piano Co., New York.
Estey & Camp............Brambach, New York.
Estey & Camp............Camp & Co., Chicago.
Estey & Camp............500
Estey & Camp............Estey organs.
AT LOWEST PRICES........ON EASY TERMS.
50 second-hand pianos at half what they are worth, from $25 upward.
Tuning, repairing, polishing, etc.
233 State-st..............................49-53 Jackson-st.

EMERSON PIANO CO.
(Established 1849.)
BOSTON. NEW YORK. CHICAGO.
We expect to spend very little money in advertising THE EMERSON PIANO. It is too well known to need it.
We want its many friends to know that our pianos are being made in new and beautiful cases, and can be seen at our new warerooms. Will be sold on easy terms if desired. EMERSON PIANO CO.
218 Wabash-av.
(Near Adams-st.)
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

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MANUFACTURER OF
HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
Low prices and easy terms.
PIANOS TO RENT.
276 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASE BROS. PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments, for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, NEW styles; lowest rates; one year's rent allowed if purchased; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

1 LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT, $150; RENT $3.
1 Harrington, nearly new, $225; rent $5.
Blasius and Schaff Bros. pianos on payments.
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200 AND UPwards; large stock in all the fancy woods at 319 and 321 Wabash-av., opposite Auditorium.

PIANOS TO RENT—NEW AND SECOND hand. Best grade in the city; reasonable rates. One year's rent applied if purchased.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS,
226, 228 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

$25, $40, TO $75 EACH, SQUARE PIANOS in good repair. ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$180—WASHBURN UPRIGHT, PRACTICally new. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS; ALL makes; $75 to $175 each; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ONE FISCHER UPRIGHT, NEARLY NEW; shows no trace of wear; $185.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

ONE FULL SIZE CABINET GRAND UPright; handsomely carved panels; mahogany case; exceptional value, $225.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER—
$8 monthly until paid buys a new upright piano fully warranted; price, $175, $200, to $250 each. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ONE BEAUTIFUL SILVER BIRCH HAZELton Bros.' upright; finest style made; case slightly damaged in transit; will be sold at a great reduction. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
You can always find good bargains in second hand pianos of all the leading manufacturers at the Bradbury Piano Warerooms,
255 and 257 Wabash-av.

ONE LARGE CABINET GRAND UPRIGHT Washburn; Circassian walnut; good as new; an unusual opportunity; $215; easy payments.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$90—ONE UPRIGHT PIANO, IN FAIR CONdition. LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

ONE FULL SIZE DECKER BROS. UPright; ebonized case; practically as good as new; very low.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant.
Telephone west 209.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEPHONES SOLD OUTRIGHT; WORK ANY distance. WM. HUBBARD & CO., 116 La Salle.

WILL SELL MY FURNISHED OFFICE IN Unity Building for $25; rent only $15. Address T 25, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70, II. cabin, $50. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

Aller, Tues., Mch. 7, 9 a m	Ems, Sat., Mch. 25, 11 a m
Havel, Tue., Mh. 14, 5 a m	Trave, Tue., Mch. 28, 5 a m
Saale, Sat., Mch. 18, 8 a m	Elbe, Sat., April 1, 7 a m
Lahn, Tues., Mch. 21, 8 am	Aller, Tues., April 4, 9 a m

SPRING SAILINGS, 1893.
to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Lahn,	Tues.,	April 18	Lahn,	Tues.,	May 16
Saale,	Sat.,	April 22	Saale,	Sat.,	May 20
Spree,	Tues.,	April 25	Spree,	Tues.,	May 23
Elbe,	Sat.,	April 29	Elbe,	Sat.,	May 27
Aller,	Tues.,	May 2	Aller,	Tues.,	May 30
Havel,	Tues.,	May 9	Ems,	Sat.,	June 3
H. H. Meier,	Wed.,	May 10	Havel,	Tues.,	June 6
Trave,	Sat.,	May 13	Trave,	Sat.,	June 10

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days

Kaiser W. II., Mch. 4, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., May 6, 10 a m
Werra, Sat., Mch. 18, 10 am	Kaiser W. II., May 13, 10 am
Kaiser W. II., April 8, 10 am	Werra, Sat., May 27, 10 am
Werra, Sat., April 22, 10 am	Fulda, Sat., June 3, 10 a m

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON
Every Saturday.

S. S. New York... Feb. 25	S. S. Paris.........Mar. 11
S. S. Chester......Mar. 4	S. S. Berlin........Mar. 18

Shortest and Most Convenient Route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First Cabin Passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer and location of room. Second Cabin, $35 and $40.
Steerage at Low Rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
General Agents. 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13–16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY:

Normannia......March 30	Normannia.......April 27
Columbia.........April 13	Fuerst Bismarck......May 4
Augusta Victoria...April 20	Columbia..............May 11

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	† 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	* 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Limited	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:08 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:08 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*10:20 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:00 pm	† 9:55 am
Florida Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am

CHICAGO & ALTON—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:20 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:20 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:25 am	5:00 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:20 pm	7:15 am
Springfield and St. Louis Day Exp.	* 9:00 am	7:15 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Night Exp.	*11:20 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	9:00 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland and the West	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:30 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am	† 7:43 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 9:00 pm	† 8:15 pm
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	* 6:15 pm	† 8:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 am
	*11:30 am	* 6:45 pm
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
	* 5:00 pm	*11:35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	† 7:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *9:11 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *7:30 p. m., *10:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:00 a. m., *10:00 a. m., *1:35 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:45 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha & Madison—Lv. *7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m.; Ar. *10:00 a. m., †1:35 p. m., †6:45 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. ¶Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	* 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	*12:50 pm	* 1:25 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	*12:50 pm	* 1:25 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	*10:30 pm	† 7:15 am
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	† 2:00 pm	† 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	†12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:25 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	† 1:30 pm	† 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 1:30 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 4:55 pm	*10:40 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:50 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

eOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. aDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Depot, Canal and Adams streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 3:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:35 am	* 3:25 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 3:25 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:00 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:50 pm	* 8:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:10 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†11:20 pm	†10:20 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Sat'y.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00am
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:00am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:35am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 9:00 pm	a 7:00am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:20 am, b 3:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 10:30 p m; arrive a7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:30 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
aDaily. b Except Sunday. sSunday only.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave	Arrive
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 am
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:35 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 9:30 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:20 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	* 2:20 pm	* 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 6:05 pm
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	* 10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—
*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat. Leave. Arrive.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm	* 7:15 am
	*10:45 pm	* 6:55 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm	* 7:15 am
	x10:45 pm	* 9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Waukesha Ex.	* 4:00 pm	*11:00 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Detroit Day Express	* 9:00 am	* 3:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	* 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:30 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	* 8:35 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	*10:10am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:55 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line, via Kala'azoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Baltimore & Washington	*12:30 pm	*10:00 am
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 pm
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:20 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:20 pm	* 6:25 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:30 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 9:45 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:20 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 a m
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:50 a m
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 a m
*Des Moines, St. Joe & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 a m

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 a m
N. Y., Boston & Phila's Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 5:50 p m
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 6:55 p m
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 5:50 p m
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 a m
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 a m

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 11, 1892.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:35 pm	* 7:25 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 8:15 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices, 234 Clark st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:45 am

6%

Gold First Mortgage Bonds

ON THE

SCHILLER BUILDING.

Dated December 1, 1892.
Due in 10-20 years. Denomination, $500.

The building has actually cost in cash (including interest and incidentals, pending construction)	$860,000.00
Value of leasehold (conservative estimate)	90,000.00
Total	$950,000.00
Total Bonded Debt	$300,000.00
INCOME.	
The annual rental is estimated at	$144,540.00
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Interest on bonds, ground rent ($17,500), fire insurance premiums, and taxes (estimated)	50,750.00
Leaving for repairs, operating expenses, and surplus for stockholders	$93,790.00

ANNUAL SINKING FUND of $5,000, commencing in 1897, which must be invested in these bonds.

THE SCHILLER is a fire-proof building seventeen stories high, owned by the German Opera House Company, located on Randolph street, diagonally opposite the Court House, between Dearborn and Clark streets. The company has a 99-year lease, WITHOUT REVALUATION, of land on which the building is erected.

A radius of less than three blocks includes the down-town terminals or loops of each of the North, West, and South Chicago Street Railway systems; its location, therefore, insures that its offices will be in good demand. **It contains 204 offices** (and every office has good light), a large and fine audience room, with ample anterooms, and two stores on ground floor.

The building has only lately been completed and its elevators have only been in operation a few days, **yet the leases already made yield an annual income of over $88,000, and it is expected that the entire building will be rented by May first next.**

We recommend these bonds as a safe and conservative investment.
Special Circular giving full information furnished on application.
We offer subject to sale and advance in price a limited amount of these bonds.

Price 101 and accrued interest.

We also own and offer $1,500,000 of other High-Grade Municipal and Corporation Bonds. Full particulars on application.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

New York. 163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Boston.

TRUSTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ACCEPTED AND EXECUTED BY

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS
BANK
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
BANK
SURPLUS $275,000.00
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S. E. COR. LA SALLE AND WASHINGTON STS.

UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

Solicits Appointment, by Will or otherwise, as

ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE.

WILLS KEPT WITHOUT CHARGE.

Pays Interest on Trust Funds. Real and Personal Property cared for. Incomes Collected.

DIRECTORS.
A. C. BARTLETT, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
J. HARLEY BRADLEY, of David Bradley Mfg. Co.
H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, of Marshall Field & Co.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Pres. Chicago & North-Western R'y.
CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Pres. Corn Exchange Bank.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, of A. O. Slaughter & Co.
MARTIN A. RYERSON, of Martin Ryerson & Co.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE, of Sprague, Warner & Co.
BYRON L. SMITH, Pres. The Northern Trust Company.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St Louis Railway Company.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1893.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said Company, Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1893,

at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1892, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that day, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At said meeting the action of the Directors in authorizing the execution and delivery of the mortgage of this Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York, dated and executed October 1st, 1890, to secure this Company's 4½ per cent bonds, issued and to be issued, to the extent of 75 Million Dollars, which was done pursuant to the agreement of consolidation creating said company, will be submitted to the stockholders for formal approval and ratification.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 11th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 12th, 1893. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

LANDLORDS.

SOUTH SIDE AND HYDE PARK.

We want your HOUSES and FLATS to rent. The demand is unprecedented and we are forced to turn many applicants away daily.
We are locating 100 people weekly.

B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

$100,000

To loan, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest, on Chicago Improved Real Estate.

CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO.,
164 Randolph-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE. 100 Washington-st. Suite 801.

TO LEASE.

Finest piece of Dock Property in Chicago, 300x400 feet; accessible by river and rail; long lease if desired; on five years' revaluation.
JOHN FEATHERSTONE'S SONS,
354 and 356 N. Halsted-st

Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, March 1st, 1893, at Room 204 Grand Central Passenger Station, Chicago, Illinois. HENRY S. BOUTELL,
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1893. Secretary.

For Sale.

Are you aware that well-located ACRES are the cheapest property on the Market today?

We offer the finest, cheapest, and best located about Chicago, ripe for subdivision, at an enormous profit. Only 30 minutes' rides from the Court-House.

ALSO
Choice Down-Town investments on Wabash-av., La Salle-st., &c.

ALSO
Bargains on Drexel Boulevard, Cottage Grove-av., 43d-st., State-st., &c., and all South Side residence and business streets.

AND
A fine list of income-paying properties and residences.

B. F. Cronkrite & Co.,

1403, No. 100 Washington-st.

TEUTONIC BUILDING

Southeast Corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

Stores and Offices to Rent
From May 1, 1893.

Can be arranged to suit tenants.

T. J. LEFENS and W. C. SEIPP,
Room 1, 78 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate at Lowest Rates of Interest. Building Loans promptly made.
MASONIC TEMPLE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
Room 701, 100 Washington-st.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,

Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.

General Commission Merchants.

Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

JAMIESON & CO.,

STOCKS—BONDS,

Members New York Stock Exchange,
Chicago Stock Exchange.
187-189 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
Private Wire to
FLOWER & CO., NEW YORK.
I. & S. WORMSER, NEW YORK.
R. GLENDINNING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks Bought and Sold or carried on margins.

WALKER & WRENN,

225 La Salle-st.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold and carried on margins.

MARCH 1, 1893.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Henry H. Walker, Walter C. Larned, and Jesse L. Moss under the firm name of Walker, Larned & Moss has this day expired by limitation.
Mr. Larned and Mr. Moss have moved to the Como Building, 325 Dearborn-st. Mr. Walker remains at 201 Tacoma Building.

Arrest of Footpads in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Three footpads claiming to be from Chicago were arrested here today and in their possession was found a gold watch stolen from J. A. Barnes. Mr. Barnes was held up last night on Oneida street by three men who relieved him of $55 besides his gold watch. The police say that the prisoners are well-known thieves. They gave their names as Thomas Dillon, James St. Clair, and Frank Munson.

Release for Imprisoned Judges.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28.—John A. Lucas, attorney for the St. Clair County Judges imprisoned in the county jail, sued out a writ of habeas corpus this afternoon requiring them to be brought before Judge Phillips of the United States Circuit Court in Chambers for the reason that they were wrongfully, unjustly, and illegally detained in imprisonment.

TRADING WAS DULL.

STOCK MARKET QUOTATIONS UNCHANGED BY THE DAY'S BUSINESS.

Everything on the List on the Board of Trade Shows a Gain for the Day—Unfavorable News from the Wheat Fields Affects Wheat—Corn and Oats Sympathetically Firmer—A Moderate Speculative Demand for Provisions, with Higher Prices at the Yards.

It is a waiting market on the local exchange, and seems likely to be for a time. People are inclined to hold off and see what turn financial affairs take under the new administration. There are too many unanswered problems in the financial field to allow operators to take a very confident stand. When it is known just what the attitude of the new administration will be on the question of issuing bonds and when it is seen what force can be exerted for the repeal of the present silver law we may look for an active market, but before then the chances are much in favor of continued dullness. In that dullness there is no weakness. Quotations are held with remarkable firmness considering the wide fluctuations that New York stocks have gone through and the general uncertainty which operators in the New York market feel regarding the future.

The trading yesterday was almost devoid of interest. It left the market in practically the same condition that it was twenty-four hours before. The street railways were perhaps a trifle firmer. West Side opened at 211¼, sagged off slightly from the opening and recovered to a close just where it opened. North Side was rather firm, advancing from an opening at 283 for the account to a steady close at 283½. The leaders in the street railway market are not at all inclined to do any active trading at present, but they regard the situation with quite as much hope as they ever have. When a more opportune time is at hand they declare the market will be found in the best sort of condition for a brilliant bull campaign. They say there is practically not a weak holder left in it, and when trading starts after this long period of dullness they predict quotations that will surpass anything that has ever been made before. They have all that can be desired in the way of increased earnings to back up those views.

The brewery stocks were firm, but not particularly active. A changing over of 600 shares of Brewing and Malting common from the February to the March account swelled the volume of transaction. London Contract stock was firmer, selling up in a small way to 38½.

Lake Street Elevated stock was rather heavy, and the largest traders in it seemed inclined to let it go off a little. The advance has been a sharp one and a reaction would be natural and would lead to more active trading again.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10 C & C C & D	69¾	150 W C S R R Co act	211
139 Dia Match Co Ill	141	50 do act	210¾
5 Int Pkg P Co pfd	47	5 C B & M Co	45¾
50 N C S R R Co act	283	60 Street's W Car L	29⅞
50 do	280	50 L St El R R act	32⅛
50 do act	283	10 do	32⅛
50 W Chi St R R Co	211¼		

BONDS.

$5000 W Chi St R R 1st mtg 5s ... 101⅛

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

50 Lake S E R R act	32	100 M & C B Co cash	35¾
2 St's W C L	30	600 C B & M Co	39½
50 N C St R R C act	283	600 do act	39¾
100 do cash	280	100 W C St R R act	210½
9 Chi City Ry	452		

BONDS.

$13000 Chi Gas Lt & Coke Co 5s ... 90

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

20 M & C B Co	35¾	250 C B & M Co pfd	46
50 Lake St Ele act	31⅞	50 Am S B'd Co act	85
50 W C St R R act	211	50 M&CBCo pfd act	43¾
100 do act	211¼	400 do act	43
70 D M Co Ill	141	50 do act	43¾

SALES AFTER CALLS.

100 M & C B Co pfd	42½	3 Chi City R R	452
50 do act	43	70 St's W C Line	29⅞
85 C B & M Co pfd	46	5 do	29⅞
100 W C St R R act	211¼	150 N C St RR Co act	283½
50 do act	211¼	50 do act	283⅛
15 Lake St Ele	32	50 do act	283⅛
50 do	31⅞	46 D M Co Ill	141
50 do b 30	31⅞	10 London Con Co	38
100 do	31⅞	15 do	38⅛
50 do act	32	20 do	38⅛
50 Am S B'd Co act	85	5 C & S S R Tran Co	95
50 do	84¾	23 do	94¾

BONDS.

$5000 C G L & C Co 5s 90 | $5000 C G L & C Co 5s 90⅛

At a meeting of the Chicago Clearing-House members yesterday the Bankers' National Bank was admitted to membership in the clearing-house.

Chicago bank clearings for February were $388,708,624. The clearings for February, 1892, were $368,897,000. This shows an increase of 7 per cent this year over last.

The local money situation is connected more intimately than usual with the grain situation. An extraordinary volume of grain is piled up in the elevators and afloat in the river ready for the opening of navigation. Probably more money is now loaned on grain in Chicago than ever before. The value of the grain in the elevators is roughly about $9,800,000 wheat, $2,400,000 corn, $600,000 oats, and $200,000 of rye and barley. This makes the total value of grain in the Chicago elevators $13,000,000, and there is probably loaned upon that grain by Chicago banks somewhere in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. In addition to the grain in the elevators there is 3,750,000 bu of wheat afloat in the river, 1,500,000 bu of corn, and 500,000 bu each of oats and flax. As soon as this great mass of grain begins to move and the loans made by Chicago banks are released much easier money may be expected, unless some other more potent influence comes in to counteract this. It is at least apparent that a vast amount of money is to be released from loans on grain within the next few weeks and will be available for other uses.

The sterling market continued to sag yesterday and is now at a point where there is little prospect of further gold shipments so long as the sterling market does not strengthen. Gold of course might be engaged if the foreigners want it bad enough to pay a considerable premium, but the premium would at the present time be wider than their greed for the metal has so far compassed. The offering of bills is somewhat freer in the local market and there is marked improvement reported in that direction from New York. The heaviness in the market, however, is more largely attributable to sterling loans. Quotations for sterling were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486½	488½
Actual	485 @485¼	487@487½
Documentary	484	486¼

The telephone has been put into practical use for stock market purposes between here and New York. Jamieson & Co. have leased a long distance metallic circuit, which operates directly from their office to the office of their correspondent in New York without a break, and they began using the telephone yesterday. Conversation could be heard more plainly over the line than can messages from the local Stock Exchange to their office a block away. A telegraph instrument is used on the same line, the telegraph being used to make a record of orders while the telephone is used for gossip regarding the market.

Work, Strong & Co.'s letter to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick said: We are able to report an improvement in prices in our market today, and signs are not wanting to indicate that the late downward movement is drawing to a close, if the turn in the tide has not already taken place. The financial atmosphere has been so clouded with uncertainties that the recovery may be slow. The bears are likely to fight the advance stubbornly, but we believe that many of the good securities on our list are selling at far too low figures. There is no particular news regarding any of the specialties. Sugar has been held well in hand by its friends and people who claim to be well informed are talking much higher figures for it. The bears attacked both cordage and whisky, but both stocks rally easily as soon as the pressure is removed. The market is dull, but improved prices are to be seen all along the line with the railroad shares, a particular feature of strength.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 28.	Feb. 21.
New York	$165,456,577	$191,887,576
Boston	17,527,850	17,636,135
Chicago	13,998,000	14,714,000
Philadelphia	13,241,164	19,134,605
St. Louis	4,089,970	3,848,947
New Orleans	3,117,808	3,128,974
Baltimore	2,619,100	2,675,995

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c discount; Boston, 17@25c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—[Special.]—A condition of unusual buoyancy and strength characterized the stock market during the early hours today. The bear contingent in their campaign were reduced to the somewhat desperate tactics of circulating mysterious rumors of receiverships for various properties, such as the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the Northern Pacific. Some of these reports were so absurd and met with such prompt and emphatic denial that they carried their own rebuttal and produced an effect not intended, by showing an apparent dearth of valid bear argument. To assume, of course, that because the policy of one road does not commend itself to conservative financiers, other roads are in equally unstable condition, is wholly illogical. That the Reading collapse has shaken confidence in railway management, especially on the part of the European investors, cannot be denied, but it has no legitimate bearing on independent properties. The recent depression of the market, as has been pointed out, can be traced to much more vital and fundamental causes, namely, the monetary conditions. The money market continues hard, although the making of sterling loans has prevented an unusual stringency. That there is much disquietude is shown by the interest taken by the speculative community in possible remedial measures. Prices at the opening were practically unchanged. The method so frequently employed of late of hammering down one or two stocks for the purpose of influencing the general list was resorted to. Reading touched the lowest price of its recent decline, and the attacks on Erie resulted in driving the stock even below yesterday's low close. The large short interest that has accumulated in several stocks served to bring about a rally and then followed an improvement in prices that extended to the general list. There was no unusual display of strength, but rather an encouraging firmness compared with the recent irregular and feverish tone. Reading partially recovered on reassuring reports of the company's affairs and Erie on its favorable report of earnings. Northern Pacific preferred was stronger, and was marked up nearly 2 points above the close. New England was in better demand and at higher prices. The other railway shares, and especially the Grangers, ruled stronger. Richmond Terminal advanced about 10 on a belief that a favorable announcement regarding reorganization would soon be forthcoming. Sugar certificates were the feature of the industrials, and were marked up sharply on reports that the common stock would be placed on a higher dividend basis. The other industrials, and especially National Lead, shared in the prosperity of their class, while Distillers' certificates, which were the weak feature of the early market, recovered later.

The market in the final hours was slightly firmer and more active. New England was in fair request at prices above 32. This was partly due to a belief that conservative interests might have a hand in the management of the road. The close was firm, with some of the best prices of the day ruling.

Government bonds, dull and steady; State bonds, neglected.

Money on call firmer at 5 to 7 per cent; last loan 5, closed offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper 6@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and easy with actual business at 485¾ for sixty day bankers' bills and 487¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 433,000 shares, including: Atchison, 3,300; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 6,300; Chicago Gas, 13,000; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 4,600; Distilling, 21,000; Erie, 20,300; General Electric, 24,700; Louisville and Nashville, 5,800; Missouri Pacific, 4,200; National Lead, 4,300; National Cordage, 6,000; New England, 23,700; Northern Pacific preferred, 20,600; Reading, 123,600; Richmond Terminal, 6,900; Rock Island, 7,200; St. Paul, 23,600; Sugar, 56,100; Union Pacific, 4,200; Western Union, 4,100.

Railroad bonds also developed a stronger temper, and some improvement was noted in all the Reading issues as well as the Northern Pacific fives; but Erie seconds were pressed for sale, dropping below par for the first time in months, and closed at 99, after sales at 101.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb 28.	Feb 27.
Atchison	3,400	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	31⅞
Am. Cot. Oil	5,380	48⅛	46⅞	48	46⅞
Do pfd	130	80½	80½	80½	80½
Am Sugar	596,171	124	120	123	119⅞
Do pfd	534	101	101	101	101⅞
Am. Tob.	895	106	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
Can Pac.	100	27	27	27	....
C., B. & Q.	15,986	95⅞	93⅛	95⅛	93⅞
C. & N. W.	1,561	112	111⅛	112	111⅛
C., M. & St. P.	23,660	77⅞	75⅞	77⅛	75⅞
Do pfd	200	123	122½	123	122½
C., R. I. & P.	7,410	83⅛	81⅛	83⅛	81⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	2,000	53⅛	52	53⅛	52
Canada So.	1,450	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	54⅛
Ches. & Ohio	2,855	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	23
Colo. Fuel	1,240	69	68	69	68⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	780	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	52
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	200	119⅞	119	119⅞	118⅞
C. & E. Ill. pfd	200	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	....
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,857	127	125⅛	126⅛	128
Chicago Gas	1,375	89	86⅞	88⅞	87⅞
C. C. & I. D.	500	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	....
C. & H. C. & I.	300	20	19⅞	20	....
C.J.Ry.&U.S.Yds	200	100	99⅞	100	....
Del., L. & W.	4,675	147	144⅞	147	144⅞
Del. & Hudson	1,228	128⅛	127⅞	128⅛	128
D. & R. G.	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	....
Do pfd	300	52	52	52	52
Dist & C. F. Co.	20,700	35⅛	32	35⅛	35⅛
Edison	377	124	122	124	124
Genl. El.	10,530	106	103⅞	105⅞	104
Great Northrn pfd	600	140	140	140	....
G. B. W. & St. P.	600	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
Ill. Cent.	233	99⅛	99⅞	99⅛	99⅞
Iowa Cent.	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	....
Lake Shore	500	127⅞	126⅞	127⅞	128⅞
Louis. & Nash.	5,450	74⅞	73⅞	74⅞	73⅞
L. E. & W.	705	22	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Do pfd	120	76	76	76	76⅞
L. N. A. & C.	565	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	22⅛
Laclede Gas	400	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	21
Mo. Pacific	4,172	55⅞	54⅞	55⅛	54⅛
Mich. Cent.	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
M., K. & T.	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
Do pfd	1,022	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	24
Manhattan	1,502	159⅞	158	159⅞	157⅞
Mob. & Ohio	1,400	34⅞	33	34⅞	....
Minn. & St. L. pfd	200	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
N. Y. & N. E.	23,405	32⅛	30	32⅛	30⅞
Nor. Pac.	710	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛
Do pfd	19,830	40	38⅞	39⅞	37⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	21,251	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	21⅛
Do pfd	810	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	48⅛
N. Y. Cent.	3,210	109	108⅞	109	109
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,100	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17
Do pfd	415	66	65	66	64⅞
Nor. Amer. Co.	735	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
N. Y., O. & W.	850	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅞
Nat. Linseed	100	37	37	37	37
Nat. Lead	4,332	41⅞	39⅞	41	39⅞
Do pfd	980	89⅞	88⅞	89	88⅞
Nat. Cordage	13,975	62⅛	59⅞	61⅞	61⅛
Do pfd	230	109	109	109	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	300	18	18	18	17⅛
Do 2d pfd	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	....
N. Y. & N. pfd	500	27	26⅞	26⅞	28
Phil & Reading	122,635	27⅛	25	26⅞	25⅞
Pac. Mail	1,300	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	24
Pullman	305	193⅛	192⅞	193⅛	193
Rich. Term'l	6,956	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞
Do pfd	100	39⅞	37	39⅞	36⅞
So. Pac.	600	32	31⅞	32	....
St. L. & S. W. pfd	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
St. P. & Dul.	315	43	42⅞	42⅞	....
Tex. Pac.	100	9	9	9	9
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2,000	38	37⅞	38	37⅛
Tenn. Coal	3,910	29⅞	26⅞	29⅞	26⅞
Union Pac.	4,210	38	37	38	37
W. & L. E. pfd	740	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	....
Wabash	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
Do pfd	1,110	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	23⅞
Western Union	4,213	95⅛	94⅞	95⅞	94⅞
Wis. Cent.	300	12	12	12	12

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	157	Fargo	146
American	118	United States	65

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	111⅛	U. S. 2s, reg.	99⅛
U. S. 4s, coup.	112⅛		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000 A C O 8s ... 111	1000 N W cn cp gd bds 122
1600 Atch 4s ... 82⅛@82⅜	1000 N P 3d cp ... 106
112000 Atch 2d Class A ... 52⅛@53⅜	10000 N W sf d 5s rg ... 109⅞
4000 A&P inc ... 10⅛	3000 N W db 6s rg ... 113⅛
10000 A&N W 1st ... 89⅛	1000 N W sf 6s cp ... 113⅛
16000 C S o 1st gtd ... 107	9000 Or imp cn 5s 61⅛@62
1000 C N J gm 5s ... 111⅛	30000 O R & N 5s ... 92@92⅛
5000 C N J gm 5s reg ... 111⅛	4000 Ohio S gm 4s ... 62
28000 C & O gen 4½s ... 85⅛	17000 O S L 6s ... 106@106⅛
5000 C & O R & A D icn 4s 82	27000 O C F & St P 1st ... 107⅛
5000 C B & Q c 5s ... 105⅛	8000 P & E 1st ... 77
5000 C B & N 5s ... 105	250000 P & R 1st pfd 49@51⅛
50000 C & E inc ... 37@39	155000 P & R 2d in ... 35⅛@36⅛
1000 Con Ga of C 1st 5s 90⅛	217000 P & R 3d inc ... 25⅛@26⅛
36000 C & N P 1st ... 75@77	62000 P & R gm 4s ... 76@77⅛
5000 C R I & P 6s cp ... 100⅛	27000 P & R df in ... 8⅛
21000 C R I & P 5s cp 100⅛@101	5000 R & D 6s ... 108
15000 C & W I gm ... 116⅛	77000 R & W P c tr 5s ... 47@47⅛
25000 D & H cp 1894 ... 106⅛	20000 R T c tr 6s ... 81@81⅛
28000 D & R G 4s ... 86⅛@87	1000 Rio G W 1st ... 75⅛
1000 E T V & G cn gd 5s ... 92	1000 St L & I M 1st x 5s ... 101⅛
15000 Ft W & D 1st ... 98⅛@98⅛	4000 St L & I M 5s ... 88
6000 Gn El db 5s ... 97⅛@98	4000 St L & S F 2d—Cl B. 113⅛
7000 K C & P 1st ... 73	9000 St L & S F 2d—Cl C. 113⅛
1000 Kings Co El 1st ... 103	4000 S P M & M 1st cn 6s red to 4½s ... 102
15000 Lacl G 1st ... 85@85⅛	5000 S P M & M Is-M Ex 4s ... 89⅛@90
1000 L V term 5s ... 110⅛	2000 S L & S W 2d inc ... 26
4000 Lg Dk 6s ... 101⅛	1000 T C & R 6s—T Div 90
1000 L N A & C cn ... 106⅛	9000 T P 1st 5s ... 77@78
1000 L & N col tr 5s ... 101⅛	18000 T P 2d inc ... 26⅛@26⅛
6000 Me El 1st ... 118⅛	10000 T A A & C 6s g 104⅛@104⅛
1000 M L S & W cn ... 104⅛	8000 T A A & N M 1st ... 105
4000 M & S P 1st-C & P W 5. 109⅛	15000 T A A & C 6s gd ... 104@104⅛
4000 M & S P 1st-S M D ... 116@116⅛	2000 T P & W 4s ... 80⅛
2000 M & S P 1st term 5s. 107⅛	5000 T S L & K C 1st ... 85
10000 M K & T 1st 4s ... 81⅛	1000 Un Pa 1st of 1898 ... 108⅛
12000 M K & T 2d ... 45⅛@45⅛	3000 U P 1st '96 ... 106⅛
27000 M & O g m 4s ... 60⅛@60⅛	3000 U P-D & G 1st ... 70⅛@71
10000 N Y L E & W fd 5s cp 89	10000 U P sf ... 105
143000 N Y L E & W n w z cn ... 99@101	14000 Wab 1st 5s ... 105⅛
2000 N Y O & W rf 5s ... 85⅛	14000 Wab 2d ... 78⅛@78⅛
1000 N Y C 1st cp ... 123	20000 Wab deb S e B ... 34⅛
10000 N Y El 1s ... 110	8000 W S g t 4s ... 102@102⅛
9000 N Y S & W 1st rf 5s. 105⅛	9000 W N Y & P 1st ... 104@104⅛
6000 N P 1st cp ... 115⅛@115⅛	2000 W U c tr 5s ... 104
57000 N P con 5s ... 67⅛@68	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass, Feb. 28.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	3,200	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛
American Sugar	4,945	120⅞	124	120½	124
Do pfd	375	101	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
Bell Telephone	112	202	202	202	202
C. B & Q rights	6,173	65	72½	65	72½
C., B. & Q.	4,000	94	95⅞	93⅛	95⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry	160	99½	101	99½	101
Union Pacific	2,000	37	38	37	38
Wis. Central	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 Gas 1st ... 84	2000 C B & Q con 5s. 103@103½
3000 C B & N 2d ... 102½	47000 Atch 2ds. 52⅞@ 53
7000 C B & Q 5s 102½@103	1000 Atch 4s ... 81½
2000 Gen Ele 5s ... 96	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28.—Pennsylvania, 52¾@53; Reading, 13⅛@13½; Lehigh Valley, 48⅛@48⅜; Reading Gen. 4s, 77@77⅛; do 1st inc., 51@51⅛; do 2d inc., 36⅛@36⅛; do 3d inc., 26⅞@27.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Crown Point, 50c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.50; Deadwood, $1.30; Gould & Curry, 85c; Hale & Norcross, $1.15; Homestake, $11.00; Mexican, $1.75; Ontario, $13.00; Ophir, $2.10; Plymouth, 70c; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated $1.00; Yellow Jacket, 60c; Iron Silver, 35c; Quicksilver, $3.00; do preferred, $15.00; Bulwer, 10c.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—Atlantic, $9.75; Boston and Montana, $31.50; Calumet and Hecla, $300.00; Franklin, $12.50; Kearsarge, $10.75; Osceola, $35.00; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $160.00; Centennial, $8.00; Butte & B., $10.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 28.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, $1.55; Bodie Consolidated, 5c; Chollar, 40c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.45; Crown Point, 50c; Gould & Curry, 80c; Hale & Norcross, $1.15; Mexican, $1.65; Mono, 5c; Ophir, $2.00; Potosi, $1.20; Savage, 75c; Sierra Nevada, $1.20; Union Consolidated, $1.00; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 55c; Belcher, 70c.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

Had it not been for a fear that Farmer Hatch had some sort of a scheme to spring on the crowd wheat and other grain might have done better than it did. There was enough crop damage news on the floor to have advanced the price considerably under ordinary circumstances. But it was of no use in the face of a message from Washington to the effect that the Speaker had recognized Hatch, and there was a chance that the bill might go through. This was shown by later messages to be untrue, but it had a temporary effect. The feeling after the close was firm. Puts on May wheat sold at 75¾@76c and calls at 76⅛@76⅜c. Late puts were 75⅞c and calls 76¼c. Puts on May corn sold at 42⅞@43c and calls at 43@43⅛c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 193 cars; corn, 156 cars; oats, 140 cars; and 16,000 hogs.

Frank Spear bought for immediate loading a cargo of 80,000 bu No. 2 white corn, picking it up in various houses. The price paid was 2¾c under May. It is destined for Buffalo, and vessel room was engaged at 3¾c.

Bryant was the prominent figure in the corn pit on the buying side, taking it on all soft spots, and it was estimated that his purchases aggregated fully 500,000 bu. Just at the close, when May was offered in lots of 10,000 at 43c, he personally bid that figure for 100,000.

Congdon, Young, Boyden, Logan led the buying of wheat, Counselman-Day, Baldwin-Farnum, and Lester being the prominent sellers. The trading was spasmodic, the pit at times being so dull that the traders resorted to singing and horseplay to pass away the time.

The local stock of flaxseed was further reduced 68,300 bu last week, and was yesterday reported at 1,105,875 bu, against 3,693,313 bu one year ago. In addition to present stocks in regular warehouses, 406,000 bu are loaded into vessels in the river, and 53,435 bu are in special bins.

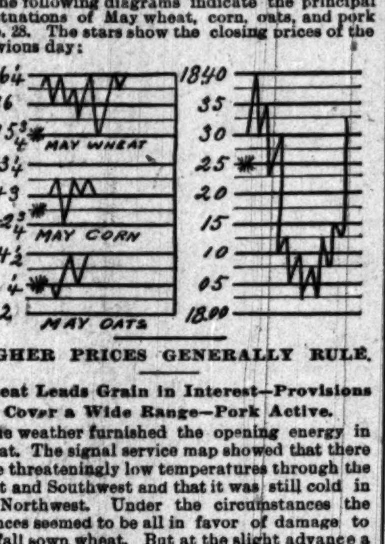
The Cudahy Packing company, John Cudahy, Beazley, Armour, and Morris led the buying of pork, Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick, Helmholz, Everingham, Anglo-American, Fowler-Sterling, and Swift doing the selling. Beazley, Norton-Worthington, Brosseau, and Swift bought lard, while the Anglo-American, Lamson, and Logan were the sellers.

There were a great many damage reports on the floor from the wheat district and many more are expected today. The last cold wave found the ground bare of all covering in most parts, and assertions of positive damage were numerous. McMurtry says that there is no question about the damage through his section of Indiana. The temperatures were away below freezing over most of the winter wheat belt yesterday.

Some of the grain handlers on the floor have reasons other than those named by the railway companies for the irritating delays in the transfer and prompt shipment of cars from Western to Eastern lines. Said one of them yesterday: "Law or no law, there is an understanding between the east-bound roads which amounts to a pool; and right there is where the difficulty rests. For example, just now the Erie is a laggard, and has not taken its proportion of the tonnage. Other competing lines do not want to do its work and yet allow it to receive its established pro rata of aggregate freight charge, hence are simply hanging back and waiting for the Erie to catch up. Then they will be willing enough to accept grain, and will move it promptly too."

The hampered condition of the cash trade in the way of shipping stuff over the Eastern lines seems to be growing worse rather than better, and shipping houses are complaining bitterly at the inability or disinclination of the freight lines to accept and promptly deliver goods at the seaboard and at New England points. The demand for the property is said to be really good, with more wanted than can be delivered, and commission merchants and brokers say that New England and New York are both represented on the buying side with liberal orders. The tardiness is charged chiefly against the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, the Chicago and Erie, and the Nickel Plate, as these roads connect with Eastern lines, where the grain is actually wanted. The Fort Wayne, Panhandle, and the Baltimore and Ohio are open for business, yet actual deliveries at Eastern points are slow. Regarding the unfavorable situation Noble Jones said yesterday: "We hold country bills of lading for 320 cars of grain destined for the East. A few of these are a short distance from Chicago, but 250 of the total number of cars are right here in Chicago awaiting shipment to the East, and have been here from five days to four weeks." The railways give as a reason for the serious delay in handling property the fact that Western freight from the East is blocking the roads, partly in consequence of the weather conditions. Along the lines of some of the northern roads, such, for example, as those which run through Canada, much snow and ice retard the movement; and at Detroit the ferry across the river is in such shape that progress is slow. A representative of one of the Eastern roads said that 8,000 freight cars are blockaded between Jackson, Mich., and St. Thomas, Ont.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 28. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



HIGHER PRICES GENERALLY RULE.

Wheat Leads Grain in Interest—Provisions Cover a Wide Range—Pork Active.

The weather furnished the opening energy in wheat. The signal service map showed that there were threateningly low temperatures through the West and Southwest and that it was still cold in the Northwest. Under the circumstances the chances seemed to be all in favor of damage to the fall sown wheat. But at the slight advance a report was circulated that there had been some action in Congress favorable to the Hatch bill and there was an immediate break of about ½c. At another time when the market looked strong a house believed to be more or less intimately associated with the so-called clique sold openly perhaps a quarter million bushels of May wheat. The crowd at once jumped to the conclusion that the clique was attempting to sell out its May wheat and there was a break on that. Later the character of the buying improved, the estimates for today being light and the receipts in the Northwest light with a larger export business than usual. Outside markets generally were a little firmer, but cables showed an all round decline. Berlin was not heard from. There was an increase in the quantity of wheat on passage of 480,000 bu. The cash wheat market was dull and generally easier, the low grades especially being off. May opened at 76⅛c, sold off to 75¾c, reacted and closed at 76⅛c sellers, July being ⅜@½c higher at 75¼@75⅜c. Receipts at principal Western points were 298,300 bu, and at Eastern points 42,900 bu a total of 341,300 bu. The shipments from Western points were 180,500 bu, and from Eastern points 335,700 bu, a total of 516,200 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports wheat and flour aggregated 393,500 bu. the local out-inspection was 77,200 bu, and New York reported the engagement of 48,000 bu there for export. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 72¼@72⅜c for No. 2 red, 62½c for No. 3 red, 65c for No. 2 hard, 62c for No. 3 hard, 72¼@72⅜c for No. 2 spring, and 60@69c for No. 3 spring, outside for choice Northern. Free on board sales were at 50@56c for No. 4 red winter, 63½@66½c for No. 3 red winter, 48@56c for No. 4 spring, 57@66c for No. 3 spring, 67@70c for No. 3 hard.

There was very little influential news relating to corn, and the fact that there was some important buying by a prominent trader appeared to be the chief reason for the development of some firmness. The range of prices was narrow. Receipts were under the estimates, and the fact that the estimates for today were light was possibly a reason for some of the buying, although it is generally understood that the railroads are refusing to bring corn here because of the difficulty experienced in finding room for it. Outside markets were firm, while cables were easier. The increase of over 1,000,000 bu in the quantity on passage appeared to have little effect. Bryant was the best buyer of the morning, taking in the neighborhood of 500,000 bu. May opened at 43c, sold at 42⅞c, up to 43⅛c, and closed at 43c bid, July being 43⅝c. There was a little better demand for cash corn to go East and prices were a trifle higher. Receipts at principal points were 650,000 bu and shipments 466,100 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports aggregated 59,900 bu and the local out-inspection was 19,400 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 39⅞@40⅛c for No. 2, No. 2 white, and No. 2 yellow, 36⅛@37c for No. 3, and 36¾@37c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 35@37⅛c for No. 4, 37¼@38c for No. 3 yellow. Billed through sold at 34⅛@36⅛c for No. 4 and 36@38⅛c for No. 3 grades.

Oats recovered mildly, owing to less pressure to sell, especially as the shorts were disposed to cover at inside prices. The cash market was a shade weaker, but this was due in part to the difficulty experienced in securing cars and prompt shipment to the East. Receipts were liberal at 315 cars, of which 53 were contract grades. There were no reported withdrawals from store. Stocks of the contract grades in regular warehouses increased 2,000 bu for the week and were placed at 1,842,000 bu, against 502,000 bu a year ago. May sold at 32⅛@32¼c and closed ⅛c better at 32⅜c, with March about 30c. Bacon was a prominent buyer. Free on board sales were at 29@32⅛c for No. 3 mixed, 30⅛@33c for do white, and 33⅛@36c for No. 2 white.

Rye was decidedly heavy, with no speculative business effected until prices had declined 1⅛c. The small cash offerings met with indifferent demand and were relatively less weak. No. 2 to go to store selling at 51⅛c, and by sample when choice at 54@55½c, with No. 3 at 42@43c. May was offered all the day down to 54⅛c, at which a small quantity changed hands. Barley was easy in tone unless choice. Little of this was on sale and prices scarcely better than nominal. Inspected receipts were larger at 113 cars, but only a part of this was actually offered. Free on board transactions were at 35@46c for No. 5, 37@52c for No. 4, and 40@55c for No. 3.

The provision market opened firmer on the advance at the yards, but with larger offerings at the advance the firmness disappeared and there was a considerable reaction. Later the buying improved and all of the early decline was recovered, the market closing with an all round advance as compared with the latest prices of the previous day. Packers were the prominent sellers all through the session. Cables showed an advance of 6d in lard at Liverpool. The receipts of provisions were light and shipments moderately large. There was some inclination to hold off in the speculative market until the figures on local stocks were made public, but on the whole the volume of business was fair. May pork opened at $18.30, sold up to $18.40, off to $18.02½, up to $18.32½, and closed there, cash being $18.10@18.12½ for old and $18.00 for regular. May lard opened at $12.70, sold up to $12.75, and closed at $12.72½, cash being $12.70@12.75. May ribs opened at $10.10, sold off to $10.00, advanced to $10.15, and closed at $10.15, cash being about the same as May. Cash sales included 100 brls new heavy mess pork at $18.45, 250 tcs lard at $12.70, and 150,000 lbs short ribs on private terms.

No sales were reported in the flour market. The feeling was about steady with prices nominally unchanged.

Millstuffs were quiet and steady with sparing sales of bran at $13.50@14.00, middlings at $13.75@14.00, and wheat screenings at $10.00.

Flaxseed was dull, and under an indifferent demand cash lots closed 1c lower at $1.20 for No. 1 on track after earlier sales at $1.21. Receipts were larger at 38 cars, shipments small at 6,107 bu. May sold ½c lower at $1.22, and that was the final asked price. There was nothing doing in the way of changing near to deferred deliveries. Timothy offerings were larger for either cash or March delivery, and with buyers indifferent prices declined 3@4c per bu. March was reported sold at one time at $2.02 per bu, and finally at $2.00, equal to $4.44 per cental. Cash sales by sample were at $4.28@4.50 per cental. Clover was again lower under unfavorable advices from other points. Local offerings were moderate and sales by sample at $10.00@12.50 per cental. March prime was quoted at $13.35, or about $8.00 per bu, suggesting 9c decline per bu.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
March	$	$ .... @	$ 74⅞
May	75⅞	75⅞ @ 76⅛	76⅛
July	74⅞	75 @ 75⅛	75⅛
CORN.			
March	....	.... @	40⅞
May	42⅞	42⅞ @ 43⅛	43
July	43⅜	43⅜ @ 43⅞	43⅞
OATS.			
March	....	.... @	30
May	32⅛	32⅛ @ 32⅜	32⅜
MESS PORK.			
May	$18.25	$18.02½ @18.40	$18.32½
July	18.20	18.00 @18.35	18.32½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$12.67½	$12.70 @12.75	$12.75
July	11.65	11.55 @11.70	11.6½
September	11.35	11.25 @11.40	11.37½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
May	$10.05	$10.00 @10.15	$10.15

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 87⅞	$ 90⅞	$ ....
No. 2 corn	41⅞	42⅞	....
No. 2 oats	29	30⅛	....
Mess pork	11.15	11.40	....
Lard	6.45	6.55	....
Short ribs	5.82½	5.92½	....

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Monday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	58	48	8	114
Spring wheat	90	96	27	213
Corn	78	287	52	417
Oats	53	261	1	315
Rye	6	5	....	11
Barley	....	57	56	113
Totals	285	754	144	1,183

Inspected out: 61,986 bu wheat, 19,427 bu corn. The receipts announced today are expected to include 193 cars wheat, 156 cars corn, 140 cars oats, and 16,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

Articles.	Receipts 1893.	Receipts 1892.	Shipments 1893.	Shipments 1892.
Flour, brls	27,460	14,240	20,662	12,988
Wheat, bu	148,456	87,626	52,024	35,375
Corn, bu	202,610	153,806	93,266	158,241
Oats, bu	238,024	215,004	134,247	209,512
Rye, bu	2,480	14,438	2,334	3,227
Barley, bu	77,756	78,523	49,813	50,296
T. seed, lbs	47,500	200,020	194,526	315,435
C. seed, lbs	13,660	7,425	71,099	132,571
Oth. sd., lbs	....	....	2,787	94,245
F. seed, bu	7,215	20,603	3,300	10,853
B. corn, lbs	50,000	40,500	124,260	15,760
Cheese, lbs	126,555	98,289	202,120	151,380
Butter, lbs	417,994	296,202	498,284	377,447
Hides, lbs	374,540	599,929	482,600	675,550
Wool, lbs	31,025	11,200	7,500	31,800

The following shows the quantity of wheat and flour and corn on passage to the United Kingdom and continent on the dates mentioned:

	Feb. 25, 1893.	Feb. 18, 1893.	Feb. 27, 1892.
United Kingdom.			
Wheat and flour, qrs.	3,280,000	3,250,000	3,080,000
Corn, qrs	180,000	350,000	400,000
To continent.			
Wheat, qrs	710,000	680,000	1,140,000
Corn, qrs	120,000	80,000	540,000

The following shows the clearances of provisions from Atlantic ports and the principal markets to which exported for the week ending Feb. 25:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	70	700,000	2,376,000
London	180	720,000	20,000
Glasgow	....	240,000	150,000
Bristol	....	30,000	30,000
Other English ports	230	840,000	350,000
Antwerp	....	170,000	....
Germany	100	340,000	20,000
Holland	....	50,000	....
France	....	140,000	....
Other continental	....	310,000	....
Elsewhere	1,510	1,196,000	100,000
Totals	2,090	4,736,000	3,046,000

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 3⅛c for corn to Buffalo, a charter of 85,000 bu being reported.

STREET PRODUCE.

An Active Market—Prices Generally Steady to Firm.

As a rule the street produce markets were firm. Eggs have receded in price to a level sufficiently low to call out a big consumptive demand, and some firmness was developed, the receipts proving but moderate. Poultry was in relatively light supply, and under a good demand from local buyers and shippers stability was noted. Dairy products were not essentially changed, cheese ruling firm while butter was easy, only gilt-edge goods commanding outside quotations. Fruits were in considerable favor, with desirable oranges firmer; receipts of Californias are small at the present time, while the Florida crop is pretty well exhausted.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 27½c; fine, 26@27c; fair to good, 24@25c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 25@26c; medium to good, 24@25c; packing stock, fresh, 17@19c; roll, good to choice, 18@22c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 23c per lb; fancy creamery, 21c; extra dairy, 19c; dairy, 16@17c; rolls and small pails ½c additional.

CHEESE—Finest full cream cheddars, 11¼@11½c per lb; flat shapes, 11¼@11½c; Young Americas, 11½c; slightly skimmed, 9½@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 13@15c; brick cheese, 12½@13½c.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 9@11c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 7@8c; peaches, 5@6c; blackberries, 6½@7½c; raspberries, 23@25c; California dried fruits—Apricots, 16@18c per lb; unpeeled peaches, 13½@14½c; peeled peaches, 22@24c; prunes, 9½@14c; raisins, London layers, $1.50@1.85 per box; muscatels, $1.35@1.50; with ditto loose, 4@5½c per lb.

EGGS—Good to fancy fresh-laid stock, 17@18c per doz.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $4.25@4.75 per doz; small ducks, $2.00@2.25; teal ducks, $2.25@3.00; plover, $1.25@1.75; rabbits, $1.50@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.50@4.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.50@3.25; bananas, 75c@$2.00 per bunch; Jersey cranberries, $9.50@10.50 per brl; Wisconsin, $9.00@10.00 per brl; lemons, $2.75@3.50 per box; Florida oranges, $2.75@3.50 per box; California navel oranges, $4.00@4.50 per box.

HAY—Arrivals were again large and the market rather slow. Sales were: On track, 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.00; 2 cars No. 2 do at $9.50@10.00; 22 cars upland prairie at $6.00@8.00. Receipts, 1,437 tons; shipments, 254 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 4@4¼c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 6½@7c; No. 1 country tallow, 6¾@7c per lb; No. 2 do, 5½@6c.

POTATOES—Fair to choice mixed Wisconsin on track, 72@75c; Hebrons, 70@73c; Burbanks, 73@76c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $3.75@4.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 14@14½c per lb; fancy, 15@15½c; dressed chickens, 11@12½c; roosters, 7@8c; dressed ducks, 13@15c; dressed geese, 11@13c; live geese, full feathered, $12.00@14.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Old—Beets, $2.50@2.75; cabbage, $10.00@15.00 per 100; onions, $1.25@1.65 per bu; Hubbard squash, $3.50@4.50 per doz; white turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; rutabagas, 28@35c per bu. New Vegetables—Asparagus, $3.50@4.25 per doz bunches; cucumbers, $2.00@2.50 per doz; head lettuce, $4.50@5.00 per brl; pie plant, 50c@$1.00 per doz bunches; radishes, 50@35c per doz bunches; spinach, $2.00@2.50 per brl; California tomatoes, $2.50@3.50 per crate of 4 baskets.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.17.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Best Grade of Steers Higher—Another Advance in Hogs and Sheep.

Following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 27	13,521	418	13,766	14,327
Tuesday, Feb. 28	5,500	500	13,500	10,000
Week thus far	19,021	918	27,266	24,327
Same p'd last week	27,856	1,069	42,147	33,143
Same period 1892	24,842	620	42,996	12,348
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 27	1,866	29	7,966	312
Tuesday, Feb. 28	2,500	100	8,500	1,500
Week thus far	4,366	129	16,466	1,812
Same p'd last week	7,596	49	18,377	3,245
Same period 1892	8,309	107	25,261	2,895

Receipts Feb. 28, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,500	13,500	8,000
Kansas City	5,500	7,300	2,400
Omaha	1,300	900	500
St. Louis	4,600	6,000	1,200
Totals	16,800	27,700	12,100
Cor. day last week	22,600	36,000	23,600
Cor. day 1892	17,200	34,200	8,600
Cor. day 1891	14,000	54,000	8,700
Cor. day 1890	14,200	39,000	6,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 14,000 sheep, against 22,291 hogs, 22,313 cattle, and 13,322 sheep one week ago, and 26,062 hogs, 14,221 cattle, and 7,636 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—The market was rather slow, but best grades of steers and cows sold a shade higher, while common grades were barely steady. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.70@6.20
Good to choice steers, 1,250@1,480 lbs	4.45@5.60
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	4.20@4.85
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	3.75@4.25
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.20@4.10
Common to good cows and heifers	1.90@3.10
Stock steers, 630@800 lbs	2.50@3.45
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	3.25@4.50
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@7.25

HOGS—The market ruled strong at 10c advance, or 20@25c advance during the first two days of the week. Heavy sold at $7.80@8.40; bulk, $8.00@8.25; mixed, $7.80@8.20; light, $7.25@8.00.

SHEEP—Trade was active, and desirable sheep sold 5c higher and best lambs fully 10c higher.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Feb. 28.—BEEVES—Receipts, 720 head, all direct to slaughterers; no trade; feeling firm; dressed beef steady at 7½@9c per lb. Shipments tomorrow, 1,000 quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, 456 head; market ½c per lb lower; veals, $5.00@8.50 per 100 lbs; Western calves, $2.87½@3.60. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,703 head; market active and firm; sheep, $4.25@6.00 per 100 lbs; lambs, $6.35@7.00. HOGS—Receipts, 2,160 head; consigned direct; nominally dull at $8.10@8.50 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 600. Generally active and strong; cows weak. Representative sales: Dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.55@5.50; cows and heifers, $2.30@4.15; stockers and feeders, $3.35@3.60. HOGS—Receipts, 5,700; shipments, 300; market active and 10@15c higher for choice hogs; common steady to 5c higher; all grades, $5.00@7.95; bulk, $7.55@7.70. SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, none; market was more active; prices steady; representative sales: Muttons, $3.70@5.05.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,700; shipments, 300; market stronger; fair to choice native steers, $3.00@4.70; fed Texan steers, $3.30@4.15. HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,000; market 5c higher; heavy, $7.70@8.10; mixed, $7.40@7.90; light, $7.50@7.85. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, none; market slow; sheep, $3.00@5.25.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; firm; steers, $3.50@5.30; cows and mixed, $1.75@4.10; feeders, $2.50@4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 900; 10@20c higher; heavy, $7.75@7.85; light, $7.65@7.75; bulk, $7.70@7.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; strong; $4.00@5.00. LAMBS—$4.00@5.85.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Leading Quotations from London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The stock markets have not been without features of interest, though general business has been on a comparatively small scale. Funds are unchanged and for general government securities are close and tolerably firm. Greek bonds have been in considerable favor; 1881-1884 advanced 1½@2, and 4s 1½. Home railways are close and a little irregular, but Americans, which were very flat and excited during the morning, closed with a decidedly better tone. New York sending buying orders at 1 per cent. Erie fell to 20¼, but closed firm at 21½; margin fell 1½ on the day; second mortgage leaves off 4½ lower and preference 2½. Other descriptions recovered from their lowest point though a decline of ½ marked Atlantic first mortgage; Pennsylvania, 1; Philadelphia and Reading, ½ to ½; but Chicago & Milwaukee shows an advance of 1 to 2, and Louisville & Nashville ⅛. Canadians also closed stronger; Canadian Pacific recovered early from a decline, and the decline in Grand Trunk issues is reduced to ⅛ to ⅛. Money is in strong demand, with rather a short supply of floating capital, and 2 to 2½ per cent has been paid for short loans. In the discount market loans are fairly numerous. Those for two and three months are quoted at 1½ to 1⅞ per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today, £9,000.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Three per cent rentes, 98f 37½c for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Demand fair, unchanged. Lard—Demand fair; spot dull. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand fair; No. 1 red winter steady at 5s 7½d. Flour—Demand fair; unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; spot, old, 4s [illegible]; new do steady at 4s 2d; do March steady at 4s ½d; do April steady at 4s ½d; do May steady at 4s ½d.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain and Provision Movements, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Feb. 28—COTTON—Opened 5 points lower, but recovered this and advanced 10 to 11 points, then reacted and closed firm at a net rise of 9 to 10 points, with the sales reaching 328,900 bales. Liverpool declined 3 to 5 points, recovered this and advanced about 2 points, then reacted and closed at a net improvement of ½ point on some months, ending quiet and steady, with the spot sales during the regular hours there reported at 6,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were firm and cloths quiet. New Orleans opened lower, but recovered the loss and advanced 11 to 14 points. The exports from the ports were 8,194 bales to France, and 2,600 to the continent. The receipts at the ports were 18,741 bales, against 15,956 this day last week and 17,155 last year. Total thus far this week 39,221 bales, against 41,497 thus far last week. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged, with middling uplands 9 3-16c and the sales 135 bales for spinning. There was a decline of 1-16c at Memphis and St. Louis and ⅛c at Galveston, Norfolk and Augusta, and Savannah was easy. New Orleans sold 1,500 and Savannah 750 bales. The Southern markets were generally dull. Silver was 1-16d higher in London and ⅛c higher here. Speaker Crisp said today that the Hatch bill will not come up again at this session of Congress. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
March	5,700	8.95	8.79	[illegible]
April	57,100	9.04	8.85	[illegible]
May	139,700	9.13	8.95	[illegible]
June	96,500	9.20	9.03	[illegible]
July	2,400	9.26	9.10	[illegible]
August	13,200	9.27	9.11	[illegible]
September	4,900	9.13	8.99	[illegible]
October	3,400	9.08	8.91	[illegible]

COFFEE—Advanced 5 to 10 points and closed barely steady with sales of 12,250 bags. The cables from Europe and Brazil were firmer. Rio Janeiro advanced 400@700 reis and Santos was firm. Rio exchange was 12⅛d, showing a decline of ⅛d. Havre advanced ⅜f@1f and Hamburg ¼ pfennig. The United States deliveries were 9,412 bags. The United States visible supply is 486,767, against [illegible] bags last year. Rio coffee was dull and nominal on the spot. No. 7, 17⅛@18⅛c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
March	4,000	17.55	17.55	[illegible]
April	750	17.15	17.15	[illegible]
May	3,750	16.95	16.95	[illegible]
July	250	16.75	16.77	[illegible]
September	250	16.50	16.50	[illegible]
October	1,550	....	....	[illegible]
December	1,750	16.35	16.35	[illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat advanced ⅛c. Spot sales, 40,000 bu, all for export. Canada red at 80c, to arrive; No. 2 red at May price, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard winter at 8⅛c over May afloat; and sample red on private terms. Option sales, 5,245,000 bu. Corn rose ⅛c. Spot sales, 62,000 bu, including 8,000 bu for export. No. 2 at 52⅛@52⅛c afloat; steamer mixed, 50⅞@51⅛c; No. 2 white, 50⅛c; No. 3, 49⅛@50c in elevator and afloat, and 50⅛c delivered; steamer yellow at 51⅛@52c. Option sales, 1,100,000 bu. Oats advanced ⅛c. Spot sales, 95,000 bu. No. 2 white clipped at 42c; No. 3 do at 41c; No. 2 white at 41c; March do at 40⅛c; May do at 39⅛c; No. 3 white at 40@41⅛c; No. 2 mixed at 37⅛@38c; ungraded, on track, at 41@46⅛c for white and 37⅛@39⅛c for mixed; white clipped, afloat, at 44⅛@46c. Option sales, 65,000 bu.

SUGAR—Quiet and firm; 89 test, 3c; 96 test, 3⅛c. Sales of 28 hhds and 120 bags Muscavado, 89 test, at 3c, and 500 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3⅛c. Refined quiet and unchanged; cut loaf, 5⅛@5.44c; crushed, 5⅛@5.44c; powdered, 4⅞@5 1-16c; granulated, 4⅞@4.81c; cubes, 4⅞@5.06c.

BUTTER—Best, 24@27c.

EGGS—17½@18½c.

CHEESE—Best, 11¼@12c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull and flat. Charters: 30,000 quarters to Baltimore c. f. o. at 2s 16d.

PETROLEUM—The same interest which has been a large buyer of oil of late was today the principal factor in the certificate market, though switching operations did a great deal to swell the volume of business, the rate being 1⅛ per cent. The market opened strong at 63⅛c, and after sales at 63⅛c advanced to 64⅛c, but at the close 64c was the bid price. The sales reached 175,000 brls. Transactions at the stock exchange were also on a larger scale than usual, 40,000 brls changing hands. It opened at 63⅛c and rose to 63⅛c, closing at the latter price. At Oil City, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 62⅛c; highest, 64c; lowest, 62⅛c; closed, 63⅛c. Sales, 208,000 brls; clearances, [illegible] brls; shipments, 112,737 brls; runs, [illegible] brls. Pittsburg, Pa.—National Transit certificates opened at 62⅛c; closed, 63⅛c; highest, 64c; lowest, 62⅛c.

DRY GOODS—Demand moderate, and there were no new features.

COTTONSEED OIL—Better demand, firmer at the close; crude, 47c; yellow, 53@60c.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28—GRAIN—Wheat sold up ⅛c on weather reports, then became unsettled, closing ⅛@⅛c higher than yesterday. No. 2 red cash dull, heavy, 67⅛c; March, 67⅛c; April, 68⅛c; May, 70⅛c; July, 72c. Corn—Opened stronger, but without activity, advanced, then became dull, closing ⅛@⅛c above yesterday; No. 2 cash steady at 36c; April, 38c; May, 39c; July, 40⅛@40⅛c. Oats—Higher, but very quiet, closing ⅛c up; No. 2 cash steady, 32⅛c; May, 32⅛c. Rye and barley—Steady, with no feature of note. Bran—Steady, unchanged. Provisions—Dull and unchanged, with only a jobbing trade. Receipts—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 195,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye and barley none. Shipments—Wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 245,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 28—WHEAT—The range of prices was within a quarter today, but there was quite a strong undertone. The market was bare of crop damage news. Good weather was reported from all over the West, the storm having spent its fury last night. The cash market advanced about half a cent on the day's receipts. No. 1 Northern sold at 66½c and No. 2 Northern went at or above 63c. Receipts of wheat here were 113 cars and 178 cars at Duluth and Superior. Close—May opened 67⅛c; high, 67⅛c; low, 67⅛c; closed, 67⅛c. July opened 70c; high, 70⅛c; low, 69⅛c; closed, 70c. On track—No. 1 hard, 67⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 63@64c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 28—GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet; No. 2 red February, 75⅛@75⅛c; March, 75⅛@76c; April, 77@77⅛c; May, 78@78⅛c. Corn—Options shade firmer, but little disposition to trade; local car lots dull; No. 2 mixed February, 48⅛@48⅞c; March, 48⅛@48⅞c; April, 48⅞@48⅞c; May, 48⅞@48⅞c. Oats—Car lots dull; futures neglected and nominal. Receipts—Flour, 6,700 bbls, 3,500 sks; wheat, 5,600 bu; corn, 24,800 bu; oats, 11,500 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 7,800 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 28—WHEAT—May No. 1 Northern opened firm at ⅛c advance on yesterday's close, ruled dull and irregular, and broke ½c, but this was recovered before noon on small business. The market ruled very dull but steady after noon, and the close was firm. Close: No. 1 hard cash and February, 67⅛c; May, 72⅛c; July, 74⅛c; No. 1 Northern cash and February, 65⅛c; May, 69⅛c; July, 72⅛c; No. 2 Northern cash, 59⅛c; No. 3, 54⅛c; rejected, 48⅛c; on track No. 1 Northern, 66⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 60c.

Toledo, O., Feb. 28—GRAIN—Wheat fairly active, steady; No. 2 cash, 71c; May, 74⅛c. Corn dull; No. 2 cash, 42c; May, 43⅛c; No. 3 white, 41⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 35c. Rye dull; cash, 58c. Clover seed—Lower, steady, prime cash, $8.00; April, $7.75. Receipts—Wheat, 20,461 bu; corn, 61,341 bu; oats, 200 bu; rye, 400 bu; clover seed, 593 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 13,196 bu; corn, 20,200 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 646 bu; clover seed, 162 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 28—GRAIN—Corn—Firm; No. 2, 38⅛c; No. 3, 38⅛c. Oats—Active; No. 2 white, 32⅛@33c; No. 3 white, 31⅛@32c. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky—Firm; wines, $1.17; spirits, $1.19. Receipts—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 35,050 bu; oats, 37,400 bu; barley, 5,600 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,200 bu; corn, 34,350; oats, 68,200 bu; barley, 1,400 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 28—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 81c; No. 1 Northern, 76⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 75c; winter quiet; No. 2 red, 76@76⅛c; No. 1 white, 76⅛c; No. 3 extra red, 72c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 28—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red, spot, 74⅛c; March, 75c; May, 77⅛c. Corn steady; mixed, spot, and February, 46⅛c; March, 46⅛c; May 47⅛c; July, 48⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white Western 40⅛c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 62c asked.

FEW CHINESE LABORERS REGISTERED.

As the Time Draws Near for Deportation They Become More Anxious.

Chinese laborers residing in Chicago are beginning to feel uneasy as the expiration of the time in which they must register draws near. Under the amendment to the Chinese exclusion act, passed early in May last, Chinese laborers are required to procure a certificate of registration from the internal revenue department before May 1. There are more than 3,000 Chinese in Chicago and a large proportion of these come under the head of laborers. Only about a dozen have so far registered in Collector Mamer's office. Under the exising state of affairs there is now no official who has special charge of the Chicago registration of Chinese. William McCarthy of the Department of Internal Revenue was appointed an inspector under the Chinese law in September last, but by an order of the government in January the office was abolished.

Reports from San Francisco show that the Chinese there have been even more apathetic than those of Chicago. Collector Quinn of San Francisco is said to have chartered vessels in which to convey all Chinese who cannot produce a certificate when the time allotted by law expires back to their country.

FAST STEAMERS, HALIFAX TO ROUEN.

It Is Said French Merchants Will Establish a Line.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 28.—The statement that one of the provisions of the new Franco-Canadian treaty stipulates for a subvention on the part of Canada of a fast line of steamers between a French port and the Dominion is not correct. The French negotiators stipulated for such a provision, but Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper replied they could not pledge the Canadian Government on this point. It is understood, however, that Chevalier Drolet of Montreal has submitted a proposition to the Dominion Government on behalf of the Franco-Canadian Steamship company, which is composed of leading merchants of Rouen, for the establishment of a fast line of steamers between Halifax and Rouen. It is reported today that France concedes to Canada a minimum tariff on cereals, flour, lumber, leather, cheese, fish, and other articles, while Canada in return will collect on French wines a specified duty of 25 cents per gallon.

Millers' Combine Almost Completed.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Frank Smith, a wealthy miller of Converse, O., was in the city last evening and stated that the millers' combine which originated in the Northwest last fall is almost completed and will include all the most important flouring mills in the country. Mr. Smith, who is a member of the combine, states that practically all of the winter wheat mills in Indiana had entered the trust and that the organization would be perfected in season to handle the new crop.

"Strictly Vegetable" is Strictly True when applied to Carter's Little Liver Pills. No mercury.